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VOLUME L. SATURDAY, JUNE 14. 1890—SIXTEEN PAGES. PRICE TWO CENTS.

SECOND EDITION.

PRESENTS A REPORT.

What the Committee Says in Relation to a World's Fair Site.

CANVASS OF THE GROUNDS.

Merits of the Localities That Have Been Proposed.

ARGUMENTS TO THE DIRECTORS.

Speeches Made by the Advocates of the Different Divisions.

THE LAKE FRONT IS PREFERRED.

The World's Fair site question has been again sent back to the Committee on Buildings and Grounds for further report and will not be decided for a week or more.

The committee, as instructed, made its report to the Executive Committee yesterday and the Executive Committee passed the report on to the Board of Directors, simply recommending that the request for more time embodied in the report receive favorable consideration. It did. The report was placed on file and the committee given further time in which to make its final report.

The report, nevertheless, is most interesting as showing just what sites are in the field and what advantages they have in the committee's estimation. Only four propositions have been turned in that were definite enough to answer the requirements—viz.: Jackson Park, Lake-Front, West Side, and North Shore. Of these the report tells the hardest on the West Side, holding that the rental to be charged for the ground practically puts it out of the question, and, moreover, that the proposition is not as definite as it should be, no one yet having given anything better than an estimate as to what the cost of securing the land would be.

The report was presented to the Executive Committee at its meeting at 3:30 o'clock, and after a lengthy discussion was referred to the Board of Directors without alteration.

The Report.

The report was as follows:

Your Committee on Grounds and Buildings begs leave to report progress as follows:

It seemed to the committee in the beginning—as it evidently appears to the public—a simple and easy matter to select from the many different bodies of unoccupied land and the unused areas of some of our parks a site convenient, healthful, and in all respects eligible for the use contemplated. Looked at closer, difficulty and complication, in one form or another, present themselves. Many localities possess some of the necessary conditions, such as nearness to population, drainage facilities, water supply, accessibility by streets and avenues, public facilities for transportation, etc., but few possess them all. Transportation is of vital importance in the problem. It is conceded that the limit of one double-tracked railroad, running trains at the most frequent intervals possible, is 12,000 passengers per hour. If the site is selected at any point beyond walking distance the committee estimates that facilities must be found for public transportation by rail equal to the full power of four well-equipped double-tracked roads.

The problem of transportation touches every location to which our attention has been called.

We have by public advertisements solicited proposals for sites. Offerings have been received. Some of these have been full and specific, both as to description and location of lands, facilities for transportation, drainage, water supply, terms of rental, etc. Others have been specific in some particulars, but wholly indefinite in others.

As to Jackson Park.

It has been informally proposed by the South Park Commissioners to give us the use of about 400 acres in Jackson Park. Before any formal proposal can be made the Commissioners must secure authority from the Legislature to make the concession for the use of the park. The situation is a desirable one by reason of its proximity to the lake, and it would appear that transportation facilities exist or may be created to meet the minimum requirement of 48,000 persons per hour. It has, however, the objection of distance, being eight miles from the court-house. The ground will require filling at a cost of not less than $500,000, either at the expense of the Park Commissioners or of our corporation.

The Lake-Front.

This location recommends itself as the ideal site for the World's Fair; but it is surrounded with many embarrassments. Its present area is totally inadequate to our wants; unsettled legal questions affecting rights and titles are involved in it. It is also believed by many that the location of the Fair at this point would congest our business streets, so as to make traffic difficult. Your committee has spent much time in the consideration of all these questions. It is believed that the way is open to settle on terms mutually equitable and satisfactory to all contestants the legal questions between them, secure to our people for all time a magnificent addition to their present domain for park purposes on the Lake-Front, and furnish in ample time for our use a most desirable location for the Exposition.

The West Side.

The citizens of the West Side have recently shown a commendable degree of interest in trying to secure to their large and populous division the location of the Fair at a point south of and adjacent to Garfield Park. A body of land has been recommended by them embracing from 400 to 800 acres. They have also presented to your committee very influential arguments in support of the general proposition for the West Side site. The grounds they point out—rather than offer—are high, drainage good, water supply adequate, and transportation facilities either now exist or can probably be provided to meet the minimum requirements of 48,000 persons per hour. Unfortunately the land suggested has a number of different owners, some of them small owners with improvements of their own, and no proposition as to terms and price of occupancy has been made to your committee. It has been informally stated that the lands were worth on an average $10,000 per acre and that they could be had for three years at the rate of 6 per cent per year upon that valuation, or say $600 per acre annual rental. It will be seen that the use of 300 acres at this price would impose a burden of $540,000 for three years' rent alone. The committee look upon this feature, if it shall appear to be an approximate estimate even of rental cost, as one that puts that particular site out of consideration.

Other Locations.

Among the offerings to your committee is a body of land beginning on the shore of the lake at a point five miles north of Madison street, extending along the shore for a distance of about one and one-half miles and running westerly about one mile, embracing an area of about 800 acres, more or less. The whole body is offered free of rent for three years. The ground is well above the lake, easily drained, in close connection with the Lake View water, and would recommend itself very strongly to your committee except for the one item of transportation facilities. These are at present entirely inadequate, and we do not at present see how this deficiency can be supplied.

Other locations have been brought to our attention, but in too vague and indefinite a form for us to report upon. In the southwestern portion of the city is a body of 400 acres belonging to the city, which it is believed would be tendered to us without cost if desired. In the northwestern portion, near the North Branch, is a fine body of land which we are led to believe can be had at nearly nominal cost, but in both of these cases the lack of transportation facilities has discouraged your committee from prosecuting the inquiry.

We ask further time, that we may bring into a more specific form the subject referred to us. We have to regret the unavoidable absence of two important members of our committee. We think that within one week from this time these gentlemen will be with us again, and that by the end of that time we can report further definitely and finally upon the whole subject.

D. C. CREGIER, Ch'rm'n, POTTER PALMER,
L. J. GAGE, President, C. H. SCHWAB,
O. F. ALDIS, E. S. PIKE.

Meeting of the Directors.

The Board of Directors met promptly at 7:30 p. m., the following being present:

W. T. Baker, T. B. Bryan, E. B. Butler, Mark L. Crawford, W. H. Colvin, D. C. Cregier, George R. Davis, J. W. Ellsworth, J. V. Farwell Jr., L. J. Gage, H. N. Higinbotham, E. T. Jeffery, E. G. Keith, R. A. Keyes, H. H. Kohlsaat, E. F. Lawrence, T. J. Lefens, Andrew McNally, A. Nathan, Robert Nelson, Potter Palmer, Ferd W. Peck, E. S. Pike, C. H. Schwab, A. F. Seeberger, W. E. Strong, C. H. Wacker, R. A. Waller, Edwin Walker, John R. Walsh, C. C. Wheeler, F. S. Winston, C. T. Yerkes, and Otto Young.

After the roll-call Chairman Gage announced that it had been proposed to allow representatives of the press to be present while the different sites were being advocated, and for the first time in the history of the organization reporters were admitted.

The West-Siders took advantage of the offer to the public to present claims, and turned out in force. Carter Harrison occupied all the time they were entitled to, but they managed to get in several other arguments, including a petition said to be signed by 4,000 workingmen and presented by George R. Davis. Washington Hesing, who so ably backed up Carter in his kick at the first stockholders' meeting, secured time to speak ostensibly for the Belmont avenue site, but he really spoke for the West Side site. So with Gen. Newberry.

For the North Shore.

The north shore site was the only other for which any one spoke. Mr. Imhoff asked Director Waller to present the advantages of that, but although Mr. Waller tried he admitted that he was in favor of another site, and Mr. Imhoff finished the argument himself. If he had seen the report of the Committee on Buildings and Grounds he would have been gratified to see how favorably his site was mentioned.

Then came the petition of the 4,000 workingmen presented by Mr. Davis at the request of John S. Zimmerman. It said that the Fair ought not to be more than three miles from the center of population, which was claimed to be the corner of Center avenue and Harrison street. Otherwise workingmen could not attend without great expense. The transportation facilities would be bound to be inadequate at times and many would wish to walk. Most of the petition was devoted to an attack on Jackson Park, and really it was only another argument for the West Side. A special plea was put in to have the Exposition open evenings.

The meeting lasted until 11 o'clock. An attempt was made to make it easier to amend the by-laws, but it was a failure.

The Executive Committee reported its action defining the duties of the various committees, and its report was adopted. Treasurer Seeberger reported that the total receipts up to date were $601,643.

The meeting then adjourned until Friday next at 3 p. m., when the question of site is again expected to come up.

The arguments in favor of sites are given below.

CARTER H. HARRISON'S ARGUMENTS.

Advantages Which He Thinks the West Side Possesses Over the Other Divisions.

Ex-Mayor Harrison was the first speaker. Said he:

I'm here to represent a site on the West Side near Garfield Park. I represent a large body of citizens, and I wish to come to the facts at once. I believe the success of the Fair is contingent upon being located near the heart of the city. It has been demonstrated by all other fairs that this is necessary. We have not some of the arguments characteristic of other people. We have not one dollar of interest in the vicinity; not one of us can be benefited except as that portion of the city may be benefited. I own property on the South Side—boarding houses and such other property as would be benefited by locating the Fair there, but I look only to the interest of the Fair. We have south of Garfield Park—that is, the Driving Park—eighty-seven acres and immediately south of that are eighty acres. There are 180 acres running to Kedzie avenue. All this property is vacant, with the exception of twenty houses, all told.

In addition to this there is a portion of Garfield Park offered by the board. Not one of the abutting property-owners will annoy the project by injunction proceedings. All told, there are some 800 acres available, and Kedzie avenue on the east is just four miles from State street. The heart of the city, the center of population, is at Throop street. Those advocating other sites make a great mistake in arguing for the location of the Fair near the hotels. My observation of the different great fairs of the past—those of London, Paris, Vienna, Copenhagen, and Philadelphia—is that the great mass of people take rooms in private boarding-houses in preference to the hotels. This will be eminently true if you locate the Fair on the West Side. Besides it would give employment to thousands of people who would not be benefited by locating the Fair on the Lake-Front.

Center of Population.

The people west of Halsted street comprise the largest section of Chicago. They are people who are well to-do and who can provide accommodations for thousands upon thousands of visitors.

The heart of the city is two and one-half miles from the lake. I notice an evening paper says our land has a sandy, damp bottom. It is a singular fact that it can be shown by the vital statistics that the section of the city west of Throop street is the healthiest in the West. It is the healthiest section in the world. In fact, all through it there are drains. The whole of it is subject to perfect drainage.

There are eleven different horse-car tracks traversing the section, all of which can be run into the grounds. Mr. Yerkes has an eye to business in this direction and has guaranteed to meet the emergency. No less than six railroads run close by, two of which already have tracks the full length of the proposed site. The Wisconsin Central road, which passes through a portion of the site, assures us that it will give us any rights it possesses. The land at the highest point is twenty-three feet above the lake level, and sixteen feet at the lowest. The Belt railway cannot be used for passenger purposes, as it has but one track; but all the other roads can be so used.

What more do you want? You don't want to clog traffic. We of the West Side don't want to antagonize the Lake-Front, but you will remember that hundreds of thousands will come to this city on excursion-trains. The last day of the Paris fair there were 300,000 to 700,000 visitors. Suppose you take the Lake-Front or Jackson Park and attempt to accommodate such a crowd. You would have but one railroad and four lines of street-cars to do it with. Every one of those lines is even now more or less gorged morning and evening, and the cable cars cannot be increased as to speed or numbers. They can only carry about 30,000 people per day. You will want facilities so that you can start by 7 a. m. and transport all who may want to go by 11 a. m.

Here is another thing. We have cool, refreshing winds on the West Side. My experience for thirty years has been that the temperature of the West Side is better for the health of the people who will come here, and for the exhibits they will place in the Fair, than that of any other section of the city.

Dangers of the Lake.

Now, here's another thing. It has been asserted that hundreds of small steamboats could ply between the city and Jackson Park. Gentlemen, how many of you who know the lake would dare take your family on these boats to the park during the time it is proposed to hold this Fair? Could you do it in safety? Not one of you would do it.

Now, another point. Many don't think of the damage to the machinery on exhibition caused by too close proximity to the lake. This machinery must be polished up every day even under most favorable conditions. You cannot put

[Continued on second page.]

BOTH CLAIM A VICTORY.

THE RESULT IN THE FOURTH CONGRESSIONAL REMARKABLY CLOSE.

The Nomination of Willits or Adams Rests with the Country Delegates, Many of Whom Were Not Heard From Last Night—Adams Had a Good Deal of Luck in Pulling Through Tight Places—Taylor Will Have No Opposition in the First.

Shall it be Willits or shall it be Adams? That is the question which the Republican convention of the Fourth Congressional District, which will meet in the North Side Turner-Hall this afternoon, will decide. It is impossible to predict the outcome with any degree of certainty. That will depend on the vote of the outlying country towns, and it could not be ascertained who are to represent those districts in the convention this afternoon. In the city wards Mr. Willits seems to have had the best of it. He carried a majority of the delegates in the Twentieth, and some of his friends claim the solid vote of that ward for him in today's convention. Six of the delegates from the Twenty-second Ward are pledged to him, and twelve of the seventeen from the Twenty-third. He will receive four, perhaps six votes from the Twenty-fourth Ward, ten of the thirteen from the Twenty-fifth, seven of the nine from the Twenty-sixth, and the solid vote of the Twenty-seventh and Twenty-eighth Wards. From that portion of the Fifteenth in the district he will get three votes, while Mr. Adams will get four. His friends claimed for Mr. Willits last night the votes from Barrington, Hanover, Elk Grove, Proviso, Leyden, Norwood Park, Niles, New Trier, Northfield, and Wheeling. If these promises are made good he may be the nominee.

Mr. Henry C. Farwell charges that at the Second District primary of the Twenty-first Ward, where the Adams men won only by a majority of nineteen, three times as many well-known Democrats voted, though they had been challenged. A Judge named Mulholland ran this precinct. The vote will be challenged and there will be a contest.

So far as could be learned last night, therefore the delegates are divided as follows:

Ward.	No. Delegates.	Claimed by Willits.	Claimed by Adams.
Fifteen	7	4	4
Twenty	11	11	..
Twenty-one	14	..	14
Twenty-two	14	8	10
Twenty-three	17	17	6
Twenty-four	20	6	16
Twenty-five	13	10	8
Twenty-six	9	7	6
Twenty-seven	5	5	..
Twenty-eight	3	3	1
Evanston	9	1	9
Cicero	9	3	7
Proviso	4	4	..
Elk Grove	1	1	..
Barrington	2	2	..
Hanover	1	1	1
Leyden	1	1	1
Maine	2	2	2
New Trier	2	2	2
Niles	2	2	..
Wheeling	2	2	2
Schaumberg	1	1	1
Palatine	2	1	2
Total	151	92	91

Necessary to a choice, 76.

Mr. Adams had more than his usual luck and scratched through in several precincts. Thus in one precinct of the Twenty-fourth Ward he won by a majority of 10 in a total of 170 votes. In another where more than 300 votes were cast he won by a majority of 19. In a Twenty-second Ward precinct he scratched through with a majority of 4 in a total of nearly 300 votes. In fact, all the chances seemed to turn out in his favor.

List of the Delegates.

As far as could be ascertained the following is the list of the delegates selected in the city wards. Their preferences are indicated by the name of the candidate in parentheses after the lists for each precinct:

Fifteenth Ward—(1) W. R. Arms, Fred Gloor Jr., John McLinden, C. E. McClanathan (Adams). (2) Harold Michaelson, R. C. Muller, P. B. Olson (Willits).

Twentieth Ward—(1) John M. Roche, Charles Schultz, G. M. Rice, G. W. Soule (Willits). (2) W. C. Pfister, B. Powley, F. J. Bowitz (Willits). (3) Louis Moritz, William J. Reed, Conrad Weideman, Fred F. Krause (claimed by both).

Twenty-first Ward—(1) Truman W. Miller, Frank J. Loesch, William E. Furness, W. O. Buttner, William H. Smith (Adams). (2) Dr. J. F. Williams, Joseph Kasper, Robert O. May, J. A. Grass (Adams). (3) Frank Diesel, John M. Arens, Fred Lartz, N. M. Plotke, H. Engelhardt (Adams).

Twenty-second Ward—(1) G. W. Smith, Philip Rinn, H. Getsdorf, B. B. Wickersham (Adams). (2) Edward Muelhoefer, Henry Severin, William Zimmanck, Felix Buschick (Buschick and Muelhoefer are claimed for Willits, the others for Adams). (3) P. Radiski, T. D. Burke, C. Burmeister, W. A. Hess, A. Witte, G. Vogel (Willits).

Twenty-third ward—(1) J. P. Peterson, G. Fleming, P. O. Peterson, Ben Clentinberg, W. S. Carnier (Willits). (2) Guston Nelson, H. C. Carr, Harry Patterson, F. J. Chaser (Willits). (3) Alexander Broome, Charles Johnson, Will Henckel, F. D. Carlson (Adams), Sam Ericson (Willits). (4) Walter Ulrich, S. Kilcourse (Willits). Willis S. Lynn. (Doubtful.)

Twenty-fourth Ward—(1) W. H. Thompson, J. McG. Adams, Louis Hebel, J. C. Brooks, C. B. Obermeier, Hugh Ritchie (Adams). (2) H. J. Willing, H. M. Mann, Ira P. Bowen, G. F. Kolbe (Adams). (3) John Worthy, John Schuster, C. A. Stanley, Henry Lamparter, C. C. Philbrick, H. G. Hall (Adams). (4) L. L. Wadsworth, S. H. Helm, John Cleary, William H. Smith (Willits).

Twenty-fifth Ward—E. B. Gould, Lloyd J. Smith, J. C. Schieswohl, Frank J. Lindsten, F. O. Parker (Willits). (2) William C. Reebie, John D. Corlett, Joseph N. Osterlind, David Busch (Willits). (3) C. O. Williamson, Lil Jenstron, William Klee (Adams). (4) John Lamberton (Willits).

Twenty-sixth Ward—(1) J. W. Webster, J. Austin, P. Harrington, Louis Lastrow (Willits). (2) Charles Hartwig, Herman Noark (Adams). (3) J. R. True, G. A. Dapee, J. E. Keith (Willits).

In the First Precinct of this ward the Adams men claim the election of the following delegates instead of those named above:

F. W. Labahn, William Kleiss, M. M. Goodale, P. A. Peterson.

Twenty-seventh Ward—(2) Jacob Schmork, P. J. Yungquist, George Calhoun, John McMahon, A. J. Miller (Willits).

Twenty-eighth Ward—Charles Bjorn, Eric Ericson, John McKenna (Willits).

In the Country.

From the country districts it was reported that Willits delegates had been elected in Barrington, Elk Grove, Hanover, Northfield, Niles, Norwood Park, New Trier, and Wheeling; also that two if not more of the seven delegates from Cicero are for him. The four delegates from Proviso are for Willits certainly, also the following:

Norwood Park—Maurice Ball.
Maine—Frank Thoma, Sam Davis.

The following Evanston delegates are for Adams:

Frank P. Crandon, William E. Stockton, J. W. Thompson, Lucius W. Conkey, William Carney, Benjamin F. Hill Jr., John W. Byam, Nicholas Morper, C. H. Ceperly. Alternates: Samuel Harrison, John A. Childs, W. H. Bishop, Jesse S. Woods, Carl Detzer, W. T. Alden, W. E. Goodman, F. C. Conover, James B. Shumway.

Evanston.

District.	Adams.	Willits.	District.	Adams.	Willits.
1	121	113	5	78	64
2	156	152		—	—
3	100	59	Totals	549	454
4	94	66			

IN THE FIRST DISTRICT.

Taylor Has a Walkaway and Will Have Little Opposition Today.

The Republican primaries in the First Congressional District passed off peacefully and without much excitement. Mr. J. Frank Lawrence did not materialize as a candidate, and the dark horse was not entered for the race. Congressman Taylor had things his own way, except in the Third Ward, where Mr. Perry Hull and Assessor De Young sought vindication for their defeat last spring. The following is the list of delegates chosen:

First Ward—(1) Enoch Howard, George H. Bills, F. A. Brokoski. (2) Thomas Major, C. B. Brainard, W. Turner, F. P. Gleason. (3) Arthur Dixon, Isaac Freeman, Charles Wathier. (4) J. R. B. Van Cleave, Charles Gross, George Wills. (5) Peter Bremer, G. J. W. Hutchinson, C. H. McAllister. (All are for Taylor.)

Second Ward—(1) M. A. Farwell, M. McNamara, Daniel May. (2) Morris Selz, Dan Horan, F. A. Bennett. (3) George F. Bissell, D. V. Purinton, J. H. Ransom, James W. Nye. (4) Aaron Gibbs, W. H. Grimley, W. C. Fyfe. (5) R. H. White, E. J. Doering, Ed Smith. (All favor Taylor.)

Third Ward—(1) Frank Meyers, Benjamin Bransom (Taylor). (2) C. E. Kreyssler, R. F. Mix, W. O. La Monte (Taylor). (3) M. J. Wilson, B. R. De Young, Wesley Plummer, R. J. McDonald (anti-Taylor). (4) M. W. Wolf, T. W. Saunders, R. C. Warring (anti-Taylor). (5) Walter L. Johnson, Ferd Darmstadter.

Fourth Ward—(1) A. L. Thomas, H. S. Parkhurst, S. O. Blair. (2) W. J. Meekes, George Behm, O. Guthrie. (3) Fred M. Felt. (4) T. D. Porter, W. S. Jackson, C. A. Allen. (5) D. H. Kochersperger, F. H. Clark, S. H. Hale. (6) Gustaf Ehrhom. (All will vote for Taylor.)

Twenty-ninth Ward—(1) S. B. Hoffman, J. L. Carey, H. Doberstein, and S. Shea. (2) William McCarthy, Andrew Reilly, Frank Rutter. (3) J. C. Buprecht. (All for Taylor.)

Thirtieth Ward—(1) E. W. Adkinson, Eugene Brown, James Kinlock, and Gus Johnson. (2) Frank Sheffield, J. T. Ustick, W. M. Darlington, John Sumley. (3) J. G. Spencer, Frank Ketchum, John Gilroy, Tim Hogan. (All for Taylor.)

Thirty-first Ward—(1) J. Hodgkins, Perry Wattles, J. H. Henry, J. S. Kendall. (2) W. C. Shaw, F. A. Lotty. (3) F. D. Wean, Howard Hague. (All for Taylor.)

Thirty-second Ward—(1) H. D. Patton, H. E. Crosby, C. F. Farson, C. N. Goodnow. (2) H. W. Crawford, Harry Skeeles. (3) A. G. Procter, W. R. Page. (4) W. R. Kerr, D. A. Peirce, Edgar L. Jayne. (Some will vote for Taylor, some are looking for a dark horse.)

Thirty-third Ward—(1) John A. McIntosh. (2) Fred Fair. (3) D. J. Deasey, H. Reed, W. G. Wright. (4) R. Lender. (5) J. H. McCormick. (Claim to be anti-Taylor.)

Thirty-fourth Ward—(1) F. K. Root. (2) John O'Neil. (3) George W. Spencer. (4) E. W. Hutchinson, H. C. Robinson, John Symons. (5) W. P. Hatch, J. D. Ware, George Barnes, John Madderom, George Otto. (6) J. Wolff (Taylor.)

The county towns of the district are all for Taylor, with the probable exception of Lemont.

Delegates were selected yesterday also to the Second and Sixth Senatorial Republican Conventions, which will meet today. G. R. Bliss and B. E. Hoppin will be the nominees in the Second and Jacob Miller and George S. Baker of Evanston in the Sixth District.

HAWAIIANS AFRAID OF UNCLE SAM.

They Imagine He Wants to Annex the Sandwich Islands.

HONOLULU, June 6.—In the Legislative Assembly June 5 the Committee on Foreign Affairs, acting under instructions to inquire whether the negotiations for the renewal of the present treaty with the United States on the part of the Cabinet or any officer of the Hawaiian Government had been calculated to prejudice or jeopardize the political or commercial independence of Hawaii, reported four charges against Minister of Foreign Affairs Austin, accusing him of not having fully complied with the instructions of the house to communicate all correspondence on the treaty; and in having caused the abstraction of one of the most important documents in the shape of a letter from Minister Carter containing valuable suggestions about the treaty, also in having retained other letters from Carter touching on the subject on the plea they were private personal communications. It also charged the the Minister refused to transmit the minutes of numerous Cabinet meetings between April and September, 1889, at which the proposed treaty was discussed. The committee held Mr. Austin to be guilty of disrespect to the House. The committee, continuing its report, states that owing to the policy of the Minister of Foreign Affairs the committee was unable to decide the question as to whether the Minister had been instigated in first starting the treaty negotiations by the hope of hastening the annexation of Hawaii to the United States. The Legislature would therefore be constrained to accept the assurance of the Ministry that it never intended anything against the independence of the country. In the same way the committee maintained that the real wish of the American Government as to preserving the independence of Hawaii would have been better established if it had been possible to prove who was the originator of the clause concerning the landing of troops, which had been the subject of contrary statements from the members of the Hawaiian Cabinet. No discussion was had by members of the Legislature on the statements contained in the report, but the whole matter was tabled until the minority report could be presented.

WILL SOON BE OPEN FOR SETTLEMENT.

The Sac and Fox Reservation Turned Over to the Government.

SAC AND FOX AGENCY, I. T., June 13.—The National Council of the Sac and Fox Nation agreed on all the terms of the contract with the United States Commissioners this morning, and this afternoon at 5 o'clock they signed the treaty and formally closed the trade. At the conclusion of the sitting of the council Chief Keokuk delivered a prayer in the Indian tongue. The Commissioners are elated over the result. The Indians have agreed to have their allotments taken within four months after the allotting agent arrives at the agency. This will probably leave the country ready for opening to settlement next spring. The Sac and Fox Reservation is thirty-five miles long by eighteen miles wide, the longer line extending north and south. The Cimarron River bounds it on the north and the North Fork on the south. The western line is eighteen miles east of the eastern line of Oklahoma. After the Indians shall have taken their allotments there will be 443,000 acres left for the homesteaders.

TOO SMART FOR THE ENGLISH SYNDICATE.

St. Louis Brewers to Engage in Business by Means of a Subterfuge.

ST. LOUIS, MO., June 13.—[Special.]—There is a big sensation in St. Louis brewing circles. The English syndicate which recently purchased all but three of the St. Louis breweries has made the final payment binding the deal, and now announces to the boss brewers who were formerly proprietors that their services will be no longer required. The Englishmen propose to lop off gilt-edged salaries, and pay larger dividends to stockholders. This means that the boss brewers will be compelled to retire or embark in some other business, as they signed an agreement when they disposed of their properties to the effect that they would not again engage in brewing of beer in St. Louis for a certain number of years. This they cannot do personally, but there is no reason why their sons or daughters should not embark in the business and the ex-brewers take stock in the enterprise. This will be done.

ARKANSAS TRAIN ROBBERS ARRESTED.

Three Heretofore Reputable Citizens of Texarkana Accused of the Crime.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., June 13.—[Special.]—The Sheriff of Miller County arrested at Texarkana today James Ratcliff, Pole McDaniel, and John Williams, charged with wrecking and robbing the train on the Cotton Belt road on the night of June 10. The trio are well-known white citizens of Texarkana. Williams is a detective, and the other two are workmen with good reputations. Ratcliff was wounded badly in a mysterious manner, and this fact led to their apprehension. It is claimed he was shot accidentally by accomplices during the robbery. The proof against them is said to be strong. The arrest has caused a sensation at Texarkana.

THEY WANT A RECEIVER.

JUDGE TULEY ASKED TO PREVENT THE SALE OF THE STOCK-YARDS.

Frank R. Baker, Holder of 150 Shares of Stock, Petitions for an Injunction, Alleging That There Is a Conspiracy to Sell Out in Order That the Property May Be Bought Back at a Lower Figure When It Shall Have Depreciated in Value.

The expected suit to prevent the consummation of the proposed sale of the stock of the Union Stock-Yards and Transit company to an English syndicate was commenced in Judge Tuley's court yesterday afternoon. In it the court is asked to remove the present officers of the big corporation, appoint a receiver, and issue an injunction restraining the proposed issue of bonds and the sale of the plant and stock.

The complainant in the bill is Frank R. Baker, a dealer at the Stock-Yards, and the owner of over 150 shares of the capital stock of the Union Stock-Yards and Transit company. Mr. Baker appeared in Judge Tuley's court in company with his lawyers, John L. Miller and Merritt Starr, who presented a bill of over fifty pages.

Judge Tuley was too busy to read the bill and told the petitioners that they must go to a master for a recommendation. The court, by the way, has lately instructed his masters to grant no injunctions where important interests are involved without notice to the defendants. When the lawyers went before Master Boyesen he required them to observe the rule, and the attorneys took the bulky complaint to their office, had it copied, and last night served such of the defendants as they could with the duplicate and notice to attend at Master Boyesen's office at 10 o'clock today. The application for an injunction will then be renewed.

Recital of Facts.

Mr. Baker's suit makes defendants Nathaniel Thayer of Boston, President; John B. Sherman, General Manager; George T. Williams, Secretary and Treasurer; J. C. Dennison, Assistant Secretary; and John Newell, Marvin Hughitt, J. M. McCullough, J. C. McMullin, H. B. Stone, R. R. Cable, and Stuyvesant Fish, directors of the Union Stock-Yards and Transit company; Russell H. Monroe and Richard Olney, promoters of the enterprise to buy the yards; the London Contract company (limited), to whom it is proposed to sell; the Central Trust company, to which a mortgage will be given; and William K. Vanderbilt, Cornelius Vanderbilt, John R. Hoxie of Texas, and James H. Ashley, who, with President Thayer and Manager Sherman own a majority of the stock.

The company was formed, according to the bill, in 1865, with a capital stock of $1,000,000, and the stock has been increased from time to time until it is now 132,000 shares of the par value of $100 per share. Mr. Baker says that the stock is actually and intrinsically worth $200, but that the defendants, conspiring and confederating with one another and with other persons unknown, are about to sell the entire plant and possessions of the company for $150 a share.

According to circulars which the defendants have sent out to the stockholders it is proposed to sell not less than 90 per cent of the entire issue of capital stock to the London Contract company (limited) for $100 per share to be paid for in cash in installments, $15 per share being the first payment and $50 per share additional to be paid in bonds to be issued on the property for not less than $10,000,000, secured by trust deed to the Central Trust company of New York.

Mr. Baker's Charges.

It is an inference from the wording of the circular, Mr. Baker says, that there is to be a trust deed executed. He claims, however, that the circulars are craftily worded so as to make this a matter solely of conjecture. The bill asserts that the property of the Union Stock-Yards and Transit company is worth at least $30,000,000, and for several years it has paid a dividend of 9 per cent on its full issue of stock, besides which anywhere from $200,000 to $600,000 worth of improvements have been put in from year to year, creating a net profit.

What this net profit is Mr. Baker says he has been unable to ascertain. He charges that the management has refused to permit him to inspect the books and that the actual status of the finances is known definitely only to the persons now controlling the mammoth enterprise. The complainant says, however, that while he cannot give the exact figures, it is well known that the company is in a most flourishing and prosperous condition, and that its business has increased in the last three years. In 1887 the receipts of cattle alone were 2,382,008; in 1888, 2,611,543, and in 1889, 3,023,281. It is averred that in this state of prosperity there is no necessity whatever to raise money. The plant offers ample facilities for carrying out all the company's corporate objects. As an investment stock in the company is unexcelled.

"The bill says that it is with no legitimate and lawful motive that the defendants are seeking to carry out the scheme of selling the property, but that on the contrary they are inspired with the sole intention of selling it for a little over half its actual value, and that they then propose to depreciate the value of the stock and run the property down in value until it reaches a minimum. Then when the small stockholders are frozen out the manipulators will buy the plant and good will comparatively for a mere song."

Mr. Baker says that at $150 per share the price of the property will be $19,800,000. Of this sum $13,200,000 will be paid in cash, leaving $6,600,000 to be paid in 5 per cent gold bonds running twenty-five years.

What Becomes of $3,400,000?

The scheme proposed authorizes an issue of $10,000,000 of bonds, and the complainant wants to know if only $6,600,000 of bonds are to be paid the stockholders where the respectable sum of $3,400,000 in bonds is going. He himself then answers the question by asserting that it is going into the pockets of the conspirators. The defendants, he says, claim to have secured the consent of all, or nearly all of the holders of stock to make the sale. They may have a majority of the stock because the Vanderbilts and Mr. Hoxie and Mr. Sherman own a majority, but a majority of the holders are not in favor of the sale. No one wants the sale made but the clique that will profit by it.

The bill represents that it is not in the power of the company to issue $10,000,000 of bonds, because the charter limits an issue of bonds to $500,000, and any excess of that amount is void and illegal. A further objection is that the London Contract Company and the Central Trust Company are alien corporations, over which the court here can exercise no jurisdiction. It is said that, being a British company, the proposed grantee can have no community of interest with the stockholders in the West, and that being a foreign corporation a feeling disadvantageous to the welfare of the property will be engendered leading to adverse and restrictive police legislation. Hitherto the City Council, the sanitary authorities, and the owners have been in harmony, whereas with foreigners in control only one result can be anticipated.

If only 90 per cent of the stock is sold the remaining 10 per cent will suffer from the inevitable depreciation, and bonds at 5 per cent are not as good as stock bearing 9 per cent.

It is alleged that the minority stockholders will get no benefit at all from the sale, and whatever accrues will go to the majority stockholders and the syndicate now manipulating the alleged conspiracy. For their attempt to wreck the company the President, directors, and officers should be removed and on final hearing a receiver appointed to take charge of the gigantic interests. Meanwhile an injunction to restrain the issue of bonds or any steps whatever toward a consummation of the scheme is demanded.

IN THE ROLE OF INJURED INNOCENCE.

The Attitude Taken by the Boodle Senators of Boston.

BOSTON, Mass., June 13.—[Special.]—The legislative boodle case progressed another stage today and the accused Senators had a chance to state their side of the affair. They posed in the rôle of the injured parties. The flatly contradictory character of the testimony, however, evolved in the investigation gives evidence of the existence of a highly-developed Munchausen. Senator Fassett, who had been made to figure as the chief sinner in the affair, gave a version of the Moore interview that scarcely coincides with the good New Hampshire doctor's. He acknowledged having met Dr. Moore, Col. Sanderson, and L. P. Hagar in regard to elevated railroads. He declared, however, that he gave them no list of names of Senators favorable to such schemes. Later he had another interview with Dr. Moore. The doctor then said he was anxious to build the railroad; he wanted to get a charter, and he was willing to pay out $90,000, or $100,000, or $110,000 for the purpose of getting enough votes. He said there were a good many Democratic Senators in favor of the bill, and he desired to get twelve or fourteen Republican Senators to support the bill, and he asked what Fassett could do to aid him. "I told him," said Senator Fassett, "that I guessed he had got the wrong man; such tactics might do in New Hampshire, but they would not do in the Massachusetts Legislature. Dr. Moore did not say how he proposed to spend the $110,000 or $120,000. He was willing to pay $120,000 for ten Senators' votes, though he ought to get twelve for that sum. He said they wanted the charter, they ought to have it, and they were willing to pay for it. I regarded that in the light of a bribe and I left the room."

Senator Fassett explained his vote for the West End scheme by the statement that he was convinced that that company was the only one able and willing to build the elevated road. No corrupt influences were brought to bear upon him.

Senator James Donovan, who had been quoted as saying that there was "the most in the West End," and so he "caught on," explained his connection with the People's bill thus: "I became acquainted with Mr. Sanderson at the Tremont House. A few days later he talked with me about the People's elevated railroad. I went with him to call upon Dr. Moore, who said his company had financial standing, and proposed to do what no other company would do—build a railroad. On the day the vote was taken Mr. Sanderson appeared in the chamber and beckoned to me. I went to the anteroom and he said: 'What's the matter with the People's bill?' I told him his company had no bill before the Senate and no standing there; the West End bill had passed because the Senators had confidence in the financial ability of the West End to build a road. I did not tell Mr. Sanderson that the West End was using influence and I 'caught on.' My vote for the West End bill was not influenced by money or any undue influence."

Testimony of a similar character was given by other Senators and the investigation given then went into the hands of the Special Committee. The House began its work, but advanced no further than the preliminary stages. The case, it is believed, will run well into next week. Whatever its results it has given the lobbyists and those at the State-House inclined to be "influenced" a terrible scare.

THEY WANT THE CHEYENNES DISARMED.

A Petition to Secretary Proctor from Miles City, Mont.

MILES CITY, Mont., June 13.—[Special.]—A petition of citizens of Miles City and settlers in the Cheyenne country was drafted today in pursuance of instructions given at a citizens' mass-meeting held here tonight and sent to Col. Swain at Fort Keogh, and by him to be sent to Secretary Proctor. The petition presents the trouble, its causes, and asks the Government to disarm the Cheyennes and to put them on their reserve. Col. Curtis, Gov. Toole's aid-de-camp, proceeds to the Cheyenne Agency tonight to investigate the trouble and to impress upon Mayor Carroll the necessity of moving his troops to points where needed. Four more families have arrived here, and it was reported that a number more were on their way. The agency is 100 miles south of here, and the only method of communication is by courier. No news has been received from the agency for forty-eight hours, and what has occurred there in the meantime is unknown.

FATHER MOLLINGER'S WONDERFUL CURES

Ten Thousand Afflicted Persons Gather at the Priest's Church in Pittsburg.

PITTSBURG, Pa., June 13.—At least 10,000 afflicted persons from all parts of the country gathered at Father Mollinger's church in Allegheny City today to be healed and take part in the celebration of St. Anthony's Day. It was a curious assemblage of the lame, deaf, and blind drawn together by the reports of Father Mollinger's miraculous cures. The afflicted began to arrive yesterday and last night 5,000 were camped about the church, sleeping on floors, door steps, porches, and the ground. The services began at daybreak and were continued all day until late this evening. Thousands were unable to gain admission to the church and all day they stood in the hot sun awaiting their turns to be cured. Father Mollinger is a physician as well as priest and does not claim any miraculous powers, but is a firm believer in faith coupled with works. He charges nothing for his prescriptions, but few left without giving to the church from 25 cents to $5.

WILL APPEAL TO THE SUPREME COURT.

Farney S. Tarbell's Suit Against the Pennsylvania to Be Fought to the End.

PITTSBURG, Pa., June 13.—[Special.]—The case of Farney S. Tarbell against the Pennsylvania Railroad Company to recover $50,000 for the loss of his wife and three children on the day express in the Johnstown flood, decided yesterday in favor of the defendant, will be appealed by plaintiff to the Supreme Court. His cousel claim that Judge White charged the jury strongly against their client. Judge White leaned to the opinion that the railroad had used every possible precaution and that the high water was the result of a visitation of Providence. The jury took the same view. The termination of this case has been anxiously awaited by people in various sections of the country who lost relatives on the day express. Several attorneys had received instructions to institute proceedings at once in case the verdict in the Tarbell suit should be in favor of the plaintiff.

SENT TO JAIL BY HIS SON'S ORDERS.

James Allen, the Veteran Aeronaut, in Trouble at Providence, R. I.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., June 13.—[Special.]—James Allen, the veteran aeronaut, famous for his balloon ascensions in the Federal Army, now languishes in the jail at Cranston. His son Ezra, it seems, is the cause of his present condition. The old gentleman had said that Ezra did not know enough to manage a balloon, and made some other restrictions upon that young man's aeronautic ability which led to a suit for slander. Ezra succeeded in getting $47 damages, and when the old man declined to pay over the cash he ordered his father to prison on the judgment and says he will persist in keeping him there until the summer dies away and the poor debtor's oath may be taken.

HAS ISSUED THE CALL.

Gov. Fifer Orders the Legislature to Convene July 23.

MATTERS TO BE TAKEN UP.

The Four Subjects Set Forth in the Proclamation.

CHICAGOANS AT SPRINGFIELD.

Mr. Bryan Victorious Over a Committee from the City.

ARGUMENTS PRESENTED BY BOTH SIDES.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., June 13.—[Special.]—Mr. Bryan rather had the best of today's fight. He came down here this morning and talked an hour to the Governor while the opposing committee sat in the Governor's waiting-room. Then he came out smiling, and the opposing committee filed into the private office and talked two hours, after which Gov. Fifer wrote his name at the bottom of the call which Mr. Bryan wanted, and Mr. Bryan rode home proudly.

The committee and Mr. Bryan came to Springfield this morning. The committee consisted of Col. Francis Riddle, Chairman; Maj. E. A. Blodgett, Capt. Le Grand W. Perce, Surgeon-Major Oscar C. De Wolf, and Private Thomas Chrysostomo MacMillan, who said they represented the West Side, and had a most mysterious mission.

"We are against holding the Fair in East Hammond," said Col. Riddle.

"Or in Lake View," said Maj. Blodgett.

Further than this they declined to say. Mr. Bryan was frank to mention that he was in Springfield to complete the details of the call, and while the committee ate breakfast Mr. Bryan rode up to the State-House and talked with the Governor. At 9 o'clock, having breakfasted and smoked, the committee marched over. Mr. Bryan still had the Governor's ear and the committee waited.

At 9:30 the Governor came out and said: "Gentlemen, you can step in now. Do you wish Mr. Bryan to be present?"

"No, sir," said Col. Riddle, and Mr. Bryan stepped out and the committee stepped in.

The Opposition.

The members of the committee talked to the Governor nearly two hours and made two demands.

First, they asked that any specific mention of Jackson Park be excluded from the call, which they understood was already in form. They were told that no such mention had been made. This somewhat nonplused them, but Col. Riddle recovered his self-possession and put the second proposition:

That no mention of any park be made in the call.

It was pointed out that this was unfair, because the directors might want to use Jackson Park, which is the only one of the system that requires legislative action, and legislative action could only be taken at this extra session on subjects named in the call.

The speeches were heated, and some talk was made against the directors. Col. Riddle read extracts from the law-books to show the futility of thinking of Jackson Park, but the Governor refused to consider the objections as affecting his action. He asked the gentlemen if they were in favor of the World's Fair.

"Certainly," they replied.

"And you are not opposed to the $5,000,000 bonding scheme?"

"Not at all."

This apparently settled it, for when Mr. Bryan entered the private office Gov. Fifer showed him the call, which was just as it had been earlier in the day. The Governor and Mr. Bryan examined it and sent it out to the Secretary of State in this form:

Public Proclamation.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, SPRINGFIELD, June 13, A. D., 1890.—WHEREAS, The Congress of the United States has passed an act entitled "An act to provide for celebrating the four hundreth anniversary of the discovery of America by Christoper Columbus by holding an international exhibition of art, industries, manufactures, and the products of the mine and soil, in the City of Chicago, in the State of Illinois," said act being duly approved April 25, 1890, and said exhibition being designated in said act the "World's Columbian Exposition;" and

WHEREAS, Owing to the limited time provided in said act to prepare and inaugurate said World's Columbian Exposition, it is important that action on the part of the State of Illinois in preparing for said World's Columbian Exposition be taken at the earliest practicable date; and,

WHEREAS, It is considered by the Governor that an extraordinary occasion has arisen for the convening of the General Assembly in special session.

Now, therefore, I, Joseph W. Fifer, Governor of the State of Illinois, by virtue of the power and authority in me vested by the Constitution, do by this public proclamation convene the General Assembly of the State of Illinois in special session, and hereby designate Wednesday, July 23, A. D. 1890, at 12 o'clock, noon, as the day upon which the General Assembly shall meet.

Topics to Be Considered.

And I do hereby summon each and every member to said General Assembly, to convene in the State Capitol at the City of Springfield on the day and at the hour aforesaid, to consider and legislate upon the following subjects only:

1. The submission to the electors of the State, at the November election, A. D. 1890, of a proposition to amend the State Constitution so as to authorize the City of Chicago to increase its bonded indebtedness to an extent not exceeding $5,000,000; the proceeds thereof to be used in aid of said World's Columbian Exposition authorized by said act of Congress.
2. The passage of such legislation as may be necessary to authorize the use or occupancy of any public ground, park, or area for the location of said World's Columbian Exposition as may now or hereafter belong to or be under the control of the State of Illinois, the City of Chicago, or the South Park Commissioners, the West Chicago Park Commissioners, and Lincoln Park Commissioners of the City of Chicago or either of said Park Commissioners, respectively, and to authorize the issuance of park bonds for the extension or improvements of such public grounds for the use or in aid of said World's Columbian Exposition.
3. To vest the said city of Chicago with the right, power, and authority of eminent domain, to be exercised for purposes in behalf of said World's Columbian Exposition, such power and authority to cease on and after May 1, A. D. 1894.
4. To made appropriations to meet the special session of the General Assembly convened by this proclamation.

In witness whereof I hereto set my hand and cause the great seal of State to be affixed. Done at Springfield the day and year first above written.

JOSEPH W. FIFER.

Acted with Prudence.

After the call had been sent out Mr. Bryan said: "I want to tell the newspapers that the Governor has acted in this matter in the proper spirit. Any delay in the issuing of the call has been prompted by a wise desire to have everything in decent order and to bring everything within range of the law."

The Governor was asked whether he had anything to say about the visit. "No," he replied, "nothing except that these gentlemen were all in favor of the Fair and the $5,000,000 bonding."

The committee professed to be satisfied with the result of the visit, but the members intimated pretty strongly that they would make a fight in the Legislature on the park proposition.

HALF A DOLLAR A VOTE.

DEMOCRATIC TWENTY-FOURTH WARD REPEATERS COME CHEAP.

Still, as They Voted All Day Long, They Made Quite a Nice Thing Out of the Election—Corcoran Paid Them and Furnished Them with Names and Addresses—Collins Lays Bare the Methods of the Ward Politician.

The details of the operations of the gangs of repeaters that have for years exasperated the voters of the Twenty-fourth Ward were laid bare yesterday in the trial of Corcoran and McAbee by Steve Collins, himself a leader of such a gang. To persons not familiar with this branch of "practical politics," the brazen work of these fellows was a revelation. At the same time they wondered at the low price of this kind of voting cattle—50 cents per vote. It appeared that the same persons, in droves of five or six, voted three times in a few hours at the same polling place, then scattered over the ward and repeated the operation.

This testimony the State's-Attorney promises to back up by less objectionable witnesses. It did not take the defense long to bring out the character of Steve Collins before the jury in all its picturesque features. But this was only what the State's-Attorney had predicted in his opening to the jury when he said that a political boss did not go into Sunday schools to get repeaters.

Mr. Longenecker has to fight for every inch of ground. Objections are frequent, and Judge Baker is strict. The State's-Attorney was prevented at two important points yesterday from introducing certain testimony. First, he wanted to show the existing combination between Corcoran, McAbee, and the minor "politicians" by proving that primary day the same system of repeating was carried out as election-day. But Judge Baker ruled it out, as the primary was not included in the indictment.

Again Mr. Longenecker wanted to show by the proprietor of the Superior Hotel that a number of lodgers who were quartered there by "Cap" White were there in the interest of McAbee and for an illegal purpose.

Mr. Forrest announced the doctrine that colonizing was perfectly legal, and that in placing men in that hotel more than thirty days before election McAbee was only following the usual practices of politicians. Judge Baker did not quite subscribe to the doctrine, but stopped the State's Attorney from pursuing his line of inquiry as to the list of names of lodgers. The State's Attorney subsequently introduced the evidence in a little different form.

Collins' Testimony.

Collins testified that the day of the Democratic primaries he saw Corcoran at his saloon and was asked to pick up thirty men to go over to the Twenty-fourth Ward to vote for McAbee, which the witness did. McAbee, who was in the saloon, offered Collins $15, but Corcoran took the money, saying, "I am paying Collins," and gave him $1. Collins proceeded to detail the methods pursued in repeating at the primaries, but was shut off on Mr. Forrest's objection. After stating that the evening after the primaries he saw Corcoran, McAbee, and "Cap" White together at Corcoran's saloon Collins began on the story of his operations the day of election. His examination was as follows:

When did you see Corcoran again?

A few days after. I saw him in his saloon, and he told me he wanted to have about fifteen men for election-day—that was as many as he could use. He said he would pay five of them $5 a day and the others according to their votes. I said I would get them. He said he wanted to have them meet at the saloon the night before election.

Did you do anything previous to that in the way of distributing of circulars?

Friday afternoon before the election I carried out about 200 to 300 circulars in envelopes for McAbee. He told me to take them around to the houses and bring back the circulars where I did not find the men in. If he was not in I was to give the circulars to Jim Jameson. I brought back about fifty and gave them to him.

He Collects His Repeaters.

What did you do after your conversation with Corcoran at his saloon just before the election?

I told him I would be there between 8 and 12 o'clock the night before the election.

Did you get the men?

I got twenty-five to come there—James Lynch, John Horn—I can't remember any more. I got them around the corner of Madison and Clark, somewhere in that neighborhood. Most of them were waiters and cooks, some printers, and some actors. From Corcoran's saloon we went to the Superior Hotel at Clark and Superior streets.

What was said and done before you went there?

Corcoran told me to take them to the Superior Hotel and keep them there all night. I took some of them over, but they didn't have accommodations enough. I kept Sidney Brown and four more of them. I sent them up-stairs to sleep. Then I went to Corcoran's saloon and went to sleep in the back room. I staid there all night.

What was done the next morning, the morning of the election?

We went to the hotel about 5:30 and took to Kinney's saloon, at No. 5 North Clark street, the fellows that I took to the hotel the night before. We went into the back room and Corcoran gave them slips with names on them.

Who was there at that time?

All the fellows that I brought from the Superior Hotel—twelve to thirteen men in all, or more.

Who were they?

I can't remember. John Horn was there, for one. Corcoran took him into the back room and I went in with them. He gave them all a slip of paper with a name on it and a street number.

Democratic Voters.

Explain that to the jury.

There was a name and a number of a street on each slip. There were some from No. 7 North Clark street. Corcoran had all these slips prepared beforehand. He gave them to certain parties there, until he got eight or ten, and told them to vote the name on the slip. He then gave them a ticket to put in the ballot-box.

What ticket?

The Democratic ticket.

What names were on it?

McAbee for Alderman. That was all I noticed.

What was done after the tickets were given out?

We took them up to the polls and they voted that ticket. He went away first with five people and then came back and took the same number, and I took as many.

Where did you go?

To the precinct on Illinois street, between La Salle and Clark. After they had voted we took them to McCormick's saloon in the back room.

They did not go back to Kinney's?

No, sir.

What was done in that back room?

Well, the same as was done in Kinney's.

Were these men paid anywhere?

Yes; they were paid half a dollar apiece. He must have paid about sixteen. Only Corcoran, these men, and myself were there. He told them that he would pay them according as they voted. He would pay them all, so that they need not look to me for the money. He would give them half a dollar a vote. Then he gave them some more slips and sent them back to vote again at the same precinct.

Did you notice any of the numbers that were on the slips?

No, I did not.

What was done after that?

"Repeaters" Sure Enough.

We took those people over there and voted them again.

Where?

In the Seventeenth Precinct, the same polling place.

How about the names the second time you voted?

They all got different names.

How many did you take over there?

I took eight myself. Then I took them to a saloon at the corner of an alley near La Salle street between Michigan and Illinois streets. Corcoran came over there afterwards. He bought a drink first, then he paid these fellows that voted. He paid every man. Then we rested for a while. For an hour or two we didn't do anything.

Where did these parties live that you voted there?

Some lived on the South Side and some on the West Side. Horn and Lynch lived on the West Side.

They Vote Again.

After resting an hour or two what did you do?

I took four or five men there again and voted them again at the same place. They all had slips. Mike Corcoran gave them to them. After they had voted we all went to Magnus' saloon. That makes three times that we voted at the same place. Corcoran got to the saloon before us. He paid them half a dollar apiece for each vote. There were six men. Corcoran said, "Stay around for awhile." I staid until about 10:30. Then Corcoran said it was quite slow then and I had better go down and vote in my own precinct. He said to take some of the boys down with me and vote them. I took Lynch and some others. There was a man named Forbes and another man whose name I don't know. We got into a carriage and drove up there. We voted from my own place, No. 30 Bellevue place.

Do you remember the names under which these men voted?

Lynch voted as L. Rogers; Forbes, as James Sherman.

Were those the names that you had registered there?

Yes, they were on the register. Then we went back to Magnus' saloon. I went to the polling place and Corcoran gave me three half dollars for the men.

In voting at your precinct what ticket did you vote?

McAbee for Alderman. We staid around the polls for half an hour, or an hour, then got three or four fellows and voted them at the Seventeenth Precinct. Corcoran gave them slips. They held the slips in their hands and looked at the name and hollered it out when they got to the window, and the clerk would look at the register and find it all right, and they would put in the ballot and pass on. They went back to Magnus' saloon and Corcoran paid them half a dollar apiece. Then we didn't do anything for a while; we just staid around there.

Horn is Arrested.

How long?

I staid until John Horn got arrested. He attempted to vote somebody else's name that had voted already. He was taken to the Chicago Avenue Station. I went down with him, and I was there in the evening when McAbee bailed him out. I went to the Superior Hotel and saw McAbee. He spoke about Horn and said he would get him out.

Had you met McAbee that day before?

I had seen him around the Superior Hotel. I had a couple of men there. Capt. White and I had no money, and he gave me $3 or $4 for them.

Did you meet White that day?

Yes, at the Superior Hotel. He was standing in the front part of the saloon and seemed to be interested in the election business. I saw him give slips to fellows to go out and vote in his precinct. I saw him give out three slips to different parties. I knew one of them, James Lynch, the man that had voted at my polling-place.

What did you do that night?

I went over to Corcoran's, but there was such a crowd in there that I did not stop. Corcoran was there and McAbee, and pretty nearly all these fellows, maybe fifty or sixty of them. I went to supper with Horn and then went home.

Did you see one of the election judges of the Seventeenth Precinct?

Yes. McAbee told me to go over and see Hards and square him, so that he would not prosecute John Horn. I went to his house. When Horn's trial came off Hards did not appear. McAbee was there. He told me to see the judges and clerks and fix them, so they wouldn't appear against Horn. I saw the clerks.

Was there any conversation before Horn was discharged?

Nothing particular, except that McAbee said it would be all right; that everything was fixed.

The Cross-Examination.

The direct examination of Collins was finished shortly before the noon recess. Mr. Duncan began the cross examination and led the witness over the history of his life, which was entertaining enough for any dime novel, but did not materially add to the strength of Collins' testimony. It appeared that Collins was born in Ireland and came to this country when 10 years of age, being now 32. His people settled about fifteen miles north of Milwaukee, where they still reside. After working on the farm for awhile Collins left home and drifted around the country, working in Grand Rapids, Muskegon, Milwaukee, Appleton, Green Bay, St. Paul, and Chicago. His occupations were even more numerous than his places of abode. He was porter at hotels, iron-molder, lumberman in the woods in winter, waiter, and elevator boy. He tended oyster counters, worked on dining-cars, and when in Chicago and not out of work he tended bar. Considering his vagabond life, he remembered well where he was at most periods of the last fifteen years. There were some blanks in his memory, and Mr. Duncan tried to help out his memory by suggesting that perhaps he was in jail or under arrest, which Collins indignantly denied. The listeners were rather startled when Mr. Duncan began the following line of examination:

Wasn't it while you were working for Pinkerton that you killed this man Begley, or Whitmore?

I never killed him.

Were you not tried for killing him?

I don't remember.

How long was it after that before you were tried for assaulting Andrew Paxton, the agent of the Citizens' League?

I don't know anything about that.

Were you not arrested by Lieut. Shea and tried by Justice Lyon?

No, sir. I was not arrested by Lieut. Shea, and the name of the Justice I don't remember. It wasn't Lyon.

Was it not for assaulting Andrew Paxton?

It was.

The killing of this man Whitmore took place while you were in the employ of the Pinkertons?

Yes.

It appeared that Collins was married to a woman who was divorced from her first husband only a week or two before she married Collins. He tended bar for her at the time. Shortly afterwards they were burnt out. Since then whenever Collins was out of work, which appeared to be a great part of the time, he was supported by his father-in-law, who, he said, was well off. Collins denied with considerable heat Mr. Duncan's questions intimating that he had tried to blackmail a man named Gibbs, charging him with assault upon his wife.

Preparing for Impeachment.

A number of questions were put to the witness in order to lay the foundation for an impeachment. He was questioned as to certain meetings with McAbee, Corcoran, Fred Griesheimer, and others, in which it was claimed that he admitted that he was telling lies about Corcoran and McAbee because he wanted to get even with them for not getting him a position in return for his services to them. It was claimed that he abused them and cursed them for not even buying him a suit of clothes. McAbee was represented in these questions as being ignorant of any crooked work done for him by Collins and as telling him he would have nothing further to do with him when Collins himself told him he had done crooked work for him. All these parts of such conversations the witness denied, as well as the insinuation that he had, from motives of revenge, told George R. Davis and Charles Harpel about his alleged crooked work in order to get Corcoran and McAbee into trouble. He was asked if he did not parcel out the parts to be played by his accomplices now in the County Jail in a conspiracy to get Corcoran and McAbee to the penitentiary by giving perjured testimony. All these matters Collins denied. The defense will contradict him by the testimony of the defendants and of Griesheimer, a man named Vincent Turners, and others who are said to have been present at these conversations. The witness laughed when in one of the questions Corcoran was represented as asking him in a reproachful way: "What did you get him crooked vote for?" The defense will claim that Collins did the crooked work on his own account, hoping to get a position if McAbee was elected.

On redirect examination Collins was given a chance to explain the killing of Whitmore and the assault on Paxton. In the first case it turned out that the man who died sustained a fracture of the skull from a fall and not from Collins' club. In the second case Paxton himself had declared that Collins was not the man that had assaulted him. Collins said that at the time when the alleged conversations with Corcoran and McAbee took place he was drinking heavily, but he gave a version of them, nevertheless, quite different from that as indicated by Mr. Duncan's questions.

The Hotel Proprietor.

Ephraim Hostetter, proprietor of the Superior Hotel, was called to testify to the locating in his hotel of a number of people who were to vote at the April election. He said, in effect:

Last winter White was living at the hotel. In January White asked me if I had room for twenty or thirty men. I told him I might take twenty-two by doubling them up, and would charge 25 cents a night apiece, provided they staid any length of time. He said they would probably stay a month. I told him I would have to have my money punctually, and I did not know whether I could look to him for it. He said he would furnish me a man that was good for every contract. So one day he introduced me to a man by the name of McAbee. I shink it was in the street. The contract was not made till afterwards. I asked Cap White what these men were going to do. He said that did not make any difference; that I would get my money, and that it was no further business of mine.

A long discussion arose at this point over the introduction of a list of names given by the men stopping at the hotel. Judge Baker decided against the State's-Attorney, and Mr. Hostetter was examined on another point:

Did you have any conversation with McAbee subsequently?

Yes. I asked him if he would obligate himself to pay for White's contract. He said that he would pay for whatever White contracted for that White would O. K. Later White brought four or five men there.

How much did McAbee pay for lodging men?

About $200.

Mr. Hostetter was shown his hotel register, and from it gave a list of the men who were registered there and paid for by McAbee, together with the date under which their names appeared, though he was not willing to swear that they really came to the hotel on the days when their names were registered. These names were:

Feb. 1, Frank L. Dorr; Feb. 6, L. A. Squires; Feb. 8, Charles Malaney, James Finn; Feb. 9, Walter De Wert, Edward St. Brain, John A. White; Feb. 10, William Cummings; Feb. 11, Jimmy Doyle; Feb. 12, W. H. Coughlan, Harry Gordon; Feb. 14, P. Gregg; Feb. 15, James Downey; Feb. 18, H. Tipton, H. C. Lunt, James Lavine, Charles Thompson, L. C. Browne; March 2, A. H. Holley.

Will Report the Bill Favorably.

BATON ROUGE, La., June 13.—The special committee on the lottery question decided by a vote of six to three to report the bill favorably. The three will submit a minority report. Both reports will be submitted Monday.

The very choicest of food beverages: LOOKER'S DUTCH COCOA.

TO STAND BY SALISBURY.

LIBERAL UNIONISTS WILL SUPPORT THE GOVERNMENT.

They Hope to Get Lord Hartington Into the Shoes Which Mr. Smith, Government Leader in the House, Soon Will Leave Empty—Mary Anderson Prefers a Quiet Wedding—Gladstone on the Licensing Bill—General Foreign News.

SPECIAL CABLE DISPATCH TO THE TRIBUNE.

[*Copyright, 1890, by James Gordon Bennett.*]

LONDON, June 13.—The Liberal Unionist branch of the Ministerial party held a meeting today under the presidency of Lord Hartington. A good deal of irritation was expressed at the course taken by many Conservatives at the Carlton Club in opposing the scheme of the Government for saving their three chief measures of the session. Lord Hartington and Mr. Chamberlain strongly supported the Government proposals, but different opinions were pressed by Lord Symington and others. They complained of bad management on the part of the Government and some suggestions were made that it was time a change in leadership took place. The favorite idea was that Lord Hartington should lead the House of Commons in the event of Smith's resignation, and that Sir Henry James should become Home Secretary. Ultimately it was decided to support the Government proposals, thus applying pressure from the Liberal section of the party to the dissatisfied Conservatives. This is not likely to promote good feeling between the two sections. The Conservatives will resent this Liberal dictatorship.

This split gives the Gladstonians much encouragement. Some of them are predicting that the Government will be out in a month. I regard this as almost impossible, but it cannot be denied that the Unionist party is in a more critical condition than ever before since its formation.

A police strike is believed to be imminent, and as great discontent exists among the postmen these two important classes of public servants are likely to give much trouble.

The Government has decided not to have an autumn session of Parliament.

The government has decided to adhere to Lord Salisbury's proposals and to trust in receiving the support of the dissidents.

MARY HATES PUBLICITY.

Miss Anderson Declares That Her Wedding Will Be a Quiet Affair.

SPECIAL CABLE DISPATCH TO THE TRIBUNE.

[*Copyright, 1890, by the Press Pub. Co., N. Y. World.*]

LONDON, June 13.—Contrary to expectation Mary Anderson has determined to have her wedding as quiet and exclusive as possible at the risk of offending any number of friends and devoted admirers, and against the wishes of Mrs. Dr. Griffin. Mary long ago made up her mind that she would become Mrs. Navarro without any pomp and vanity. This afternoon a correspondent visited the house in Hampstead Heath where dwells Dr. Griffin's family, of which Mary will be a member until Tuesday next. Sitting at a window in a room overlooking the road was the worthy stepfather. When the correspondent rung the bell our own Mary opened the door suddenly, nearly upsetting a rather short but good-looking young man dressed in a suit of dark check who stood behind her. "O, I beg your pardon," she said, "I hope I did not hurt you?"

"Not at all, dear; it's all right," was the reply.

"Is Dr. Griffin at home?" the correspondent asked. Mary smiled benignantly as she answered, "He is."

"It is really with yourself, Miss Anderson," the newspaper-man said, "that I want to talk. People in America are deeply interested in all that interests you. I would like you to give me some account of the wedding ceremony which is to take place next Tuesday."

If any woman in this world can put on a bashful look that woman is Mary Anderson. She actually blushed. She looked pretty as a picture. She was dressed in a most becoming gown of blue gray cloth, and wore a broad-brimmed hat with a huge feather.

"Won't you come into the drawing-room?" she said. Our Mary is becoming quite English, you know, notwithstanding a slight remnant of American accent which she has not yet been able to throw off. The correspondent followed her into the room, which is a pretty one looking upon a sloping green lawn.

"What can I tell you?" Miss Anderson began. "I was just going out for a walk. Really, there is not much to tell."

"I want you to let me into the secrets of the arrangement for your wedding."

Miss Anderson said: "We are going to be married in the quietest manner possible. Only the members of my family will be present. I have been compelled to ignore even friends who have been most kind to me while in England. We shall go away immediately after the ceremony."

"What," said the correspondent, "no magnificent dresses, no pretty bridemaids?"

"Nothing of the kind," replied Mary. "I have no magnificent trousseau. I have decided that everything shall be perfectly quiet. I shall wear a walking dress most probably. I hate fuss and would rather my wedding should be entirely private."

Mr. Navarro was standing behind the door during all this talk, evidently impatient for the promised walk, yet gazing with equally evident admiration at his fiancée.

"Now, I am afraid I can give you nothing more; yes, I'll tell you what I'll do. I'll ask Dr. Griffin to come to you. He will tell you perhaps better than I what arrangements have been made and all about it. Now you will excuse me, won't you?" and without waiting for a reply Mary sailed out of the room.

The correspondent was left standing in the middle of the floor a few minutes till Dr. Griffin made his appearance. Without much ado he said: "I would have had her married at the cathedral, and would have had things done up in style, but she would have it her way. And now you know, as she has retired into private life altogether, it is no use arguing with her. She always hates too much publicity."

Mary is going to be married at the little Catholic chapel by a well-known priest. After the wedding Mary and her husband will start immediately for Venice, stopping at Dover over night and proceeding to Paris leisurely next morning.

GLADSTONE ON THE LICENSING BILL.

The Ex-Premier Speaks Against the Measure Proposed by the Government.

LONDON, June 13.—The debate on the Licensing bill was continued in the House of Commons this evening. There was a long discussion on Mr. Acland's proposal to apply the compensation fund to education. Mr. Gladstone stated it had been asserted confidently and loudly that the bill did not sanction the principle of compensation. It was mainly on that ground that the Government had commended it to the House, while some supporters had urged as the main reason for their approval that the bill did establish the principle of compensation. He agreed with the latter. The opponents of the measure considered it a distinctly retrograde step in social reform. They looked upon the bill as poison for the people, and demanded that the funds be applied toward education. The Ministers had expressed amazement at hearing the measure called the Publicans' Endowment bill. He had not heard any name that so accurately denoted the purpose of the bill. The Government would do well to withdraw a measure regarding which every one is puzzled to know why it was introduced. [Cheers.]

Mr. Goschen, Chancellor of the Exchequer, said that the responsibility for the enhanced value of public houses rested greatly with Mr. Gladstone, who had laid down the doctrines of compensation.

Mr. Gladstone—I never spoke on the subject except in connection with local option and the extinction of public houses.

Mr. Goschen, replying to Mr. Gladstone's challenge, supported from Hansard his assertion that Mr. Gladstone had described licenses as vested interests.

After a similar altercation with Sir William Vernon Harcourt Mr. Goschen quoted John Bright as to the injustice of canceling licenses without giving compensation therefor.

Others having spoken, Mr. Smith moved to apply cloture, but the Chairman declined and the debate was continued.

Sir George Trevelyan characterized the bill as the worst proposal of the kind ever submitted to Parliament. It was a severe blow to the cause of temperance and met with the opposition of the mass of the people who objected to monopolists getting the capital value of their monopolies in addition to enormous gains.

Mr. Ritchie moved cloture, which was adopted, and the proposal was rejected—275 to 243. The announcement of the figures was received with repeated cheers by the opposition members, who regarded the cutting down of the Government majority as a distinct victory for them.

GENERAL FOREIGN NEWS.

A Million and a Half Francs for Fifty-three Paintings—Cable Brevities.

SPECIAL CABLE DISPATCH TO THE TRIBUNE.

[*Copyright, 1890, by James Gordon Bennett.*]

PARIS, June 13.—One and a half million francs (in exact figures 1,589,900 francs) were realized by the sale of fifty-three paintings of the Rabbe collection at the Sedelmeyer gallery. The auction-room of the spacious establishment in the Rue de la Rochefoucauld was packed to its fullest capacity. The English-speaking contingent was fairly strong, comprising Mr. Hutchinson, President of the Art Institute of Chicago; Mr. Barney of New York, President and director of the Sydney Museum. The battle between the American dollar and the French franc was the feature of the sale. Many Paris dealers had received orders from the United States, yet the American dollar got the worst of the struggle. Scarcely one of the gems of the collection will, for the present at least, cross the Atlantic.

Pope Leo Makes a Prediction.

DUBLIN, June 13.—The *Irish Catholic* states that the Pope, in replying to the congratulations of visitors at the Vatican, expressed himself as strongly of the belief that great punishment was impending on society for its disregard of and indifference to the church. "The Lord," he said, "will come no longer with a sweet, peaceful face but with an angry one to strike and purify his church. I am neither a prophet nor the son of a prophet, but I feel in my heart sorrowful presentiments. A sea of evil is about to beat against the rock on which the church is founded, and will leave nothing to be seen on the horizon but the threat of the anger of God. Prayer will not suffice to appease the Almighty."

Eyraud's Change of Tactics.

SPECIAL CABLE DISPATCH TO THE TRIBUNE.

[*Copyright, 1890, by James Gordon Bennett.*]

HAVANA, June 13.—Eyraud's new plan appears to be to act the cheerful, and so throw the prison officials off their guard. He thinks there will be a long delay before he is taken to France, and believes he could escape if he had half a chance, by feigning sickness in the hope of being taken to the hospital. It has been arranged that on shipboard he will be confined in a cage used for mutineers. He will not be allowed to smoke. About fifty passengers are going on the Lafayette. Eyraud says that the officer who arrested him was unaware of his identity or he would not have dared to make the arrest.

The Taxing of Foreigners.

PARIS, June 13.—M. Ribot, Minister of Foreign affairs, today appeared before the Committee on the Taxation of Foreign Residents and stated that from an international standpoint such tax, if imposed, would be contrary to existing treaties and would raise numerous difficulties.

American Riflemen in Bremen.

BREMEN, June 13.—The Presidents of the various shooting associations received the American riflemen at the station. All then entered carriages and were driven through the town. This evening the Americans attended a concert given in their honor in the Tivoli Gardens.

Workmen Have a Narrow Escape.

BERLIN, June 13.—A powder explosion at Spandau today was heard ten miles away. The shock caused the collapse of a magazine, in the ruins of which 180 men were buried, but all were safely rescued.

The Czar's Sudden Change of Quarters.

ST. PETERSBURG, June 13.—It is reported that the Czar and family have suddenly left Gatschina for the Peterhof Palace without making any preparation and without taking any luggage.

Anti-Semitic Riot in Lithuania.

LONDON, June 13.—An anti-Semitic riot occured today at Lohojsk, in Lithuania, which is inhabited mostly by Jews. A majority of the houses were wrecked and many persons were seriously wounded.

HURRAHING FOR CHICAGO.

Mr. Depew Talks Enthusiastically of the Prospects for the Fair.

ALBANY, N. Y., June 13.—[Special.]—Chauncey M. Depew is enthusiastic over the treatment he received in Chicago. He said to THE TRIBUNE correspondent that they were the most open-hearted people he had ever met. Never in his life had he experienced such attention. His reception was phenomenal. More than a hundred young women came around in the morning and banked him with flowers, he said. Chicago, he said, would make a grand success of the World's Fair. Three hundred millions of dollars will pour into the city and this will benefit the whole West. With such go-ahead people it will add wonderfully to Chicago's wealth and cause it to extend its limits, making it one of the greatest of cities. The whole country must feel the good influence from the Fair, even to Pike's Peak. Mr. Depew intimated that he would visit Chicago again before long, for he likes its people.

COLUMBUS' STREET-CAR STRIKE ENDED.

An Agreement Reached and the Men to Return to Work.

COLUMBUS, O., June 13.—The striking street-car men have accepted the proposition of the Consolidated Company made last night and will return to work at compromise scales, $1.70 for conductors and $1.60 for drivers. The demands of the employés was $1.78 for conductors and $1.67 for drivers. After several conferences during the forenoon the following scale of wages was signed by the directors' and strikers' committee, all the old employés to be reinstated and to be discharged for cause only being a part of the contract, and twelve hours to constitute a day's work: Conductors, $1.75; drivers, $1.60; car starters, $1.75; grooms, $1.45; day feeders, $1.50; night feeders, $1.50; tunnel men, $1.90; feeders' helpers, $1.40. This is an advance of 13 cents a day over former wages for conductors and 17 cents for drivers.

MADE SEVERAL ATTEMPTS UPON HER LIFE

The Suicide of Mrs. Seymour Creates No Surprise at Her Former Home.

FINDLAY, O., June 13.—[Special.]—The announcement that Mrs. F. J. Seymour had committed suicide in a Chicago hotel this forenoon occasioned no surprise here where the woman formerly resided and was well known, as she made several attempts upon her life while living here, when liquor and morphine, to which she was addicted, got the best of her reason. Her husband, who died last summer, was the head of the American Aluminum Works of this city up to the time of his death and was a chemist of national reputation, he having invented a process for extracting aluminum from clays which died with him. Mrs. Seymour left here as soon as her husband's estate was settled.

THE OBITUARY RECORD.

In Memory of Dr. Byford.

The one hundred and sixth meeting of the Chicago Gynæcological Society was held last evening at the Grand Pacific, its proceedings being entirely devoted to the memory of the late Dr. William H. Byford, one of the founders of the society, and its first deceased fellow. An eloquent tribute was pronounced by Dr. H. P. Merriman. Other papers on the life and services of Dr. Byford were read by Dr. N. S. Davis, Dr. Homer A. Johnson, Dr. Nelson, Dr. Fitch, Dr. Norman Bridges, Dr. Maxham, and Dr. Philip Adolphus.

Funeral of C. R. Dennett.

The funeral of the late Charles R. Dennett will take place at the family residence in Hinsdale at 10 o'clock today.

Train leaves Chicago for Hinsdale at 8:30 a. m.

The remains will be taken to Graceland Cemetery in Chicago by the 12:30 train, via Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul railroad (Union Depot). Special car provided for friends.

Charles Davis.

LEBANON, Ind., June 13.—[Special.]—Charles Davis, aged 93, one of the earliest pioneers of Boone County, died at his residence near this city last night.

END OF A FAMOUS CASE.

THE DE MALI DIVORCE SUIT, PENDING SINCE 1883, DECIDED.

The Court of Appeals Affirms the Decree of the Lower Court, Which Denied the Prayer of Both Parties—The Attempt to Create a Corner in Ice Likely to Prove Disastrous—The Columbia Beats the Record of Vessels Sailing from Germany.

NEW YORK, June 13.—[Special.]—With an order signed yesterday by Judge Ingraham of the Supreme Court upon a remittus from the Court of Appeals one of the most famous divorce suits ever tried in this city came to an end. The first step in the proceedings was taken March 11, 1882, when an order was obtained in the Supreme Court for the service of the summons by publication in Mrs. Florence M. De Mali's suit against Henry A. De Mali. The decision of the trial Judge was obtained in December, 1883, and ever since that time the case has been pending before the Appellate tribunal.

Mr. De Mali denied the charges of cruelty against him in his answer, and he demanded a judgment for absolute divorce on the ground that his wife had been intimate with his friend, Baron Heino von Geiso, an ex-officer in the Austrian army.

The Judge denied Mrs. De Mali's application for a limited divorce and Mr. De Mali's prayer for an absolute divorce. This decision the Court of Appeals affirms.

OVERDOING THE ICE BUSINESS.

The Attempt to Create a Corner in the Trade Resulting Disastrously.

NEW YORK, June 13.—The attempt to build up a corner in ice and to maintain high and outrageous prices for this necessary commodity is likely to be a complete failure. In anticipation of high prices hundreds of individuals went into the ice business. At first they would not sell at any price. They borrowed money on their stock, paying high rates of interest. The banks from here to Maine are now demanding their money, and the result is that there are several agents of the individual icemen in town who are quietly offering ice in large quantities at startlingly low prices, so low, indeed, that the figures barely cover the cost of cutting, storage, and insurance. It is said that there may be a panic in the ice trade before the summer is over. There is really ice enough housed to last three seasons, even though next season's crop should be an entire failure. Hundreds of ice gatherers are feeling particularly blue and many of them are willing to sell out at cost because they need the money. From all sections come the reports of an overstock of ice and the difficulty in finding a market.

DEMOCRATS IN TROUBLE.

The Grand Jury Investigating Violations of the Civil-Service Law.

NEW YORK, June 13.—[Special.]—The Federal grand jury has under investigation complaints of violation of the civil-service laws by a number of Democratic custom-house employés. Many removals will be made in consequence, and it is believed indictments will be found against officials who hold big offices and draw large salaries. The inquiry by the grand jury results from investigations made by Civil-Service Commissioner Roosevelt on complaints made by ex-Foreman of Weighers Peter Rafferty, who was dismissed by Surveyor Beattie for insubordination.

GENERAL METROPOLITAN NEWS.

The Columbia Beats the Record of Vessels Sailing from Germany.

NEW YORK, June 13.—[Special.]—The Hamburg steamship Columbia arrived in port today and came in with a hurrah. She beat her own record, which was the best of all steamships sailing from Germany and touching at Southampton. The journey of the Columbia was made from the Needles to the Hook, a distance of 3,050 miles, in 6 days, 16 hours, 30 minutes. The Columbia made an average of nineteen knots an hour during the journey.

Insurance Men Elect Officers.

The National convention of Mutual Life and Accident Underwriters selected today June 9, 10, and 11, 1891, as the time, and Minneapolis as the place, for holding the next annual convention. The election of officers resulted as follows: President, the Hon. H. J. Reinmund of New York; First Vice-President, W. H. K. Cutter of Chicago; Second Vice-President, Victor L. Sawyer of Waterbury, Conn.; Secretary, W. H. Swollinger of Galesburg, Ill.; Treasurer, J. J. Atcher of Albany.

Jere Dunn Sued for Divorce.

Jeremiah Dunn, the well-known racing man, listened today to the story of a pretty woman of 30, who claimed that she was his wife and who asked for a divorce. Dunn says she is only Helen Bronson, and that he never married her. Mrs. Dunn sas they were married by civil contract without ceremony in October, 1883, and that he deserted her in October, 1887. She testified that she met Mr. Dunn first in Cincinnati in June, 1883. He had told her he did not believe in a ceremony of any kind, and that under the laws of this State they would be married through the mere registry as man and wife at a hotel.

Reward for Bravery.

Memorial Day Officer Seymour V. Parker of the Broadway squad gallantly stopped a runaway team attached to a carriage in which were ex-Gov. Russell Alger of Michigan, Congressman Dollivar, and Judge Van Hoesen. Today Officer Parker received, through Superintendent Murray, a silver bowl, gold lined, together with an autograph letter from Gen. Alger, as a reminder of his bravery.

New York Notes.

The Senate Investigating Committee has fixed June 23 as the date for hearing Croker's testimony.

Judge Cowing today dismissed the indictments against John Keenan and ex-Ald. Sayles for bribery in connection with the granting of the Broadway railroad franchise. In view of the statement made by District-Attorney Fellows yesterday the dismissal of the indictments was a foregone conclusion.

THEY OBJECT TO JOHN L. SULLIVAN.

A Washington Athletic Club Torn Up Over an Invitation to the Slugger.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 13.—[Special.]—John L. Sullivan has stirred up a lively controversy in one of the largest and most respectable clubs of this city, the Columbia Athletic Club. This organization has one of the finest club-houses in the country, and it prides itself upon a gymnasium that is not excelled in equipment by any, except possibly that at Harvard College. On its roll of 800 members are the names of Vice-President Morton, several Senators and members of Congress, and those of numerous other gentlemen prominent in official and social life at the Capital. Recently when Sullivan was in the city some of the young men of the club persuaded him to consent to give a private exhibition of his method of sparring at the club-house before members of the club. The Board of Governors was next induced to give its assent to the sport, and the exhibition was to come off next week, but the affair has received a sudden check on account of a protest of a large number of the members who are unwilling that the slugger, who is under indictment now for engaging in a prize-fight, shall even by implication be given an indorsement from so respectable an organization. Unless the Board of Governors reconsiders its decision to permit Sullivan to exhibit his skill in the club-house there will be serious trouble in the club and probably many members will resign.

EPIDEMIC OF RABIES IN CANADA.

Dogs, Pigs, and Cows Going Mad Near London, and Serious Results Likely.

TORONTO, Ont., June 13.—[Special.]—At a meeting of the Provincial Board of Health today communications were read by the Chairman showing that an epidemic of rabies prevailed in the neighborhood of London. A farmer, near Rochester, was among those who had been bitten. Saturday last was the date of the injury, and upon the matter being reported the dog was killed, but not before several dogs as well as cows, pigs, and a horse were bitten. Soon after being bitten one of the pigs appeared ill, and bit savagely at the other pigs in its pen.

Charged with Using Forged Labels.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., June 13.—[Special.]—Morris H. French & Bro., dealers in cigars, were arrested here today on complaint of William Callahan, a manufacturer of cigars, charged with using forged international union labels. The French Brothers declare that they are innocent.

EDWIN J. ELLIOTT A DEFAULTER.

The Shrewd Way in Which a Railroad Man Got Ahead of the Company.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., June 13.—[Special.]—Edwin J. Elliott, the Assistant Ticket Agent of the Louisville and Nashville railroad at Louisville, and the organist of the College Street Presbyterian Church, has proven a defaulter, but to what extent is not yet known. The accounts and tickets are being checked over and the exact amount that has been taken cannot be told until the work is completed, but from the present indications it looks like it will run up to $5,000. The loss will not fall upon the railroad company but upon John H. Milliken, the District Passenger Agent, who is responsible to the company for the receipts of the ticket office. Saturday last Mr. Milliken found that the accounts for the last month did not balance, and when he taxed Elliott with a shortage the latter confessed that he had taken $300, but he denied that he was responsible for any larger shortage. Traveling Auditor Mentz was sent for and found concealed in Elliott's drawer a hundred stubs for 2,000-mile tickets which had not been accounted for.

The method adopted by Elliott to abstract money without its being known was a smooth one and well calculated to allow him to escape detection. There is kept on hand at the ticket office a supply of 2,000-mile tickets along with the assortment of other tickets. These long-distance tickets, like others, were valueless until filled up, signed, and stamped. Each month it was the rule to report to the Auditor exactly the number of such tickets sold, the consecutive numbers printed on those disposed of being given in the returns. Attached to each of the tickets were two stubs, both bearing the number of the ticket. One of these was to be filled out with the name of the purchaser and detached from the ticket when sold; the other was to be detached by the conductor of the train on which the ticket was first used. The conductors returned their stubs direct to the Auditor and the ticket office made its report with the corresponding stubs to the Auditor at the end of the month. The stubs returned by the conductors acted as a check on the ticket agents. It appears that Elliott began by detaching both stubs from the tickets he sold. This left the tickets in a shape that the conductors would be almost certain not to notice the absence of the stubs they should detach. The conductors therefore had no stubs to return to the Auditor and there was no check on Elliott. Then when Elliott sold twenty-five tickets he was in a position to hold back a part of the stubs for one month. When it came to report for the next month the pencil memoranda in the book of sales showed the numbers of the tickets actually sold by whoever might have sold them. Elliott had access to this book, and Mr. Mentz's examination shows where the numbers have been changed on the books to substitute some of the held-out stubs. The erasure is plain, and the figures are in Elliott's handwriting. So far these erasures have been discovered as far back as September, 1889, but how much farther back they may be discovered remains to be seen.

JOHN HRONEK'S SENTENCE AFFIRMED.

The Supreme Court Decides Against the Dynamite Manufacturer.

OTTAWA, Ill., June 13.—[Special.]—Among the decisions handed down by the Supreme Court was one affirming the judgment and verdict in the case of John Hronek, under sentence of twelve years for the manufacture of dynamite. The opinion was written by Justice Baker. Hronek was indicted with Frank Chapek, Frank Chleboun, and Rudolph Sevic for the violation of the law regulating the manufacture and use of dynamite in force July 1, 1887. In the indictment the defendants are charged with unlawfully making dynamite with the intention of destroying the lives of certain persons. Also with manufacturing, buying, and selling it with unlawful intents. Upon the trial Hronek alone was tried, found guilty, and sentenced as above stated.

One of the grounds urged for the reversal of the judgment is that the statute is unconstitutional, being obnoxious to Sec. 13, Art. 4. The court holds that objection to be without merit, for it is not necessary that the title shall express all the minor divisions of the general subject to which the act relates. All of the provisions of the act are within the subject expressed in the title.

It was next claimed that the sections of the statute under which the indictment was procured were not sufficiently definite to authorize imprisonment in the penitentiary. The offense charged is by the act declared to be a felony, and by the civil code a felony can be punishable by death or imprisonment in the penitentiary. It is also insisted that the verdict is void for uncertainty, in that it finds "the defendant" guilty without particularly specifying him by name. There was no one put upon trial but Hronek and the verdict finding "the defendant" guilty could not refer to any other defendant. The instructions given on behalf of the people and those refused on the part of the defendant occasioned no error. The statutes declare that any person abetting, etc., shall be deemed principal, and upon conviction shall be subject to the same punishment. The objections to the testimony of Frank Chleboun were brushed aside, for if there was error in the admission of the testimony it was committed at the instance of the defendant, and he cannot complain. The tendency, says the court, of modern times by the courts and in the Legislature, is toward liberalizing the rule regarding the admission of evidence, and in many jurisdictions incompetency for the want of religious belief has been abolished. As regards the insufficiency of the evidence the court finds that it was all sufficient, and for those reasons affirmed the judgment.

HALE INDICTED BY THE GRAND JURY.

He Pleads Not Guilty and Is Released on $4,000 Bail.

MONTREAL, Que., June 13.—Judge Desnoyers this morning committed Hale to the grand jury now sitting. It was true, he said, that the accused might, owing to recent threats made by Cowles, have considered his own and his sister's life in danger, but in view of the fact that the parties had no difficulty in the cab on their way from the hotel and that the only recent provocation, if it might be called one, was that the cab did not stop in front of the convent, there was no justification for the shooting.

Hale was brought to the prisoner's box in the Court of Queen's Bench in the afternoon. The grand jury then filed into the court room and returned a true bill against him for "shooting with intent to kill and murder." Hale was called up by the clerk and the indictment was read to him. He pleaded not guilty to the charge. Mr. McGibbon, Q. C., who appeared for the prisoner, addressing the court, said: "Under ordinary circumstances we would have been ready to have our trial at once, but Mr. Cowles, the chief witness for the prosecution, though progressing very favorably, is still confined to the hospital, and, after a consultation with the Crown, we have come to the conclusion that it will be in the interests of justice and of the accused to have this case adjourned until September."

Mr. McGibbon applied for bail, and it was decided to take $4,000 bail, $2,000 to be furnished by Hale himself and $1,000 each by local bondsmen.

FIRE DESTROYS AN EXTENSIVE SAWMILL.

The Plant of the I. Stephenson Company Near Escanaba, Mich., Burned.

ESCANABA, Mich., June 13.—The I. Stephenson company's saw-mill at the mouth of the Escanaba River burned last night. Loss, $50,000; insured for $40,000.

TOPEKA, Kas., June 13.—Fire in this city at 12 o'clock last night destroyed the buildings on the southeast corner of Sixth and Quincy streets, consisting of the following: Brooks & Miller, lumber yard; Long & Wall's livery stable, R. S. Long's residence, J. W. Walter's blacksmith shop, Seery & Morton's farm implement store, and P. M. Hughes' paint shop. Twenty-nine horses were also burned. The total loss is about $30,000; about one-half insured.

PITTSBURG, Pa., June 13.—An incendiary fire on Second avenue, Frankston, at 1 o'clock this morning, destroyed the office building of the Elba Iron company, a number of dwellings, two butcher shops, a saloon, and several stables.

SAGINAW, Mich., June 13.—[Special.]—The Central Flouring Mills, owned by the Smith estate and operated by Osborn & Son, were destroyed by fire today. Loss, $12,000; insurance, $8,000.

Injured in a Game of Polo.

SIOUX CITY, Ia., June 13.—[Special.]—A game of polo between the Le Mars and Sioux City clubs this afternoon resulted in the fatal injury of Fred B. Close. In a collision Mr. Close was thrown violently to the ground. His own horse fell upon him.

PRESENTS A REPORT.

WHAT THE COMMITTEE SAYS IN RELATION TO A WORLD'S FAIR SITE.

Canvass of the Grounds—Merits of the Localities That Have Been Proposed—Arguments to the Directors—Speeches Made by the Advocates of the Different Divisions—The Lake-Front Is Preferred.

[*Continued from first page.*]

the elegant machinery that will come here where it will be subject to the influences of the lake. We don't fight particularly the Lake-Front, but we do fight locating the Fair eight miles from the city. We do feel, though, if we give you $5,000,000, it will be thrown in the lake or lost in the sand.

Mr. Bryant somewhat sarcastically said at a former meeting that I was for harmony. I was. I wanted some of the West Side men present so that they could be heard. I'm sorry a better person is not here to talk to you. Look at the streets leading to the West Side. Some say you cannot get across the river. We will have any quantity of steam bridges. Steam bridges do not stop traffic, do they, Mr. Cregier? [Mr. Cregier, "No, sir."] You who live south can cross the river south, and you of the North Side can do the same. The people at the hotels can utilize the bridges leading from the business center of the city. Seven hundred thousand people live on the West Side. Give them a chance. They will not only go once, but often.

There is another important fact. Every State in the Union will send its excursion trains. There will be Wisconsin-day, Missouri-day, and Kentucky-day. These trains cannot get into the South Division of Chicago. Already your lines of entrance are more or less crowded night and morning. On the West Side we can give you thousands of acres to run your trains in and out. Thousands can be accommodated there who cannot be on any other side.

Gentlemen, deliberate for the people. We hold you responsible. Deliberate not for yourselves, but for the whole people.

Lyman J. Gage—Mr. Harrison, can you inform us what this land that is already occupied can be purchased for?

Mr. Harrison—No, sir. They say to us: "You cannot make a bargain. Let the committee come to us." However, there are only two or three houses on the land. We will give you all the assistance whenever you say, "Go get the land; we want it."

BELMONT AVENUE AND NORTH SHORE

Gen. Newberry, Wash Hesing, and Others Put in Their Pleas.

Gen. Newberry, speaking for the Belmont avenue site, said:

There has been little time to prepare plans to exhibit this site. There was no confusion among the people so long as it was generally conceded the Fair would be held on the Lake-Front, but when the public press became almost unanimous that the Fair would be held at Jackson Park there was a feeling that the Board of Directors in placing the Fair at so great a distance from the city would endanger its success. From that time the people having land became interested in the question.

I may say the parties offering this site are offering their own land. It is not true, as has been stated, that I own this site. There are 2,000 acres of this land. It is bounded on the west by Kedzie avenue and runs east to Western avenue, south by Belmont, and north as far as it would be desirable to go. It is two and a half miles from the junction of the Chicago River.

The ground is all open. The Lincoln avenue cable line runs part of the distance already and can be soon completed to the site. The river is dredged to Fullerton avenue. The land is twelve to fifteen feet above the river bed. It is easily drained. It has underlying rock from nine to fifteen feet thick, thus forming a good foundation for the proposed towers and buildings.

Advantages to Be Gained.

The avenues leading to the site are perhaps the most handsome in the city. It is accessible to the great mass of the people Mr. Harrison told you of. It is nearer a greater mass than the West Side site.

It is directly within the system of boulevards that is proposed about the city—on the West Side the Douglas and Humboldt Park boulevards and on the east Sheridan road and Lincoln Park. These boulevards run across these grounds.

As much ground as could be desired can be had—more than 2,000 acres. The property-owners whom we have seen and consulted with own more than 1,000 acres. They assure us they are ready to give a lease for $1 during the time of holding the Fair, the corporation to pay the taxes during that time.

The question has been asked why they offer this property. The greater portion of this section of the city has been neglected. Perhaps no part of the city that promises so much has been so neglected. The advantages to be gained is the improvement of these streets, and the newly improved streets will present a better appearance than the old streets. I venture the assertion this land can be bought for less money than it will cost to pump the water from other sites mentioned. Architects tell me the buildings upon this site can be erected for $150,000, which would be an enormous saving. As pure water as there is in the city is easily available.

It is possible to run boats from the South Branch within the breakwaters along the lake without any risks or dangers. In all my experience I have never known a lake captain who would land a valuable vessel along our lake-front without any breakwater, as suggested for Jackson Park. It is an error to suppose people can be taken south and landed along this pier. I will give way now to Mr. Hesing.

Mr. Hesing's Plea.

Mr. Wash Hesing said:

I can but heartily approve of the words of Mr. Harrison as to the West Side. I reside on the North Side, where we have but 200,000 people, against the 700,000 of the West Side. I think the West Side ought to have representation. There is little to add to what Gen. Newberry has said. We believe this site is the best on account of its proximity and accessibility from the Court-House. You can drive to Belmont avenue and along Sheridan road in forty minutes. This site is reached by the Northwestern, the St. Paul, and the Belt railroads, and you can land 150,000 people there without effort. Four street-car lines can be made available.

The grounds can be reached from the West Side by Robey street, California and Kedzie avenues. You'll be surprised when I tell you it is only four miles from the McCormick works on the south. It is more accessible to 900,000 people than any other site. The land can be drained into the river, and the sand secured in excavations would pay for the work. We have the consent of those who own 1,200 to 1,500 of the 2,000 acres, and they ask you to pay the taxes only.

Mr. Newberry—I desire to say the bridge question is important to the citizens of Chicago and it is favorable to the West Side proposition, where most of the people reside. All the railroads have got to be built into the grounds.

Mr. Gage—Mr. Hessing, what is your second choice?

Mr. Hesing—If there were no legal objections and it was feasible, I believe I would be in favor of the Lake Front, but I think there are objections that neither you nor the Legislature can overcome.

The Workingmen's Petition.

George R. Davis here presented the petition sent him by four thousand workingmen. At Mr. Davis' suggestion the petition was sent to the committee on sites.

Director Waller being called for said of the North Shore site:

It is four and a half miles from the Court House, and from twelve to fifteen feet above the lake. The owners will donate the grounds to the directors. It can be reached by the Northwestern and St. Paul railways, one running through the grounds and the other alongside. There are two lines of street cars available. I'm not an advocate of the site and don't know much about it. [Laughter.] It is the most beautiful site offered, and would be my choice next to the Lake-Front. Sheridan road runs right through it.

Mr. Imhoff also spoke in favor of the North Shore site saying it had a lake frontage of one and a half miles, and was twenty-five feet at the highest and eight feet at the lowest above the lake.

Mr. Gage—What is your second choice, Mr. Imhoff?

Mr. Imhoff—I would vote for the West Side as a second choice. Either of them would be better than Jackson Park.

Mr. Gage—Do you think it important to have it on the Lake Front?

Mr. Imhoff—I think it would be nice. We have no bad smells, no factories and no odors up north. Everybody knows what we have there. [Laughter.]

Notes.

William McClelland of Pittsburg, Pa., and A. S. Mercer of Cheyenne, Wyo., National Commissioners, were at headquarters yesterday.

The Treasurer's office will be kept open Saturday evening until 9 o'clock to accommodate people who cannot conveniently present their payments on stock during the day. Should the evening session prove as successful as anticipated the practice of keeping the office open evenings will be continued for an indefinite period.

Typographical Union Convention.

ATLANTA, Ga., June 13.—The next convention of the Typographical Union will be held in Boston. G. B. W. Houston of Lynn, Mass., and Thomas P. White of New Orleans were elected delegates to the American Federation of Labor. Seven trustees were elected for the Childs-Drexel Home as follows: James G. Woodward, Atlanta; Amos J. Cummings, New York; Will Lambert, Austin, Tex.; W. A. Amison, Nashville; John D. Vaughn, Denver; George W. Morgan and Bellingham Bay, Washington; William H. Parr, Toronto.

REPORT.

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SOLD FOR $4,000 A FOOT.

TRANSFER OF THE PROPERTY AT NOS. 50, 52, AND 54 STATE STREET.

Ground and Building Disposed Of for $308,000—Other Real Estate Transactions—Mrs. Jerome's Will Virtually Declared to Be a Forgery—Fredricksen's Failure Does Not Affect the Italian Alabama Colony—Lake and Hyde Park to Have Plenty of Water.

The largest real-estate deal of the week was closed yesterday, and resulted in the transfer of Nos. 50, 52 and 54 State street. Mark B. Clancy has sold this property for $308,000. The land has a frontage of seventy-seven feet and a depth of eighty-three feet. It is on the west side of the street and at the southwest corner of Couch place, between Randolph and Lake streets. It is covered by a building probably worth $50,000. The price is $4,000 a front foot including the building.

In comparison with prices at which surrounding property has been sold, particularly that just across the street on which the Masonic Temple is to be built, the price appears low. Reckoned on a basis of income the price was high enough, as the building is now paying only about $15,000 a year rent.

But the possibilities of the property are great. It is the intention of the purchaser to add several stories to the building and remodel it into a first-class structure. The property was purchased by Mr. Clancy Aug. 25, 1885, for $150,000, so he has more than doubled his money in five years. The name of the purchaser is at present withheld, but the man is a Chicago capitalist. The negotiations were carried on by Charles A. Seymour, through whom the property Nos. 63 and 65 Washington street was sold a few days ago. J. Le Massourier was also interested in the negotiations.

B. F. Jacobs and others have sold the north half of Sec. 35 in the Town of Worth, 320 acres, for $123,000.

George W. Henry of the Benjamin Machine company has purchased the block bounded by Thirty-fourth, Thirty-fifth, State, and Dearborn streets, 2.23 acres, for $95,000. Thomas D. Hastings was the seller. It is the intention of the Benjamin Machine company to carry out a novel idea on this property by building shops and dwellings combined. The company manufactures wood-working machinery and employs about 300 men. The works are now at South Evanston. It is proposed to erect on the land purchased a six-story building to cost something over $300,000. On the first floor of the State street front will be the salesrooms, where the finished machines are to be stored. In the center of the building will be the machine-shop, and on the Dearborn street side the foundry. In the five stories above will be apartments for the employés and their families, the idea being a town in a single block.

The St. Paul's Universalist Church property has again been sold. Some time ago a syndicate bought it for $75,000. Recently two members of the syndicate, Charles L. Hutchinson and Foreman Brothers, bought it for $90,000. Now George W. Henry has purchased it for $100,000. The property is on Michigan avenue, near Sixteenth street, and has a frontage of 130 feet. Mr. Henry has received an offer of $1,000 a foot, or $30,000 more than he paid, from a colored church congregation. He has not accepted the proposal, having under consideration a project for a six-story hotel.

IT IS NOT MRS. JEROME'S WILL.

The Court Virtually Decides It to Be a Forgery—Other Wills.

Judge Kohlsaat, after listening to further testimony regarding the purported will of Mrs. Louisa A. Jerome yesterday, refused to admit it to probate.

I. J. Ennis, assistant teller of the Merchants' Loan and Trust company, took the stand to testify that the signature in the will was Mrs. Jerome's. He said he was an expert in handwriting, but his testimony did not go into details to the extent of that of the expert witnesses introduced by the other side. He judged that the signature was genuine from general appearances. He thought he would have paid a $5,000 check on the signature shown in the will, but would have examined it closely.

On the other hand A. C. Gary, receiving teller of the same bank, testified that the signature was not, in his opinion, that of Mrs. Jerome.

Dennis E. Leary was called to prove that Mrs. Jerome had said that Cosgrove was her true friend, and it was due to him that she continued to occupy the premises at No. 224 State street.

The decision, in effect, decides that the purported will of Mrs. Jerome as filed is a forgery.

The will of Samuel Rush Haven was proved in the Probate Court yesterday. Dwight Haven was given letters testamentary in $500,000 bonds. The testator left personal property worth $200,000, and real estate valued at $50,000. To Samuel Rush Haven of New Lenox, Ill., is left $2,000. Dwight C. Haven of Joliet is given a membership in the Tolleston Club. Sara Haven, an aunt, is given $1,000. The widow, Mrs. Jane S. Haven, is given the household furniture and the homestead at No. 1209 and the furniture at No. 1243 Michigan avenue. The widow is given in lieu of dower one-half the rest of the estate. The other half is bequeathed to his brothers and sisters.

Mrs. Eliza H. W. Traintor left her entire estate valued at $50,000 to her husband, Charles W. Traintor. Letters testamentary were issued to Braman H. Loveless.

THE ALABAMA ITALIAN COLONY.

Fredricksen's Failure Has Not Worked Them Any Injury—The Facts.

A dispatch from Mobile, Ala., says that Alessandro Mastro-Valerio of Chicago organized an Italian colony in Baldwin County, Alabama, the members of which now have discovered that the land which they have taken up belongs to De Bardeleben of Birmingham.

The people in Mobile are evidently laboring under a misapprehension of the facts in the case. Sig. Mastro-Valerio, who, by the way, is the editor of *L'Italia*, has an idea that his countrymen should engage as much as possible in productive industry and introduced Dominic Trione and Dominic Castagnolo of Clark City, Ill., to Fredricksen, the Chicago real-estate agent who turned out badly not long ago. The two men bought 320 acres at $2.50 per acre, paying $160 in cash and giving their notes for the remainder. They settled with their families upon the land, cleared a portion of it, and set out about 1,000 vines. Fredricksen, before his affairs went to smash, turned over the notes to De Bardeleben, the owner of the land. The purchasers, fearing that there would be trouble, sent a representative to Chicago to see Receiver Filkins, who is in charge of Fredricksen's affairs. He assured him that the purchasers were perfectly safe and the representative was satisfied.

Sig. Mastro-Valerio, it should be said, refused a commission of $112 on the deal, and turned it over to his countrymen, and, in addition, has announced in the Italian papers that he will be responsible for any loss which his countrymen may have sustained through his instrumentality.

PROVISION AGAINST WATER FAMINE.

Relief for Lake and Hyde Park—Old Ordinances Called Up.

The Council Finance Committee yesterday decided to begin work at once to increase the water supply for Lake and Hyde Park. Bids for Hyde Park will be advertised for Monday, and the City Engineer will start the first of the week on a tour of the pipe foundries to get all the available supply. There was a full meeting of the committee, augmented by several Aldermen of the annexed territory. The celerity with which Engineer Northway's recommendation was adopted is evidence that the committee was ready to act. The report which Mr. Northway was instructed to prepare at the preceding committee meeting said:

> In the matter of immediate relief to the northern portions of the districts of Lake and Hyde Park I have to recommend that a 36-inch main be laid from the Sixty-eighth street water works, along Sixty eighth street to Stony Island avenue, thence north to Sixty-seventh street, thence west along Sixty-seventh street to Cottage Grove avenue, in the meanwhile making connections with the 12-inch and 16-inch pipes met with. From Cottage Grove avenue west along Sixty-seventh street to State street, a 30 inch pipe connecting with the 12 and 8-inch pipes on State street. From State street along Sixty-seventh street to Halsted street a 24-inch pipe, and on Halsted street north to Thirty-ninth street a 16-inch pipe, connections to be made at all convenient points with existing pipes.

The cost is estimated at $196,680, which with 6 per cent added for valves and connections would make a total of $210,000.

The question of a water tunnel through Hyde Park to Lake was not discussed, but it will be brought up at the next meeting of the committee. The improvements agreed on are only in part those contemplated.

The People's Electric Light company is demanding that the city carry out the contract entered into between that company and the old Town of Lake for 200 arc electric lights at $12.50 a lamp per month. The city will probably refuse to do so on the ground that one corporation cannot bind a succeeding corporation to a contract. The contract is dated July 13, 1889, and is specific as to lamps, location, the rate, and the time of the contract—four years. The company has also an ordinance granted by the Town of Lake April 5 last giving it the use of streets for wires and poles, and it now asks for a permit to erect poles for overground wires. This will not be granted if it can be avoided.

The Cicero and Proviso Street railway company has applied for a permit to lay tracks for an electric line in that portion of the city formerly a portion of Cicero. The franchise of the company is dated April 18, 1889. A power-house has been erected, the company says, and it wishes a permit to go to work on the streets named in the franchise: Madison, from Fortieth to Harlem avenue; Lake and Forty-eighth streets to Harlem avenue; Harlem avenue and Forty-eighth street, from Lake to Madison. The Law Department is looking over the ordinance.

SETTLEMENT OF COUNTY AFFAIRS.

Meeting of the Public-Service Committee—Matters Disposed Of.

The resolution of Commissioner Senne concerning reforms in county affairs was not considered by the Public-Service Committee yesterday. The Superintendent of Public Service was directed to receive bids for additional rooms in the basement of the Detention Hospital. The architect for the second time was directed to prepare plans for a hospital for contagious diseases on the County Hospital grounds.

David James, 73 years old, and his wife arrived here from Cleveland with a letter from the Superintendent of the Infirmary Department there, asking the county authorities to forward the couple to Lawrence, Kas. The County Agent was directed to send the couple back to Cleveland. Olaf Swanson, an inmate of the insane asylum, was ordered to be sent to Topeka, Kas., as he had been an inmate of the Kansas State Insane Asylum.

The County Architect sent in a communication stating that the Chief Inspector of the City Health Department, A. Young, would not allow the plumbing work to proceed in the Criminal Court Building until certain rules concerning the ventilation were obeyed. As the Commissioners thought the ventilation of the building was as perfect as it could be made, they concluded the stopping of the work was for the purpose of allowing the plumber to get in a bill for extras. The communication was referred.

WANT BOYS TAUGHT USEFUL TRADES.

Resolutions Adopted by the Furniture Manufacturers—Election of Officers.

The Furniture Manufacturers' Association finished its business yesterday. The paper read the day before by Mr. Barnes of New York was referred without discussion to the standing Committee on Export. The question of membership was brought before the meeting by A. A. Brown. Steps will be taken to bring all members of local furniture associations into the organization. It was recommended that the Tariff Committee be empowered to go before Congress in the interest of the manufacturers. The following was adopted:

> WHEREAS, In the reformatory schools for boys in many of the States the principal object seems to be the obtaining of an income rather than the improvement of the boys and fitting them for earning a living and for the duties of citizenship, and
>
> WHEREAS, We believe this to be both unjust to the boys and, in the long run, misplaced economy and poor business policy, therefore
>
> *Resolved*, That all local furniture associations be and hereby are requested to use their influence to promote manual training in all State reformatory institutions.

The report of the Nominating Committee was adopted and the following officers elected: President, F. N. Bardwell, Boston; First Vice-President, Frank Wenter, Chicago; Second Vice-President, Joseph G. Sexton, Cincinnati; Third Vice-President, H. N. Davis, St. Louis; Secretary and Treasurer, S. C. Small, Boston.

Boston was selected as the place for the next meeting, which will be held the second Wednesday in June, 1891.

At 9 o'clock last evening, to the strains of Frieberg's orchestra, 250 furniture men marched into the Sherman House dining-room and seated themselves at the banquet table. It was nearly 11 when Charles H. Gamer, President of the Chicago Furniture Manufacturers' Association, who acted as toastmaster, rose and congratulated the members upon the good work of the convention and the jolly evening. S. C. Small of Boston responded to the toast, "The Furniture Industry." After giving some statistics proving the greatness of the industry, Mr. Small closed with a graceful tribute to Western enterprise and hospitality. He spoke of Chicago's wonderful growth, and expressed his belief that the city would become the greatest metropolis of America.

At this point Mayor Cregier came in from the meeting of the World's Fair directory and made an address.

There were many other speeches, not one of which forgot Chicago and the World's Fair. Among the number were: "The Furniture Press," by George M. Jacques of New York; "Railroads and Furniture Classification," by H. N. Davis of St. Louis; and "Well Done, Thou Faithful Servants" (the retiring officers), by Joseph Sextro of Cincinnati.

ACCUSED OF KEEPING POOL-ROOMS.

Several Persons Arrested and Held in $500 Bonds—Others Being Sought.

George W. Webber swore out warrants before Justice Blume yesterday for the arrest of the following alleged keepers of pool-rooms: R. E. Casper, No. 128 Van Buren street; James O'Leary, No. 267 Clark street; Cy Jaynes, No. 230 Clark street; John Carey, No. 145 Monroe street; James Palmer, No. 256 Clark street; and Sidney McHie, No. 264 Clark street. The warrants were given to Constables Sullivan, Brown, and Murphy, who, with several officers from the Mooney & Boland detective agency, arrested the men about 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon.

No property was taken nor was there any resistance made save in the instance of Palmer, who at first refused to go with his captors. After struggling with Palmer for awhile the detective went for assistance and on returning found Palmer as meek as a lamb.

The prisoners were taken before Justice Blume, who held them in $500 bonds each until the 20th. All furnished bail. The sureties were Thomas J. McNally, Thomas F. Rawley, and Michael Lawyer.

The Mooney & Boland officers claim to have sufficient evidence to prove that all the defendants are proprietors of a pool business. The officers are looking for several more keepers.

WANTED TO "DO UP" A REPORTER.

Noah Thomas, a Tough Gambler, Attempts to Use a Loaded Cane on C. D. Almy.

Charles D. Almy, a reporter for the City Press Association, was attacked yesterday afternoon by Noah Thomas, one of the proprietors of the notorious "Store" at No. 176 Clark street, who assaulted him with a loaded cane. The reporter was coming from Justice Wallace's court-room when Thomas rushed up to him and, clutching him by the coat, said:

"You're the duck that has been writing me up in the papers and I'll do you for it," and raising the cane he attempted to strike the reporter, who clutched the weapon and prevented him. The disturbance attracted Harry Perry, Charles Winship, and several other gamblers who were standing about, and on learning the cause they said: "Kill him. Every reporter in town ought to be killed."

The reporter broke from the crowd that was gathering around him and called to Officer Burk of the Central detail, who stands at the crossing at Monroe and Clark streets. Instead of receiving protection from Burk the officer threatened to arrest the reporter for creating a disturbance unless he went about his business. The reporter explained that he was about his business when he was assaulted, but the explanation was not accepted and nothing was left but to obtain a warrant for Thomas' arrest. Justice Bradwell issued the warrant and Officer Short found Thomas and took him to the Armory station. He was subsequently bailed out by Charles Barber, proprietor of the House of David. Thomas was hunting for the reporter during the early part of the day.

"He was in here," said Clerk Cerf of Justice Brayton's court, "and said if he found the reporter he would not take the law to fix him, but would kill him on sight. We thought he was jesting, but it seems he was in earnest in his threats and was fully determined to carry them into execution."

The article which so incensed Thomas was an item written by Reporter Almy in yesterday morning's papers about the insult alleged to have been offered by Thomas to Mrs. Thompson, the wife of the man who had caused the arrest of Thomas, Perry, and Winship for keeping a gambling-house at No. 176 Clark street.

THE CHICAGO STATES ASSOCIATION.

Shall the Metis and Latin-American League Be Admitted?—The Coming Banquet.

The Executive Committee of the States Association of Chicago met at the Sherman House last evening, twenty associations being represented. The question of increasing the representation excited a prolonged debate, but the motion to base it upon the membership of the individual organization was finally lost. It was then moved to change the constitution so as to admit the peoples of the American continent. The immediate cause of this motion was the application for membership on the part of the Metis and Latin-American League. Mr. Jackson explained the league's position. Mr. Jaffrey of the Canadian Society replied to Mr. Jackson and read a quotation from the Manitoba *Free Press* reflecting upon the character of some of the applicants. After a decidedly heated debate the entire question was referred to the following committee: Thomas H. Glenn of Delaware, John Barton Payne of Virginia, Thomas J. Sutherland of Vermont, M. M. Burchard of Missouri, and W. T. Block of Iowa.

The Banquet Committee reported that the association's banquet to the National Commissioners would be given at the Palmer House the evening of June 26. President Harrison and Cabinet, the Governors of all the States, the National Commissioners, and the Mayor of Chicago would be invited as complimentary guests. The committee reported that the demand for invitations and tickets was beyond the capacity of the accommodations and predicted an immense success for the inauguration of the hospitality of Chicago to the Commissioners.

GLEANINGS IN LOCAL FIELDS.

Drop a Nickel and Get a Dish of Ice-Cream.

About the time the dog days strike the city the hot and thirsty citizen may stop at the street corner, drop a nickel in a slot attached to a modest looking little machine, and grind out for himself a plate of delicious ice-cream or lemon ice according to his fancy. There will be no waiting and but little muscular exertion. Drop the nickel, turn a crank once or twice, and then eat. The nickel balancing adjustment to the machine has not yet been perfected, but the apparatus for family and restaurant use is already on the market. Five seconds is the time required for making each plateful of the congealed delicacy—one minute for the dessert of a dozen people. A man with a Yankee mind hit on the combination that is simplicity itself, and the wonder is why no one thought of it before. A small hardwood box, metal lined, contains a drum-shaped, revolving metal cylinder which is filled with salt and chopped ice in the proportion of one to three. Through a chute in the back of the box the flavored cream is poured, and striking the intensely cold surface of the cylinder is congealed at once. A handle attached to the drum is turned, and the ice-cream, clinging to the cylinder, is scraped off at a point opposite the feeder and falls down a slide in the vessel held to receive it; time, one-twelfth of a minute. The machine weighs but a few pounds, and is not much larger than an ordinary gripsack.

Ellsworth and Art Institute Prizes.

The winners of the Ellsworth and Art Institute prizes in the exhibition now at the Institute were announced yesterday, the Committee of Award being Messrs. H. Bolton Jones and William A. Coffin of New York and O. D. Grover of Chicago. The Ellsworth prize of $300 offered for "the best oil painting by a living American, painted in the United States, and not previously exhibited in Chicago," has been awarded to Dennis M. Bunker of New York for his painting "The Mirror." The Art Institute prize of $250, offered for "the next best oil painting by a living American citizen, not previously exhibited in Chicago," has been awarded to John S. Sargent, now of New York, for his painting "La Carmencita." These pictures were fully commented on in THE TRIBUNE of Monday, being the first to receive its attention and its praise. It will be observed that the committee recognized the extraordinary strength of the figures in this exhibition by awarding both prizes to figure subjects.

In previous years the officers of the institute have acted as a committee for awarding these prizes. But this year, in view of the fact that the exhibition is composed chiefly of paintings by members of the Society of American Artists, two of its members, selected by the society, were invited to come from New York and serve as Hanging Committee, and, in conjunction with one Chicago artist, as the Committee of Award. Thus the officers of the institute are relieved from all responsibility and every suspicion of partiality.

At the recent meeting of the new Board of Trustees of the institute the officers of last year were all reëlected for the coming year.

Looking for a Pair of Abductors.

The police are looking for Edward Tolston and Arthur Ball, who some days ago succeeded in enticing pretty Myrtha Bradshaw away from her home at Fifty-fifth street and Stewart avenue. Myrtha is only fourteen years old, but is large and well developed for her age. Tolston was in her father's employ and without his knowledge made love to her. Tuesday Arthur Ball, who had been paying the young lady some attention, took her out for a walk late in the afternoon. Tolston was around the corner with a carriage and the three drove away. Neighbors saw her leave with the young men and informed Mr. Bradshaw, who immediately took out warrants for the arrest of both of the men. Nothing has been heard so far of any of the parties. It is supposed they went to Wisconsin, where Myrtha and Tolston were married. The young lady's mother was supposed to be dying the day she left home, and is yet in such a critical condition that she has not been informed of her daughter's escapade.

Alpha Phi Kappa Psi at Evanston.

The twenty-eighth annual symposium of the Illinois Alpha Phi Kappa Psi was held last evening at the French House with fifty couple present. At 8 o'clock a reception was held in the hotel parlors and at 8:30 the company sat down to a fourteen-course dinner. Prof. C. W. Pearson of Northwestern University was symposiarch and the following toasts were responded to: "Phi Kappa Psi—Past," the Rev. W. H. Crawford, '84; "Phi Kappa Psi—Present," W. E. Humphrey, '90; "Phi Kappa Psi—Future," W. H. Tuttle, '89; "Our Girls," D. W. Terry. Songs and informal toasts were indulged in.

He Sues His Former Landlord.

William H. McCaleb sued William A. Murray in the Superior Court yesterday for $10,000 for alleged malicious prosecution. Murray keeps the Englewood House, at No. 315 Sixty-third street. McCaleb boarded with him several months and left owing $50 board. Murray swore out a warrant before a Justice of the Peace under the criminal statute which makes a person liable to fine and imprisonment if he leaves a hotel and removes his baggage without paying his bill. The statute contains a clause which says its provisions shall not apply in cases of permanent boarders. The case in the Justice court was decided in favor of McCaleb.

Spiritualist Jurors in Favor.

Mrs. Sarah E. Bromwell tried before Judge Driggs yesterday her appeal from Judge Knickerbocker's decision denying her claim of $8,000 against the estate of her deceased husband, H. H. Bromwell, the State street furrier. She claims to have loaned that amount to her husband prior to 1879 to help him carry on his business. In selecting the jury Mrs. Bromwell asked each candidate whether he was a Spiritualist and believed in the visitation of disentombed souls to the material world. If he did, he was accepted. All Roman Catholics were peremptorily challenged. Her examination of witnesses and her objections to the questions of opposing counsel seemed to the layman who happened to be in court quite as reasonable as those of many lawyers. The evidence produced by her, however, was insufficient to make out a case and Judge Driggs instructed the jury to bring in a verdict for the defendant, the estate of Mr. Bromwell.

Engineer Cooley's Drainage Report.

The Drainage Commission Engineer, L. E. Cooley, says it is not probable that his summary of information on the canal question, submitted to the commission several weeks ago, will come uptoday, as it is now in the hands of the Commissioners, who are adding to and altering it. This report contains the results of previous surveys, with comments on them by the Engineer. Mr. Cooley is now at work on and in a few days will complete an exhaustive review of the canal question as it may ultimately stand if a waterway shall extend from the Gulf to Chicago.

The first business that will probably engage the attention of the Board today will be the adoption of rules for the government of officers and employés, the disposal of bonds, and the collection of funds for preliminary work.

Close of the Convention.

The annual convention of the Grand Lodge, American Protestant Association, was brought to a close yesterday morning by the election of the following officers: R. W. G. Master, John Wilson, Pennsylvania; R. W. V. G. Master, John H. Gundlach, Missouri; R. W. G. Secretary, James Cairns, Pennsylvania; R. W. G. Assistant Secretary, John A. Liggett of Pennsylvania; R. W. G. Chaplain, John Musson, Pennsylvania; R. W. G. Conductor, J. P. Miller, Minnesota; R. W. G. Assistant Conductor, J. R. Lane, Illinois; R. W. G. Guard, William Wilke, Ohio.

In the afternoon the delegates visited the principal points of interest in the city. Most of them left for their home last night.

Triennial of Patriarchs Militant.

Grand Sire John C. Underwood of Kentucky addressed about 100 delegates from the Cook County lodges of Odd-Fellows who met at the Grand Pacific last evening. It was an appeal for aid in his efforts for the success of the Triennial Cantonment of the Patriarchs Militant, to be held in Chicago August 3 to 10. Headquarters had already been opened in Springfield and Chicago and he asked for the cordial coöperation of the Chicago Odd-Fellows. An advisory committee of five was appointed. It was announced that $27,000 in prizes would be offered.

Was a Threatening Blaze.

A brisk blaze broke out early last night in the rear of Nos. 14 and 16 South Market street, a two-story brick building occupied by M. Gray & Co., dealers in poultry, and R. Gerber & Co., butter merchants. The work of the fire-boat Geyser did away with the necessity of a second alarm. After a hard fight the firemen got the blaze under control. The building and stock were damaged about $2,500. D. J. O'Connell, dealer in tobaccos at No. 18, suffered a little damage.

Will Be Warmly Welcomed.

The Rev. W. H. Parker of Freeport, who has just accepted a call to the pastorate of the Humboldt Park Baptist Church, is well known in this city, where he labored for some years as pastor of the Ashland Avenue Baptist Church and afterward as assistant pastor with Dr. Lawrence of the Second Church. While here he enjoyed the hearty confidence and esteem of his brethren, and his many friends will welcome him back as a valuable acquisition to the working force of Chicago Baptist ministers.

Punished by Uncle Sam.

Robert Thompson and William Faber were convicted in Judge Blodgett's court of counterfeiting $10 bills. The fraudulent notes purported to have been issued by the Germania National Bank of New Orleans. The prisoners were remanded.

James V. Devine was found guilty of having stolen letters containing money while he was in the employ of the Government as a collector.

Items.

Police and fire pensioners will be paid this morning in Controller Onahan's office.

William Kent took out a permit yesterday to erect a ten-story hotel at Nos. 149 to 153 Third avenue, to cost $125,000.

Mrs. Lizzie Seymour, who attempted suicide Thursday night by taking morphine at the Hotel Richmond, died yesterday morning at the County Hospital.

Henry Scherer, a florist, has been missing from his home, No. 12 East Twenty-sixth street, since June 4. His wife and friends have no idea as to what has become of him.

A few of the North Side retail grocers have decided to close their stores at 6 p. m., except Saturdays, until Sept. 1, and think the public should show their appreciation in a practical way.

At its next meeting the Board of Election Commissioners will approve the payment of the judges, clerks, and owners of polling-places used at the drainage election, about 3,000 in number, entitled to $12,000.

Bids will be opened today by Controller Onahan for thirty miles of one inch electric light cable, the cost of which it is estimated will be between 15 and 17 cents per foot, $700 a mile or a total of about $21,000.

The J. O. S. Banjo Club, whose members are nearly all members of the Farragut Boat Club of Chicago, visited Evanston last evening and made a serenading tour about the village, returning to the city on a late train.

There has been a change made in the line of march of the police parade today. From Madison street the route now is east to Wabash avenue, south to Twelfth street, east to Michigan avenue, and north to reviewing stand.

Brentano has received latest copies of *Fliegende Blatter*, *Illustrated News*, *Journal Amusant*, *Graphic*, *Le Monde Illustre*, *La Vie Parisienne*, *Figaro*, the *Era*, *Pall Mall Budget*, *Punch*, *Times*, *Academy*, *Athenæum*, Dublin *Nation*, and *Truth*.

The temperature yesterday as observed by Manasse (optician), TRIBUNE Building, was as follows: 8 a. m., 66° above zero; 9 a. m., 68°; 10 a. m., 68°; 11 a. m., 69°; 12 m., 68°; 1 p. m., 67°; 3 p. m., 61°; 6 p. m., 70°. Barometer, 8 a. m., 29.44; 6 p. m., 29.45.

A kettle of boiling paint exploded on the fifth floor of the Raymond Lead company's works, at Nos. 53 to 59 West Lake street, at 8 o'clock yesterday morning, setting fire to surrounding material and causing a lively blaze for half an hour. No one was injured. The building and stock were damaged to the amount of $300.

Lizzie Davenport (colored), who was arrested at Leadville recently charged with murdering Sadie Kirk in this city, arrived in Chicago yesterday with Detective French of the Central station. She was taken at once to the Armory station. Lizzie admits having killed the woman but claims it was an accident, that it was done while she was defending herself from an assault, and in striking the woman with a revolver the weapon was discharged.

WOMEN CENSURE ONTARIO MEDICAL MEN

They Resent the Chilly Reception Given Their Message of Greeting.

TORONTO, Ont., June 13.—[Special.]—The Woman's Enfranchisement Association, which is convened here, sent greeting last night to the Ontario Medical Association, which is also in session here. The greeting was received in a chilly manner by the medical body at the instigation of its President, Dr. J. H. Richardson, who insinuated that the theories of morality held by some of the prominent lady delegates were questionable. At their morning session today the ladies took Dr. Richardson severely to task. Mrs. Dr. Kimball of Chicago scathingly denounced the discourtesy of the doctors and remarked that she could understand a company of gentlemen speaking under a sense of misapprehension upon any given subject, but she could find no excuse or palliation for willful and deliberate misrepresentation. She eloquently and emphatically repelled the charges insinuated against their association of propagating immoral principles, and concluded by moving a resolution of censure upon the medical men, which was carried unanimously and enthusiastically.

DOUBT AS TO JAMES VINCENT'S DEATH.

A Belief That the Chicago Man Did Not Commit Suicide at Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, O., June 13.—[Special.]—Doubt has arisen as to whether James A. Vincent, who came here from Chicago recently, did commit suicide Thursday, and a report is current that the "Charlie" O'Connor who was with Vincent is a girl in male attire. Search was continued today by the life-saving crew and divers for Vincent's body, but it was not found, and the police are inclined to believe that the story of the suicide was made up for some purpose unknown to them. The water where Vincent was said to have jumped into the lake is scarcely five feet deep.

WHERE ARE THE CONFIDENCE MEN?

Michael J. Corcoran and Jeremiah J. Daley Will Have to Pay Their Bonds.

OTTAWA, Ill., June 13.—[Special.]—Michael J. Corcoran and Jeremiah J. Daley, both of Chicago, who some time since became bondsmen in the sum of $16,000 for two confidence men, Chase and Campbell, in the La Salle County Circuit Court, defaulted their bonds today. The bondsmen will be required to pay the forfeiture. Chase and Campbell were charged with swindling a farmer named Gleim out of $5,000. It is also believed they are wanted in various parts of the country on similar charges, but their whereabouts are unknown.

PASSENGERS INJURED IN A SMASH-UP.

Collision on the Chicago and Eastern Illinois at Danville.

DANVILLE, Ill., June 13.—The Watseka accommodation and the fast train on the Chicago and Eastern Illinois railroad had a head-end collision here today on account of the air brakes not working. Engineer Van Vleet was seriously bruised. Several passengers sustained slight injuries. Both engines were completely wrecked.

COMPLETED A TRAMP OF 3,000 MILES.

J. S. Harriman Walks from Wabash, Ind., to San Francisco in Sixty-one Days.

WABASH, Ind., June 13.—[Special.]—April 10 J. S. Harriman of New York left this city on a walk of 3,000 miles across the continent for a wager of $6,000. A telegram received today says he has finished the trip in sixty-one days, four days less than the time stipulated, and won the wager.

A bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla contains 100 doses, more than any other preparation. Try it.

COMMENCEMENT-DAY AT LAKE FOREST.

The Usual Graduating Exercises Successfully Carried Out at the Academy.

LAKE FOREST, Ill., June 13.—[Special.]—The graduation exercises of Lake Forest Academy were held this evening at the Presbyterian Church. The class is unusually small in numbers this year for the reason that the standard of scholarship has been raised. No one was allowed to graduate who had not finished all the studies of the course and maintained a grade of over 75 per cent. The graduates were: Ernest Clyde Cleveland, Dustin, Neb.; Henry Axtell Rumsey, Lake Forest; William Arnold Bishop, Waukegan; and Harry Thom, Minonk, Ill. The class was seated on the platform under the class motto, which read, in big gilt letters: "Laszt uns weiter gehen." A profusion of flowers, with snowballs and ferns predominating, formed the rostrum decorations. After prayer had been offered by Dr. Roberts, President of the university, a quartet consisting of the Misses Williams, Rulf, Mrs. Coulter, and Miss Babcock sang "In May-time," by Ritter. The salutatory honor had been awarded to William Arnold Bishop. He delivered an oration on "Bismarck and Germany," eulogizing "Germany's uncrowned King." W. J. M. Lanham's bass solo, "A Bandit's Life," followed Mr. Bishop's oration. Prof. W. C. E. Seeboeck rendered some piano solos from Gilder and Thalberg. Henry Axtell Rumsey had for his theme "Our Penal Machinery and Its Victims." The remainder of the program was as follows: Contralto solo—"Sunset," Miss Minnie Babcock; soprano solo—"Regnava nel Silenzia" (Lucia), Miss Etta Williams; oration, "Compulsory Education," Harry Thom; bass solo—"Where Gloomy Pine Trees Rustle" (Rose Maiden), W. J. M. Lanham; "Annie Laurie," sung by the Misses Williams, Rulf, and Babcock and Mrs. Coulter; oration on "The Threatening City," with the valedictory honor, Ernest Clyde Cleveland. The last number was a piano solo—"Variations on the Austrian Hymn," W. C. E. Seeboeck.

After the exercises Prof. George R. Cutting, Principal of the academy, formally presented the class to W. C. Roberts, President of the university. President Roberts addressed the class and presented diplomas to each member.

Northwestern University.

Commencement week at Northwestern University began in earnest last evening with the commencement concert of the Conservatory of Music at the Methodist church. The church was filled with a representative Evanston audience notwithstanding several counter attractions. An attractive musical program was presented, several numbers being especially well received, among them being Becker's "Springtide," beautifully sung by Miss Mary E. Stanford; the song "From the Depths," by Miss Rose M. Berkey, and the vocal trio, "Ye Fields of Light," by the Misses Stanford and Berkey and Mr. Beebe. Each of the performers was heartily applauded and a profusion of flowers found their way to the platform. At the close of the program the presentation of diplomas was made. The members of the graduating class were: Miss Lena Aaker, Ridgeway, Ia.; Miss Margaret May Boorman, Evanston; Miss Addie Leah Coulson, Hinckley, Ill.; Albert John Glaw, Amboy, Ill.; Wallace Lyman Johnson, Fox Lake, Wis.; Miss Ida Marie Larson, Ridgeway, Ia.; Miss Emma A. Lowen, Evanston; Miss Adah Louisa Merriam, Lake Geneva, Wis.; LaVerne Nickle, Ringwood, Ill.; Miss Belle Stevens, Sharon, Wis.; Miss Gertrude T. Taylor, Evanston; Miss Lydia Taielbar, Peoria, Ill.

Evanston High School.

The seventh annual commencement exercises of the Evanston Township High School were held last evening at the Congregational church, a large audience being in attendance. The speakers and their subjects were: Richard B. Carr, "Russia and Nihilism"; Miss Mabel Graham, "The Best Is Yet to Be"; Daniel P. Kidder, "The Fanatic in History"; Miss Bertha F. Kellogg, "My Palace of Art"; Carl R. Latham, "Civil-Service Reform"; Miss Anna M. Smith, "Fashions"; George Olmsted, "Stanley and the Dark Continent"; Miss Lillian F. Whipple, "Heroes of Yesterday and Today"; Miss Anna J. Wilcox, class history and prophecy; Frederic P. Vose, valedictory. The conferring of diplomas completed the program, which was interspersed with music by Freiberg's orchestra.

Westfield College.

MARSHALL, Ill., June 13.—[Special.]—The twenty-first annual commencement exercises of Westfield College were a brilliant success. The graduates were twelve in number, the largest class yet sent forth from the institution. Misses Lunah Campbell, May Shuey, Mayme Swichard, and M. L. Armentrout, and Messrs. W. S. Green, E. L. Owen, and A. E. Kosht of Westfield, Ben A. Sweet and Frank Hainley of Martinville, Edward Everett of Teherain, Ill.; John Hardinger of Mattoon, and Miss Belle Kephart of Dayton, O., composed the class. Miss Shuey is the youngest graduate of the college, being under 17. The attendance the last year is the largest yet known and the prospects of the college were never brighter.

UNEARTHED A MYSTERIOUS MURDER.

The Body of a Well-Dressed Man Found Buried at Venice, Ill.

VENICE, Ill., June 13.—[Special.]—While at work on the second track of the Chicago and Alton railroad today Mr. Jay Allen ran his plow against a box eighteen inches under the surface. On attempting to lift it the cover came off, disclosing the body of a man. The corpse was found to be that of a man dressed in good clothes, snuff-colored, silk-lined overcoat, and fine, box-toed shoes. The overcoat was partly wrapped around the skull. A large metal crucifix, supposed to be gold, was suspended from the neck. The clothing was mildewed, and most of the flesh decayed, the bones of the face bearing marks of violence. The teeth were fine and intact. The box containing the corpse was a common shipping box, such as is used for boots and shoes. The neck was bent and the feet cramped from strong pressure, as the box was not long enough to contain the body at full length.

Coroner Bonner was summoned to hold an inquest. The place where the box was found is secluded, and willows droop over the spot. The land was formerly owned by the heirs of John Beal, and is near the home of the late William Cool. From the position of the box and the place where it is buried it is believed that the man was murdered.

NEGROES TAKE REFUGE IN THE WOODS.

South Carolina Colored People Run at the Sight of Census Enumerators.

RALEIGH, N. C., June 13.—[Special.]—Nowhere are census enumerators having more trouble than in Brattleboro Township, Edgecomb County. Negroes there have a mortal fear of census men, and whenever the latter appear the negroes run for the woods. Enumerators cry out that they will not hurt them, but this has no effect, and many names are therefore not secured.

George M. Storrs Escapes.

NEW YORK, June 13.—George M. Storrs, the son of the late Emery A. Storrs of Chicago, Thursday last escaped from the Hudson River State Lunatic Asylum, where he had been confined since last April. Today he was found by two of Inspector Byrnes' men wandering about an up-town street. He will be sent back to the asylum.

Fifteen photos, three styles, for $3, at Stevens studios, McVicker's Theater.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

THE COUNTY CLERK ISSUED PERMITS TO wed to the following couples yesterday, the parties living in Chicago where no other place of residence is given:

	Age.
George Jungclaus, Katie Stenefest	40—30
George B. Boiter, Joliet, Mary Baxter, same	22—22
Julius Hinz, Bertha Waldor	27—19
A. E. Wilson, Toledo, O., Ida C. Van Kirk, same	30—14
Frank Leach, Kittie Kraul	22—21
Feliks Kaprowski, Marijanna Wilczak	28—21
Theodore Kallberg, Helena Nelson	28—23
Jan Zachazewski, Mrs. Annie Leijke	28—36
Oscar Koch, Johanna Jurns	24—24
Frank Gerski, Stanislawa Stupel	24—19
John Kanolick, Mrs. Bridget Walsh	55—40
August Kuhfahl, Minnie Goede	24—22
Arthur Tatro, Laura Bertland	22—18
Charles Carlson, Emilie Halvorson	22—23
Ole Jonassen, Nellie McMenamon	33—38
Oscar Fossberg, Kerstine Hansen	26—24
Edward Mathison, Hilda Olson	24—23
Herman F. F. Jacob, Elizabeth Hanswirth	21—22
D. W. Thomas, Omaha, A. M. Crawford, Boone, Ia.	28—20
Duncan Campbell, Kate Murry	22—22
Thomas Cartwright, Racine, Lizzie Laade	29—20
Carl F. Gustafson, Mary Nelson	24—22
Carl J. O. Kessler, Andrea K. Olsen	31—22
Efraim Hawkanson, Annie Burg	26—23
Louis W. Felt, Denver, Jennie A. Gracey	35—22
John Borg, Hannah Johnson	30—25
Ernst Strohm, Mrs. Marie Lau	52—47
John Meltzger, Mrs. Anna M. Kappeler	25—22
Frank A. Boseck, Emily Firnhaeber	24—20
Michael Mertes, Magdalena Schilling	23—25
Emil Fischl, Betty Bernbaum	35—21
John T. Nelson, Mathilda Erlandson	23—22
Richard White, Sadie Jones	22—18
Patrick Dougherty, Ellen Healy	29—21
Frank Mourek, Josepha Jiricek	28—21

OFFICIAL WEATHER FORECAST.

OFFICE OF CHIEF SIGNAL SERVICE OFFICER, WASHINGTON, D. C., June 13.—Forecast till 8 p. m. Saturday:

For Illinois and Indiana, rain and slightly cooler in northern portions, showers and stationary temperature in southern portions, easterly winds.

For Michigan, fair, followed by showers, slightly cooler, except stationary temperature in Eastern Lower Michigan, variable winds.

For Wisconsin, Minnesota, and Iowa, rain, except showers in Iowa, slightly cooler, variable winds.

For North and South Dakota and Nebraska, showers, slightly cooler, except stationary temperature in western portions of Dakota, variable winds.

For Missouri and Kansas, fair, followed by showers, slightly cooler, variable winds.

For Colorado, fair, slightly cooler, variable winds.

UNITED STATES SIGNAL OFFICE, CHICAGO, June 13, 7 p. m.—Local forecast for Chicago and vicinity: Occasional thunder storms, variable winds, sometimes high, warmer.

For Sunday, fair, cooler.

Place of observation.	Height of barometer	Thermom'tr	Max'm temperature	Direction of wind	State of weather	Precipitat'n for 12 hours
Abilene, Tex.	29.80	82	86	S.	Clear	....
Bismarck, N. D.	29.76	72	76	W	Clear	....
Buffalo, N. Y.	29.86	62	66	N	Cl'udy	.04
Cairo, Ill	29.94	80	88	N	Clear	....
Charleston, S. C.	30.02	80	90	S. W.	Cl'udy	.14
Cheyenne, Wyo.	29.96	50	70	N. W.	Rain	.04
Chicago	29.93	64	72	N. E.	Cl'udy	.10
Cincinnati, O.	29.94	80	82	N. E.	Fair	....
Cleveland, O.	29.92	68	74	N. W.	Clear	....
Fort Custer, Mont.	29.96	58	64	N. W.	Cl'udy	....
Davenport, Ia.	29.78	76	78	N. W.	Cl'udy	.04
Denver, Colo.	29.74	70	80	N. E.	Cl'udy	....
Des Moines, Ia.	29.64	82	86	S.	Cl'udy	....
Detroit, Mich.	29.90	70	78	W	Cl'udy	....
Dodge City, Kas.	29.56	92	96	W	Fair	....
Dubuque, Ia.	29.80	72	74	S. E.	Cl'udy	.62
Duluth, Minn.	29.88	54	56	N. E.	Fair	....
El Paso, Tex.	29.66	96	98	W	Clear	....
Erie, Pa.	29.90	64	70	W	Cl'udy	....
Galveston, Tex.	30.02	80	84	S.	Clear	....
Grand Haven, Mich.	29.94	64	70	W	Fair	....
Green Bay, Wis.	29.84	68	76	S. E.	Cl'udy	....
Helena, Mont.	30.04	56	58	W	Fair	.01
Huron, S. D.	29.70	74	80	E.	Fair	....
Indianapolis, Ind.	29.92	74	84	E.	Fair	....
Jacksonville, Fla.	30.08	82	92	W	Fair	....
Knoxville, Tenn.	30.08	66	86	W	Fair	.46
La Crosse, Wis.	29.82	70	74	E.	Cl'udy	.06
Manistee	29.94	60	64	W	Clear	....
Marquette, Mich.	29.94	62	64	Calm	Clear	....
Milwaukee, Wis.	29.92	70	72	S. W.	Clear	....
Minnedosa	29.56	68	72	S. W.	Fair	....
Montreal	29.68	72	80	N.	Fair	....
Moorhead, Minn.	29.68	72	78	N.	Rain	1.02
Nashville, Tenn.	29.98	84	88	S. W.	Fair	....
New Orleans, La.	30.06	82	90	S.	Clear	....
New York City	29.94	64	74	E.	Fair	....
Norfolk, Va.	29.92	72	86	S.	Fair	.01
Omaha, Neb.	29.62	86	90	S.	Clear	....
Oswego, N. Y.	29.82	64	72	S. W.	Cl'udy	.36
Pensacola, Fla.	30.06	80	86	S. W.	Clear	....
Port Huron, Mich.	29.96	64	66	N. E.	Fair	....
Rapid City, S. Dak.	29.80	68	72	N. E.	Fair	.01
Rochester, N. Y.	29.86	64	74	W	Cl'udy	.54
St. Louis, Mo.	29.58	84	92	S. W.	Fair	....
St. Paul, Minn.	29.78	72	76	S. E.	Rain	....
Salt Lake City, Utah	29.96	66	68	N. E.	Clear	....
Sandusky, O.	29.92	72	78	Calm	Fair	....
Sioux City, Ia.	29.62	84	86	N. E.	Clear	....
Springfield, Ill	29.82	82	86	Calm	Fair	....
Springfield, Mo.	29.84	82	88	S.	Clear	....
Toledo, O.	29.90	76	78	Calm	Clear	....
Vicksburg, Miss.	30.00	84	88	S. W.	Clear	....
*Portland, Ore.	30.18	52	..	N.	Clear	....
*San Francisco, Cal.	29.98	52	..	S.	Clear	....

*Morning reports.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

New York—Arrived—Germanic and Gallia from Liverpool and Columbia from Hamburg.
Bremerhaven—Arrived—Lahn and Fulda from New York.
Queenstown—Arrived, Bothnia from New York.
Baltimore, Md.—Arrived, Scandia from Hamburg.
New York—Arrived, Saale from Bremen.
London—Sighted, City of Chester from New York.
Stornoway—Arrived, Blue Jacket from New Orleans.

MARRIAGES.

MILLER—SHULINGBARGAR—June 12, by Rev. T. N. Morrison Jr. Irvine Miller and Miss Minnie W. Shulingbargar, both of this city.

DEATHS.

FUNERAL TRAIN—DAILY ON CHICAGO AND Grand Trunk railway, Polk-st. depot, to Mount Greenwood and Mount Hope at 12 m.
Mount Greenwood Cemetery—Office Sec'y and Sup't Mount Greenwood, Ill. City—R. 83, 95 Washington-st.
Mount Hope Cemetery—City office 305 Phoenix Building, corner Clark and Jackson-sts.
Graceland and Calvary Funeral Train of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul railway leaves Union Depot, Madison and Canal-sts. daily at 12:30 p. m.

BRADY—June 1, at Denver, Colo., P. J. Brady, formerly of this city.
Burial took place from Cathedral at Denver, June 4.

BRADLEY—At 383 Division-st., June 13, 1890, at 1:30 a. m., Catherine, beloved wife of Edward Bradley.
Funeral Sunday, June 15, at 11:30 a. m. sharp, by carriages to Calvary.

BIDDISON—Of cholera-infantum, at 2 o'clock Friday, June 13, 1890, in Woodlawn, Marguerite, infant daughter of S. M. and Stella D. Biddison, aged 3 months and 6 days.
Funeral Sunday at 2 o'clock, Oakwoods.

ENNIS—At Stevens Point, Wis., June 10, 1890, Anastasia Ennis, sister of the late Catherine Bradley.
Interred June 12 at Stevens Point, Wis.

GRASS—Alma, beloved daughter of Lena and Henry Grass, aged 1 year and 20 days.
Funeral Sunday, June 15, at 1 p. m. from 354 Fulton-st. to Waldheim.

HEFFERAN—At 989 W. Congress-st., Martin Hefferan.
Funeral will leave his late residence on Sunday, June 15, at 11 a. m., to St. Jarlath's Church, thence by carriages to Calvary.

O'GORMAN—At the Alexian Brothers' Hospital, Michael O'Gorman, aged 32 years.
Atchison (Kas.) and St. Paul (Minn.) papers please copy.

POWERS—At Liberty, Kas., at the home of his grandparents, June 11, of cholera infantum, Lenoir Bouchelle, infant son of Clarence A. and Linnie K. Powers of 222 Oakley-av., aged 1 year 2 weeks and 6 days.

REIDY—June 12, Joseph Reidy, a native of Newcastle, West County Limerick, Ireland, aged 58 years.
Funeral Sunday at 9:30 from his late residence, No. 65 Nebraska-st., to Jesuit Church, thence by carriages to Calvary Cemetery.

SCATES—At Sterling, Ill., on Thursday, June 12, Laurie, aged 6 years, youngest son of Eugene and Aurelia H. Scates.
Funeral services at Rosehill on arrival of Northwestern train leaving city at 2:20 p. m., Saturday.

STARR—At 3624 Forest-av., June 12, T. M. Starr.
Funeral Saturday, June 14, at 2:30 p. m.

STEIN—Edwin E. Stein, of typhoid fever, Friday, June 13, 1890, aged 22 years.
Funeral from his late residence, 587 West Adams-st., Sunday morning, June 15, 1890, at 9:30 o'clock.
New York and San Francisco papers please copy.

TEMPLE—At the residence of his father, M. D. Temple, Theodore Nicholas, aged 23 years.
Burial at Indianapolis, Ind.

WILSON—June 13, 1890, at 98 30th-st., Maud Marie, only daughter of Marie H. Wilson and granddaughter of the late Joseph Hall Jr., of Florence, Mich., aged 20 years.
Notice of funeral hereafter.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

☞THERE WILL BE A MEETING OF THE Twenty-seventh Ward Republican Club at Callahan's Hall, on Milwaukee-av., near Warner-av., tomorrow (Saturday) evening, at 8 o'clock. A full attendance is earnestly desired.

☞THE "OLD BOYS" OF NOTRE DAME UNIversity of South Bend, Ind., will have a second meeting at 3 o'clock tomorrow afternoon at the Briggs House to complete arrangements for the annual excursion to the University on the 23d.

☞THERE WILL BE A MEETING OF THE Second Ward Republican Club next Saturday evening at 8 o'clock sharp, at Frieberg's Hall, 186 and 188 22d-st., for the purpose of making arrangements for the primary election to be held June 20, and for such other business as may come before the meeting.

McVICKER'S THEATER.
Last Night. Last Matinee Today.
JACK GORDON, KNIGHT ERRANT,
Presented by MISS ALICE KING LIVINGSTON and Her Own Company.
SPECIAL. NEXT MONDAY. ONE WEEK ONLY.
MRS. JOHN DREW
In Buckstone's Celebrated Comedy, Illustrating
MARRIED LIFE
With the following Excellent Cast:
Mr. Samuel Coddle....George Holland
Mrs. Samuel Coddle....Adeline Stanhope
Mr. Lionel Lynx....Fred G. Ross
Mrs. Lionel Lynx....Nini Boucicault
Mr. Frederick Younghusband....Sidney Drew
Mrs. Frederick Younghusband....Mrs. Sidney Drew
Mr. George Dismal....C. Leslie Allen
Mrs. George Dismal....Emma Maddern
Mr. Henry Dove....William F. Owen
and
Mrs. Henry Dove....Mrs. JOHN DREW
Reserved Seat Sale Now Open.

THE HAYMARKET—Will J. Davis.
West Madison and Halsted-sts.
LE NARDES GAIETIES AND LONDON BALLET. MATINEE TODAY. A GREAT COMPANY

Sunday, June 15, One Day Only.
GILMORE FAMOUS BAND.
Matinee, 2:30. Evening, 8:15.
The only two Concerts given by this celebrated Band in Chicago this season. Tickets now on sale. State-st. offices—Joseph & Fish and Lyon & Healy.

COLUMBIA—Monroe and Dearborn-sts.
Thursday, June 19th, 300th Performance. Souvenir Occasion.
DIXEY
and his merry players in the
7 AGES.
An unique elaboration of Shakspeare's soliloquy.
Grand Gala Matinee This Saturday Afternoon.

LIBBY PRISON WAR MUSEUM.
Wabash-av., between 14th and 16th-sts.
LIBBY PRISON.
The only War Museum in America. A wonderful exhibition of historic relics. Open daily and Sunday from 9 a. m. to 10 p. m.
Admission 50 cents. Children, 25 cents.

WEST SIDE PARK.
RUNNING RACES.
6 Races Today, with 76 Entries, including a STEEPLECHASE.
Admission to grounds and grand stand, 75c.
Trains leave depot, 5th-av. and Harrison-st., at 12:01, 1:15, 1:25, 2:15, and 3:15 p. m.

SEVERAL THOUSAND WASHABLE SUMMER VESTS, regular $1.50 and $1.75 goods. Men's sizes, from 32 to 44 chest measure, go in our special sale today
At a Choice for 95c.
They have eyelets and ring buttons and comprise a nice assortment of fancy patterns. Kindly look at them in our big windows as you pass this way.
OUTING GOODS
Are moving off quite lively now. We want all the athletes to know about our
Tennis Blazers,
White Flannel Tennis Pants,
Bicycle Blouses (Blues, Grays, Blacks),
Bicycle Pants (with reinforced seats),
Yachting Suits, &c., &c.
If you're about buying a SUMMER WEIGHT BUSINESS SUIT and want goods that will hold their shapes, hold together, and give excellent satisfaction, of course you will buy a ROGERS, PEET & CO. outfit at from $15 to $25. They're guaranteed.
F. M. ATWOOD,
Clark and Madison-sts., N. W. Corner.

CHICAGO OPERA-HOUSE—Fireproof.
DAVID HENDERSON, Manager.
A HIT. Last Two Times.
Matinee Today—Tonight at 8.
THE BOSTONIANS
In DE KOVEN and SMITH'S Latest Comic Opera,
ROBIN HOOD.
ANNOUNCEMENT.
JUNE 19 Chicago Opera-House. 4th Annual Extravaganza Season, THE JUNE 19
CRYSTAL SLIPPER.
Or, Prince Prettywitz and Little Cinderella.
Sale of Seats Next Monday. Watch for Later Announcements. Sale of Seats Next Monday.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.
Clark-st., opp. Court-House.
HARRY L. HAMLIN....Manager
THIRD WEEK OF Audran's Jolly Comic Opera
LAST WEEK BUT ONE.
OLIVETTE!
MATINEE TODAY.
Sparkling! Funny! Gorgeous! Cooling!
EVERY EVENING.

HOOLEY'S—The Dead Heart.
3d Week AND THE BOOM Continues.
Mat. Today at 2. Tonight at 8:15.
MR. JAMES
O'NEILL
In his greatest success, The
DEAD HEART.

NATIONAL LEAGUE PARK,
Corner Congress and Loomis-sts.
•BASE•BALL•
PITTSBURG vs. CHICAGO.
SATURDAY....June 14
MONDAY....June 16
Game Called at 3:30 p. m.
Tickets for sale at A. G. Spalding & Bros., 108 Madison-st., and usual places.

CENTRAL MUSIC-HALL.
—LECTURE BY—
PROF. RASMUS B. ANDERSON
—ON—
The Scandinavian Discoveries and Settlements in America in the 11th, 12th, and 13th Centuries.
SATURDAY, JUNE 14, 8 P. M.
Tickets now on sale at Central Music-Hall Box-Office—$1, 75c, and 50c.

HAVLIN'S—To Secure Seats Telephone 8127.
Last Two Performances Today—Matinee at 2. Tonight at 8. The Greatest of all Melodramas,
-:- THE FAST MAIL -:-
Night prices—15c, 25c, 35c, 50c, and 75c.
Matinee prices—15c, 25c, 50c.
Next Sunday—ANNIE BURTON in DAD'S GIRL.

H. R. JACOBS' CLARK-ST. THEATER.
—TONIGHT—
KATE PURSSELL,
QUEEN of the PLAINS.
Matinees Thursday, Saturday, and Sunday.
Next Week—STREETS OF NEW YORK.

JACOBS' ACADEMY—Halsted and Madison.
Tonight at 8. Matinees Saturday and Sunday.
D. K. HIGGINS
—IN—
KIDNAPPED.
Next Week—KATE PURSSELL.

THE AUDITORIUM.
Thursday Evening and Every Night and Saturday Matinee.
CINDERELLA.
Entire Change of Cast Tonight.
CHURCH CHOIR BOYS.
Prices of Admission—Boxes, $10; Parquet and Orchestra, $1.00; 1st Balcony, 75c; 2d Balcony, 50c; 3d Balcony, 25c.

EDEN MUSEE—Wabash-av. and Jackson-st.
Open Daily from 10 a. m. to 10:30 p. m.
EDEN MUSEE.
Every afternoon and evening Zanzic, the Great French Magician, and Hungarian Orchestra Concerts. Evenings and regular Matinees the Pretty Lady Dancers in new dances. Wax Groups and Novelties. Refined entertainment. Incomparable prices. Admission to everything, 50c; children, 25c.

PARK THEATER—State, near Harrison.
The Laughable Comedy,
TROUBLES OF THE NIGHT,
And the Frolic Quadrille.
Admission 10 Cents. Smoking Permitted.

The Tribune.

FOUNDED JUNE 10, 1847.

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Readers of THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE *who leave the city for the summer can have the Daily and Sunday sent them by mail for 15 cents per week or 67 cents per month.*

SATURDAY, JUNE 14, 1890.

THE Succi fasting experiment, occupying forty days in London, was completed last month, and the radical journals of the city credit him with a genuine performance. Succi did no more in England than Tanner did in this city, but the fact is interesting as showing that the American fast was not exceptional. The *Medical Record* says the lesson of this and other feats is that people eat too much and drink too little. "More diseases come from excessive and intemperate feeding than from alcohol, for wrong feeding is the basis of gouty, rheumatic, diabetic, and obese diatheses, as well as of an infinite number of gastro-intestinal ills."

THE current issue of *Judge* has a cartoon which tells the story of the Louisiana lottery infamy at a glance. In the center is the lottery King with his bags of gold about him and the street filled with his victims clamoring for tickets. On the walls of his booth are flaming pictures of clerks, sewing-girls, farmers, and workingmen who have drawn prizes. Where the money comes from is shown in Poor Man's Lane, where it goes, in private cars, steam yachts, races, and various forms of luxury. The big swindler buys his way into society. The investor ends as a tramp. It is a graphic object lesson on the perils of lottery-gambling.

THE New York stock market opened weak on lower prices from London, but the market rallied and closed firm, though transactions were light. The local stock market was dull but prices advanced. The quotations for West Side stock advanced 1¾ points, but weakened at the close. New York exchange was par. Sterling was unchanged.—The Chicago produce markets were rather quiet, but the leading articles were generally firmer. There was good buying support in wheat and corn, partly on crop outlook. As compared with Thursday pork closed 5 cents lower, lard 5 cents higher, ribs 2½ cents higher, wheat fully 1 cent higher, corn ⅛ cent higher, oats ⅛ cent higher, rye 2 cents lower, barley unchanged, and flaxseeds weak.

A DISPATCH intimates that if the Louisiana Legislature refuses to renew the charter of the lottery company it will be reorganized in Nova Scotia, and that a proposition from Nova Scotians is already in Mr. Morris' hands and only awaits his acceptance to secure the passage of the necessary legislation. The people of this country would naturally rejoice at any contingency which would remove this infamous gambling pest from the United States, but their rejoicing would be tempered with a feeling of pity for the Nova Scotians. The present financial and industrial condition of the Blue Noses is far from flattering, but it will not be improved by the importation of a gambling scheme which still further will impoverish them.

THE decision by the Illinois Supreme Court in the Soby case is adverse to a class of "trading" that is cultivated by some members of the Board of Trade of this city. It brands as illegal the mere betting on the prices of produce, which is just as much an offense when done by them as in and by the bucket-shops. But it constitutes the whole of the "business" transacted by the latter, while it is only incidental to the actual handling of produce, by virtue of which the average member of the board becomes a useful part in the community. That is a radical difference. The decision expressly states that "all legitimate commercial transactions on the Board of Trade or elsewhere must be upheld and enforced." But it also delivers it as the opinion of the court that it is no longer possible in this State, under any shift or device, however specious, to keep an office or other place where people may engage in gambling upon the rise and fall of the market. This should be sufficient to close up the nefarious "business" of the bucket-shops, and it will do it if our State officials perform their sworn duty in the matter. There should be no more bucket-shop trading within the limits of the State of Illinois.

WE print elsewhere a short but highly interesting disquisition upon the origin of the Chinese race, contained in the June number of *Lippincott's Magazine*. It usually has been assumed by scholars that the Chinese were native to China and that in the earliest beginnings of creation they existed upon Chinese soil. This theory, however, has been antagonized by some who have been unable to find any traces of evolution in the Chinese race or any starting points from which it gradually has risen to its present civilization. Others have sought to solve the mystery by proofs that it was derived from or related to the Turanian race—a race older, perhaps, than the Semitic, basing their proofs upon the similarity of physiognomy as shown in ancient sculpture and pottery.

The writer of the article in question also assumes that the Chinese originally came from Babylonia, in the region south of the Caspian Sea, and are identical with the ancient Turanians, but his evidences are much stronger and more varied than those of his predecessors in this field of investigation. He finds close points of resemblance in their habits of thought, industrial pursuits, culture, and civilization; in the artificial features of the two countries and in the common name of "middle kingdom," by which Babylonia was and China is known to the Chinese, as well as in the similarity of physiognomy. But stronger even than these proofs is the philological evidence which he brings forward in the reflection of the ancient cuneiform symbols in the Chinese characters, the parallelism of sounds, meanings of words, and general language resemblance. The Chinese must have migrated to their present abode from some country, unless China was the cradle of the race and Adam and Eve were created there. The two oldest races, however, of which we have knowledge are the Egyptians and Babylonians, and the evidence is very clear that six thousand years ago they had made a considerable advance in civilization, and certainly had passed beyond the crude conditions of the stoneage. The arguments which are brought forward by the writer of the Lippincott article carry great weight with them and open up a very inviting field of study both in philology and ethnology. It may also heighten our respect for the "heathen Chinee" if it shall be established that he is one of the world's pioneers.

THE SANITARY DISTRICT DECISIONS.

Although all classes take a deep interest in the project for removing the sewage and preserving from pollution the waters of this city, and though there would have been general disappointment had the Supreme Court declared the law under which these things are to be done unconstitutional, yet it is doubtful whether many persons read the two important decisions of the court, printed in yesterday's TRIBUNE, sustaining the law wherever it was assailed. The opinions were too long for the ordinary reader. They had a formidable appearance. They bristled with references to cases and with constitutional quotations. Therefore, it may not be labor thrown away to tell in less space what the court actually decided, and the process of reasoning by which its members, with the exception of Judge Magruder, arrived at the conclusions they did.

The first and most important point for the court to settle was this, which if answered in the negative made it unnecessary to go further:

> Is it in the power of the General Assembly, under our Constitution, to authorize the formation of sanitary districts, disregarding the existence of boundaries of preëxisting municipal corporations, and invest their corporate authorities with powers of general taxation for sanitary purposes?

The Judges held that, as a State Constitution is not a grant but a limitation of legislative powers, the fact that certain municipal corporations such as cities, towns, etc., are mentioned in that instrument does not deprive the Legislature of the power to create others if it sees fit. The Constitution expressly does not deny to the General Assembly the power to make sanitary districts, nor is it denied by any necessary implication; therefore it can create them. The ninth section of the ninth article of the Constitution says:

> The General Assembly may vest the corporate authorities of cities, and towns, and villages with power to make local improvements by special assessment and by special taxation of contiguous property or otherwise. For all other corporate purposes all municipal corporations may be vested with authority to assess and collect taxes.

It was denied that the Sanitary District Trustees could be given under this section the power to assess and collect taxes. The court says otherwise. The new municipality is created clearly for a corporate purpose. The preservation of health is one of the paramount objects of government, and pure water is an essential of health. If the Legislature can give to cities the power to construct drains, etc., which is not denied, it can also give it to country districts; and also, when necessary, to districts covering both city and country. In the creation of such a municipality it is not limited by the boundary lines of existing corporations but may make such as the special circumstances of the case may require.

The lawyers who fought the act said that the third section of the fourth article of the Constitution empowered the General Assembly to make drainage districts which could raise what money was needed only by special assessment on the property benefited, and argued that the Chicago Sanitary District came under that section and its trustees could not raise money by general taxation. This is the construction for which the single-tax men contended. By an ingenious process of reasoning the Judges preserve to the trustees the power both of general taxation and special assessment. They read the two provisions of the Constitution together and interpret them to mean:

> First, the General Assembly shall not vest the corporate authorities of municipal corporations other than cities, towns, villages, and drainage districts with power to make local improvements by special assessment. Second, the General Assembly shall not vest the corporate authorities of municipal corporations other than cities, towns, and villages with power to make local improvements by special taxation of contiguous property, etc. And so the power to authorize the formation of sanitary districts and to invest therein corporate authorities with power to levy and collect general taxes for corporate purposes is entirely unaffected.

So the Drainage Trustees can raise money in every way but by special taxation of contiguous property, which they probably never would dream of resorting to.

> The next question was, Are the corporate authorities of such districts limited in the amount of indebtedness which they may incur under Sec. 12, Art. 9 of the Constitution by the amounts of preëxisting indebtedness of other municipal corporations covering the same or a part of the same territory?

The answer is that the boundaries of the new municipality are not the same as those of Chicago, nor are the inhabitants of the two exactly the same. The district is entirely independent of the city. Its own voters have elected its own officers, who have their own duties. If it becomes apparent, says the court, that a number of new corporations are being formed on top of the old ones simply to evade the law and make new debts, then it will be time to interfere. The case has not arisen yet. As there is full power to create a sanitary district the indebtedness which it can create cannot be limited by the debts of other municipalities.

The third point was that it was a special law. The Constitution forbids the Legislature to pass a special act to incorporate a city, town, or village. The court says the inclusion of one is the exclusion of the other. The General Assembly may pass what laws it pleases for sanitary districts subject to the other constitutional requirement—which is a matter for legislative discretion—that "in all other cases where a general law can be made applicable no special law shall be enacted."

These are the points raised in what was known as the friendly or chancery suit. The same and a number of other points were raised by Mr. Root in what was called the quo warranto case. The first of these is that the title of the act expressed and the act embraced more than one subject. The court argues at seemingly unnecessary length to show that this is incorrect. It says rightly enough that the removal of dams in the Illinois River referred to in the title is something germane to the question of drainage and not a new, distinct subject. The further point that the act embraced many subjects not mentioned in the title, such as wharfs, docks, the employment of aliens, etc., is dealt with much after the same fashion. They are said to be incidentals of a grand drainage plan. The court admits that there may be some provisions of the law involving subjects not mentioned in the title, but says it is unnecessary to go into that, especially as none of them would invalidate the title of the trustees.

The next point made was that the cumulative mode of voting used in the election of the trustees was illegal. The court says otherwise, holding that there is nothing wrong in a statute which merely gives the voter the option of cumulating his votes on less than the whole number of candidates and at the same time leaves him free to vote for the whole number if he sees fit. If, however, the law had said that each voter could cast a ballot for only six or five, or any other number less than nine, then it would have been unconstitutional.

The law was attacked on the ground that the Judge of the County Court and two Circuit Court Judges were forced, in fixing the boundaries of the Sanitary District, to perform executive or ministerial duties. The court sees no impropriety therein. Judges choose Park Commissioners, Election Commissioners, and Drainage Commissioners. They acknowledge deeds and solemnize marriages, which are not judicial functions. Too many such powers have been conferred on them to justify the court in deciding that Judges cannot suggest the boundaries of sanitary districts.

Thus one by one all the technicalities of Mr. Root were knocked out and the law left unhurt, so that the Commissioners can go straight ahead with their work.

THE WORLD'S FAIR SPECIAL SESSION.

Gov. Fifer has issued his call for the special session of the Legislature. It is summoned to meet Wednesday, the 23d of next month, to consider three things: (1) A constitutional amendment authorizing the city to add $5,000,000 to its bonded debt for the World's Fair; (2) to pass such laws as may be needed to authorize the use of the North, South, West Side, or city parks for Fair sites and to allow Park Commissioners to issue bonds for Fair purposes; and (3) to give to the city the right of eminent domain to condemn property which may be needed for uses connected with the Fair. As is customary, the attention of the Legislature is also called to the urgent necessity of making an appropriation to cover the expenses of the session. That will not be neglected.

As a constitutional amendment has to be published at least three months prior to the day of election the Legislature must get through with the city bond question so that the publication may begin by the 2d or 3d of August. That gives the members only about ten days to do this part of their work in. But there is not need of so much. A constitutional amendment does not, like a bill, have to be read three days in each House. It can be disposed of in short meter. But it is necessary that the eminent lawyers who are preparing this amendment should fix it just as it should be, and see that there are members in both bodies who can understand and explain and defend it if necessary.

As for the bills which it is desired to pass there is not the same need of haste. It makes no special difference if they are not finished by the 3d of August. But it is eminently desirable that they should be passed by a two-thirds vote of the House, else they will not go into force before July 1, 1891, and they may be needed before that time. If they are drafted carefully and the outside members are shown plainly that there is nothing out of the way in them they ought to receive a unanimous vote.

The session will doubtless be a short and harmonious one, and when the members see that Chicago is after nothing for itself, but is thinking only of the Fair, all it asks for will be given cheerfully.

GOLD HAS NOT APPRECIATED.

In his speech on the Silver bill this week Senator Teller made the remarkable statement that gold had appreciated 33 per cent in fifteen years. Such an assertion, coming from a person occupying such a prominent position, must not be suffered to pass unchallenged and undisproved. Many wild things have been said in the debates on the silver question, but this is without contradiction the maddest of them all.

Senator Teller fails to give the process of reasoning by which he arrives at the conclusion that there has been the appreciation he speaks of. Had he done so it would be easy to show the falsity of his method. But he preferred the greater safety of a sweeping assertion without a fact to support it.

How is the comparative value of gold to be estimated for now and fifteen years ago? What better standard is there, less subject to violent fluctuations, than the value of human labor—the number of grains of fine gold paid for a day's work? Take not one kind of labor as the measuring-rod, but all sorts—the labor of the head and hand, of the farm, the shop, the mine, the mill, and the forest—and see whether it takes more or fewer grains of gold to buy an average day's work at one time than another. The difference, if any, shows the difference in the value of gold.

Is it true, as the Colorado Senator would have one infer, that the average day's toil in the United States in 1890 exchanges for only two-thirds as many grains of gold as it did in 1875? Every one knows it is not true. On the contrary, is it not a notorious fact that the average man gets from 15 to 30 per cent more grains of gold for his hour's, his day's, his week's, his month's, or his year's work than he did fifteen years ago? If any one ventures to deny it the tables of wages for the two periods swiftly contradict him, though whoever compares them must not forget to allow for the fact that the wages of 1875 were paid in greenbacks worth from 83 to 85 per cent of their face, and they therefore must be reduced to a gold basis that the great gain in fifteen years may be seen clearly. It is true that the advance in the number of grains of gold paid for a day's work has been less on the farm than in the city, but that is due to causes which this paper has often explained.

This depreciation in the labor-purchasing power of gold has not been confined to this country. All the civilized nations of the earth have trod the same path, hand in hand. It takes today in Great Britain at least 15 to 20 per cent more weight of pure gold to buy one or a hundred hours of human service than it did in 1875. There has been nearly as large a depreciation in the exchangeable value of gold in France, Germany, and all the other European countries. The same thing is true of the South American States, of Canada, Australia, and South Africa—of all gold-using countries.

These are facts which a thousand Tellers dare not deny and cannot explain away. The universal standard of value, the great measure of the worth of money, is human labor counted by the hour or day. Tested by that world's scale, gold, instead of appreciating, is steadily depreciating in its labor-purchasing power.

It is possible that Senator Teller, if cornered, would say that gold had appreciated because it took less of it to buy certain commodities or products of labor. The latter constitute no fair standard, because their selling cost depends largely on labor-saving machines, which are the children of human invention, on the introduction of automatic methods of production, and the utilization of chemical discoveries, the result being that the day's work of a man purchases more goods than before. The prices of commodities are affected also to a remarkable extent by improved facilities for transportation.

Senator Teller cannot get at the purchasing power of gold by comparing the quantity which it took of it to buy certain commodities fifteen years ago with what it now takes. For he must not ignore the fact that owing to labor-saving inventions the day's toil of a human being in 1890 will produce 33, 50, 75, or even 100 per cent more of a given article than in 1875, and that whatever he produces can be transported today to a greater distance for a smaller sum than fifteen years ago. As the market prices of products are thus continually oscillating, though on the whole decreasing, they have not that reasonable permanence which fits them for a measure of values, and hence it is necessary to use the only stable standard—the reward of human labor per day or hour in grains of gold.

It is easy to see what the Senator from Colorado is trying to accomplish by his frightfully erroneous statements. He wishes to secure the free coinage of silver, and he wants it in the hope that gold may be driven out of circulation, and that the process of depreciation of silver will go on. The greater that depreciation the more satisfactory will it be to solvent debtors, who will be able to rid themselves of their present debts by the payment of money which has less value than that which was loaned to them. It will be seen that the platform of the Senator is the violation of contracts and the encouragement of dishonesty. Were silver to rise in value, so that sixteen ounces of it were worth an ounce of gold, he would be a bitterly disappointed man.

THE CUSTOMS ADMINISTRATIVE BILL.

The bill "to simplify the laws in relation to the collection of the revenues," generally known as the Customs Administrative bill, has at last become a law, though it will not go into force till the 1st of August. It is claimed by those who prepared it that it will lessen the frauds on the revenue by putting a partial end to undervaluations. It will doubtless have that effect.

The Senate made numerous amendments, most of which, after they had been agreed to by a conference committee, were adopted by the House. Their general tendency is to soften some of the harsher features of the law. While the House provided that if the appraised value of goods should exceed the value declared in the entry more than 20 per cent the Collector might seize the merchandise, the Senate insisted that the appraised value must be 40 per cent in excess.

The striking feature of the law, the one against which the most protests were made by importers when the bill was introduced, has hardly been modified. That was the one which does away with a trial by jury to determine whether goods have been undervalued. The new system provides for the appointment by the President of nine general appraisers. If a Collector deems any appraisement too low he may refer the matter to one of these appointees. If the importer is dissatisfied with his finding he can take an appeal to a board of three general appraisers, whose decision is made final. An amendment of the Senate deprives the importer of the right to appear before that board with or without counsel.

The only further appeal allowed is to the Circuit Court of the United States. By the original bill only the questions of law involved in the decision could be reviewed and not those of fact, it being provided that the Judge should be concluded by the statement of facts sent to him by the appraisers. By a Senate amendment, however, the court is given jurisdiction not only as to the construction of the law but the facts respecting classification and the rate of duty imposed under the classification in dispute. This still leaves the finding of the appraisers final as to the value of the goods.

It is pretty sure that more accurate conclusions will be arrived at by these boards of appraisers than by petit juries, which are generally densely ignorant on the subject of manufacturing. The conclusions will certainly be much more uniform, and to secure that is scoring a point. One result will be that goods entered at New York will not be appraised lower than at Chicago, and thus an evil against which the importers of this city have been fruitlessly contending will be ended.

The objectionable feature of the law is that it reimposes the tax on the coverings in which imported merchandise is shipped, which was taken off on the urgent recommendation of the Tariff Commission of 1883. By doing this it increases largely the duties on and cost of certain imports. The Tariff Commission estimated that a 50 per cent tariff on pottery, excluding coverings, was equivalent to a 40 per cent duty which covered them. Mr. McKinley admits that putting back the duty on coverings is equivalent to a protection of 4 or 5 per cent. On glassware it adds about 20 per cent to the duty. How much this duty will add to the total cost of all imported goods cannot be figured out, but it will form no insignificant item in the expenses of the consumer.

It is possible that an attempt may be made to question the validity of the law on the ground that the yea and nay vote on its passage in the House did not show a quorum present, but that one was counted by the Speaker. The Democrats have never been reconciled to that admirable decision of the Speaker now incorporated in the rules of the House that members who are present but will not vote may be counted to make a quorum. The Democrats talked first of testing its validity when one of their stolen West Virginia seats was taken from them, but they gave that up because of the difficulty of getting the matter into court in a satisfactory form or any form at all. They saw, when the Customs Administrative bill came up for passage, that it suited their case best, and therefore sat silent in their seats and let the Speaker count them. Hence it is not unlikely that some importer will, when the general appraisers act in his case, ask the court to stop them on the ground that the law under which they were appointed is worthless.

THE TWO TAMMANY HALLS.

In previous articles THE TRIBUNE has traced the inception, growth, and characteristics of the criminal political system in New York City, known as Tammany Hall, taking its facts from Mr. Godkin's remarkable article in the *North American Review*. In closing his article Mr. Godkin seeks for the remedy which, when applied, will supply the city with honest government. As a Tammany Hall has been started in this city, with Michael McDonald and Cregier as its founders and bosses, this part of the article should be of special interest in Chicago, as the time is close at hand when it will have to take some steps to be rid of it or hopelessly surrender to the political freebooters.

Mr. Godkin sets it down as useless to declaim against universal suffrage, which has come to stay. It is equally useless to rely upon the State Legislature for new charters. New York City has had eleven charters enacted since 1846 and now has the best of the eleven, and yet her City Government has never been more corrupt. Is the rule of the criminal classes then to be permanent? Who is to blame for it? Can it be shaken off? Mr. Godkin answers these questions:

> There is nothing unnatural or abnormal in our condition. It is a plain and natural effect of causes of the simplest and most obvious kind. In fact, it would be very odd if we were any better off than we are, considering the way in which we manage our municipal business. The objects of a municipal corporation are nearly as definable as those of a railroad company. They consist simply in supplying the inhabitants of a certain locality with certain conditions of physical health and comfort, plus the education of their children. The work is paid for by an annual subscription, and the executive officers are elected by a general vote. If there be in this world a plain moral obligation it is the obligation which rests on every inhabitant to use his vote in electing these officers solely in the common interest of himself and his neighbors. To use it in his own individual interest or in the interest of some other corporation or body of persons not dwelling in the locality or owning property in it is of exactly the same moral quality as the transaction called "wrecking a railroad," in which the directors of a railroad corporation ruin it either for their own personal gain or in order to contribute to the prosperity of some other railroad.

The point of all this is that the responsibility for criminal politics rests not with "the ignorant foreigners" but with the intelligent natives. Mr. Godkin puts the case in a nutshell when he says that New York is a Democratic city, that "the ignorance and "vice of the city have been organized in an "association mainly for the purpose of plundering the municipal treasury and quarter-"ing a large body of shiftless people on the "public service," and that while the association does not contain a majority of the voters of the city it does contain a majority of Democratic voters. As against this association there is a minority of Democrats who are hostile to it. They are to be found in the County Democrats, consisting of native born Americans and Protestant Germans, but thus far they have refused to accept any candidate put up by the Republicans, however excellent he might be, and *vice versa* the Republican minority have persisted in running a third candidate, though they knew they could not elect him. The problem is to combine the two minorities in self-defense against the robber-assaults of the Tammany rascals, who are demoralizing and devouring not alone New York City but Jersey City and Brooklyn also. Mr. Godkin closes his article with a note of significant warning. We commend it to the taxpayers of Chicago. The Chicago Tammany is pursuing exactly the same methods as its New York namesake under the management of Mike McDonald. Unless nipped in the bud, the taxpayers of Chicago will be raided by the McDonald-Cregier gang just as those of New York are by the Grant-Croker gang. Mr. Godkin says:

> There can be no hope of permanent improvement in municipal business any more than in any other business until city elections are conducted for the sake of the city. Any business which is administered in the interest of some other business soon ends in bankruptcy. A dry-goods business managed with a view not to the sale of the dry goods but the establishment of a newspaper would not last very long. New York is too rich to be brought to insolvency. Great cities, when badly administered, cannot be sold and abolished; they simply become dirty, unhealthy, unsafe, disgraceful, and expensive. It is high time that this great municipal shame disappeared from among us, and deliverance ought not to be difficult, for we believe there is not a city in the Union in which the honest, well-meaning, orderly, and industrious voters are not in a large majority.

TAMMANY IS DISGRUNTLED.

When Chicagoans first began to try for the World's Fair it was agreed on all sides that if they succeeded there should be absolutely no politics in the matter. The junior Tammany has made an unsuccessful effort to break that solemn compact and get hold of the Fair that it might run it for the furtherance of its own thievish purposes. How much it had that scheme at heart and how bitterly it is disappointed are shown by the abuse which its organ—a junior like itself—heaps on THE TRIBUNE, which had so much to do with defeating the grab game of certain Aldermen and their Tammany allies.

The junior organ says that if any disaster awaits the Fair at Springfield the responsibility will rest on THE TRIBUNE. That is the way Tammany puts it; but honest men of both parties say that if this paper had not taken the energetic steps it did there would have been a great disaster at Springfield and the Fair would have gone to smash. These Tammanyites cannot understand what a stench in the nostrils of decent men they are throughout the State. They cannot be made to see that the Legislature never would consent to allow the Aldermen, jointly or severally, or the City Administration, to have anything to do with the handling of money which Chicago might vote in aid of the Fair, for the rural members, Democrats or Republicans, believe most of it would melt away in the process of handling.

THE TRIBUNE could have remained quiet and played into the hand of thieves, but it believed it owed a duty to the people of this city and State, and discharged it. It scotched the Tammany snake, and the snake does not like it. What the junior organ has to say about this paper is a matter of no consequence, for nobody believes what it says. It has chosen to join a bad crowd and has lost standing in respectable society. Those Chicagoans whose good opinion is worth having know that THE TRIBUNE has saved the Fair, has prevented its being dragged into the cesspool of ward politics and made the dirty tail of a Tammany kite. They also know that the junior organ, false to a solemn agreement, did the best it could to make the Fair a tender to a rotten party machine, and that it is now fretting and fuming because it could not do the dirty work it agreed to put through.

THE man who is responsible for the ordinary car lamp will not disclose his identity to the census-takers. In this he is wise.—*Memphis Commercial.*

Thanks. We feel less lonesome now.

DAVENPORT, Ia., is preparing to use fire brick for paving its business streets. Many a city of a million inhabitants might possibly sit at the feet of Davenport and learn wisdom.

THE Senatorial fight in Florida is one of exceptional bitterness. The reason for this is that it is strictly a Democratic squabble, and each side knows a great many mean things about the other.

AN electric light plant in New York was struck by lightning the other evening and partially destroyed. This looks like a clear case of jealousy.

HAS the reader been omitted by the census-taker? If so, notify the Superintendent or report at headquarters without delay. This is the last day of the enumeration.

HERR MEYER, a German scientist, says chemistry will yet teach how to make the fiber of wood a source of human food. Wood consists essentially of cellulose, he tells us, and he hopes to convert it into starch. If Herr Meyer had ever encountered the sliced potato of commerce, known as the Saratoga chip, he would see how wood shaved across the grain can be used as food without any chemical change other than that made by frying it in grease. German chemists can teach thrifty American inventors very little in the line of practical cookery.

A BUILDING in Burlington, Ia., after having been used successively as a church, skating-rink, and opera-house, has just been converted into a livery stable. If the proprietor is as flexible as the building appears to be he is just the man to edit one of these modern "independent" newspapers.

BRO. HALSTEAD affixes his initials to a double-leaded declaration in the Brooklyn *Standard-Union* to the effect that the McKinley tariff bill will crush all those unfortunate persons who oppose it. The census, therefore, must not be expected to show more than about half the population that a too confident country has expected.

IF Central Africa turns out to be a desirable part of the earth's surface the Bell Telephone company quietly will take possession of it at the proper time.

THIRTY thousand pounds of shelled corn sifted out through a hole in the bottom of a box car on the way from Decatur, Ill., to Cincinnati the other day. At last accounts an experienced detective was tracing the matter. Having a well defined row of iron rails on each side of him and plenty of corn as a clew, he was following the trail with the unerring keenness of a bloodhound.

THE Macomb *Journal* says John M. Palmer left the army because he couldn't run things to suit himself, left the Republican party because he was not recognized as "the big Injun," and bolted from the Grand Army because he couldn't boss it. The *Journal* makes the terrifying intimation that if some Democrat crooks his finger at the General he will pull out and leave that party also. What would the Illinois Democracy do in the event of such a calamity? John is its last champion and its forlorn hope.

TWO STEAMERS of the projected Kansas City and Missouri River packet line have been launched and will soon dispute with the astonished catfish the right of way in the Big Muddy. We congratulate St. Louis on having another link binding it to the great world.

THE price of sealskin sacks is to be advanced in August. We learn this from an estimable gentleman who has a large stock of these goods now on hand.

A COLLECTION of champion humbugs is proposed as one of the exhibits at the World's Columbian Exposition. This opens up a large and bewildering field and probably would necessitate more ground than can be spared.

IN Philadelphia restaurants it is becoming fashionable to use pepper on strawberries. If the Philadelphia strawberry of 1890 is like the Chicago variety pepper will not hurt it any.

IN A MINOR KEY.

Among Friends Now.

Timid (or comparatively timid) English Sparrow—"Maybe they don't want us here."

Bold English Sparrow—"Come right along. These Stock-Yards belong to our people now."

Celebrating It.

Mrs. Rambo—"Absalom, is that you?"

Mr. Rambo (stumbling up the stairway at 3 a. m.)—"Yesh, m' dear."

"Didn't you promise, Absalom, that you wouldn't get drunk any more?"

"Yesh, Nanshy, but th—thish don't count. It won't happen 'gain, m' dear. Com—commishkey's men have won a game, Nanshy! Whoo-oo-oop!"

This Explains It.

Indignant Hyde Park Man—"What's the reason we can't have more water out our way?"

Real-Estate Dealer (down-town)—"You've put it all into the prices of your lots."

PERSONALS.

Senator Voorhees will deliver the oration at the Valley Forge celebration June 19.

Sir Morell Mackenzie, when he comes to this country next fall, will lecture on other than medical subjects.

Congressman McKinley ventures to "guess" that Congress may be ready to adjourn by the middle of August.

Lewis Ralston, a Cherokee, is the first Indian to be granted citizenship under an act of Congress approved *May 22, 1890.*

Miss Abigail Dodge ("Gail Hamilton") teaches a Sunday-school class that meets every Sunday at Secretary Blaine's residence.

Henry George is having great success in Australia. His addresses are attended by great multitudes, and the papers give verbatim reports of them.

Dr. Charles Waldstein, the distinguished archæologist, is coming to America this summer to endeavor to raise the necessary money for the Delphi excavations.

Gov. Pennoyer, who has just been reëlected Governor of Oregon, is a New-Yorker by birth and comes of old New England ancestry. He has been a resident of Oregon since 1852.

Senator Pettigrew having conveyed $30,000 worth of Dakota property to Senator Don Cameron the depraved Minneapolis *Journal* comments: "The report that Don holds a good hand seems to be well founded."

Mr. Gladstone, while recently walking in Hawarden village, was approached by an amateur photographer, who begged him to stand still while his picture could be taken, and the G. O. M. good-naturedly complied.

Queen Victoria, having completed the fifty-third year of her reign, has now reigned longer than any English monarch excepting Henry III.; George III.'s sixty years on the throne being left unconsidered, as it was so interrupted with regencies.

Maj. Robert Stiles, formerly of the Richmond Howitzers, marched in the Lee monument procession arrayed in his own veritable gray jacket and Gen. Robert E. Lee's hat, having sewed upon its front one of the stars from the General's coat-collar.

Congressman Stockbridge of Maryland left orders at the Government Printing Office to have copies of Mr. Gear's high-tariff speech mailed to 10,000 of his constituents, whose addresses he furnished. By a mistake of the mailing clerks copies of the tariff-reform speech of Congressman Crisp of Georgia were inserted in the wrappers bearing Congressman Stockbridge's frank, and the latter's district was literally flooded with the documents. This is why Mr. Stockbridge considers public life a failure.

CURRENT NOTES.

"What did she do when you sent her those flowers, with your love?" "Returned my love."—*New York Herald.*

Sometimes a man is a hard-working man and then again sometimes he is only a hard workingman.—*Terre Haute Express.*

Charles Lamb's humor never shows a taste of bitterness; but, then, Charles had a regular job as bookkeeper to fall back upon.—*Puck.*

"I saw chappie last night. He had a head on." "You don't say. Was it the same one he usually has or a real head?"—*New York Commercial.*

The Enumerator (turning back)—"One question, more, Mr. Blank." "Well, out with it." "Are you single or baldheaded?"—*Ashland Press.*

Happiness never comes when it is sought. It simply loafs lazily in the shade, and lets people tire themselves out hunting for it.—*Somerville Journal.*

Nephew (with newspaper)—"They're having a hard time trying to settle the Hungarian Diet question." Aunt—"Why don't they give them just plain pork and beans?"—*Boston Herald.*

Father—"Clara, what game was that you were playing when I looked in the parlor last night?" Clara—"Hide and seek." Father—"What was the kissing for?" Clara—"O, that was the duty on the hides."—*Boston Herald.*

"I don't think that you give yourself credit for the merits you really possess," said a young woman to Willie Wishington. "I have been told that you are quite a hard thinker." "Ya-a-s," said Willie. "It has struck me that I think with a gweat deal of difficulty."—*Washington Post.*

A woman in this State, in filling out a census blank, put down her husband as a lunatic. She told the census enumerator that he was at present engaged in paying an election bet by pushing a wheelbarrow twenty-five miles, and she didn't expect him home for a week.—*Norristown Herald.*

Jennie—"How did you enjoy yourself at the theater last night?" Mamie—"O, immensely!" Jennie—"What was the play?" Mamie—"I declare I don't know. Let me see—I think I have got a program in my other dress pocket." Mamie—"It does not matter; but I think it strange that you should go to a theater and not know what the play was." Mamie—"Why, bless you, dear, I was with a theater party."—*Boston Courier.*

A June Morning.

Hark to the basso of bumble-bees
 Out in the new blown clover!
Bumble-bees, honey-bees in their flight,
 Skimming the wide fields over,
Hiding in buttercup's golden heart,
 Then in a bed of daisies,
Laden with gold-dust, full of sweets
 Gathered in flowery mazes.

Hark to the concert! The meriest birds
 Down in the orchard greenery,
Glad as ourselves, are welcoming back
 June, with her gorgeous scenery;
Little ones peep over feather-lined walls,
 Chirping a glad good morning,
Peering 'twixt trembling pearls to see,
 Pleased with the earth's adorning.

All of the flower waifs, great and small,
 Straighten and grow in sunlight,
Roses are fragrant, and see, oh, see,
 Lilies with petals snow white.
Hundreds of tiny swelling buds,
 Each of them with a mission,
Welcome the zephyrs and sunbeam's gold,
 Making our earth elysian.

Nature is clad in her best array,
 Taking her yearly outing;
Who could be sour or cross today?
 Who could be sad and doubting?
Who could go scolding or fretting, sure?
 Who could greet sharply a brother,
On such a beautiful day, when all
 Out of doors smiles to each other?

—*Mrs. M. J. Smith.*

Subsidized Party Organs.

Kearney *Enterprise:* The party organ is never an interesting newspaper, nor a useful one. It is merely a hired enthusiast—a salaried apologist—a cheap Roman mob howling its perfunctory approval in the wings of the theater. It sends forth its hollow cheers at the bidding of the prompter. It doesn't read the McKinley bill or any other bill. Its simple round of life consists in applauding what is Republican or what is Democratic, according to the inscription on its collar.

The Tariff No Longer a Fetich.

Topeka *Capital* (Rep.): When the Finance Committee of the Senate reports the McKinley bill that august body will hear from Senator Plumb some cold facts about the growing sentiment of the people. If they heed what he has to say it will be well both for the Senate and the country. With too many people the tariff is a fetich. It is time for every one to begin thinking for himself.

The Best Citizen.

Milwaukee *News:* It is all very well to teach people to love the American flag and be loyal to one cherished institution, but after all it is the man who obeys the laws, pays his taxes, and minds his own business generally that makes the best citizen. Loyalty in the sense in which the word is too frequently used applies to subjects rather than citizens and is quite valuable to officeseekers in a free country.

HIGHWAY AND BYWAY.

A Story from the Whitechapel Club.

It was evening and no one had spoken for several consecutive minutes.

"It'll soon be time for some pilgrim coming here to rest while telling fish stories," said one of the members.

"Were you here in the old days?" asked a brother venerable in experience and ripe in results. The other member said he was not.

"Then you have lived in vain. I reckon you know John Ritchie? You didn't know Frank Cunningham, because he is dead, peace to him; he is dead these many years. Ritchie and Cunningham and two or three other cronies were great fishers and the Government pier was their resort, and the rising of the sun was the hour when they baited their hooks, cast them into the beaded waters, hung their legs over the pier, and said nothing, but just fished, only occasionally.

"One morning as the old crowd took its place on the pier John Ritchie said:

"'The man who catches the fewest fish pays for the breakfast for the party.'

"The boys agreed to this, Frank Cunningham coming into the compact somewhat reluctantly, 'cause Frank was not a success as a fisherman.

"There was a long silence, and then it was broken by Frank Cunningham, who shouted 'Two.' That meant that he had landed two perch. They weren't much bigger than minnows, but that made no difference. Nothing had been said about size. At the time Frank Cunningham rasped the air with his shout of triumph John Ritchie had one perch by his side. While Frank Cunningham was baiting his hook Ritchie put his one perch back on his hook, cast it into the water, and after tugging at the line a moment he jerked the same perch into the air, took it off the hook, and shouted 'Two and——.' That meant he had as many as Cunningham. Then he kept his eye on Cunningham until Cun had turned his back. Seizing the same perch again and putting it on his hook he cast it into the lake again, pulled on the line, and again he threw the glistening beauty in the air, released it, and shouted 'Three!'

"Cunningham's gaze was on the waters and his sinker bobbed just a trifle. Ritchie again hitched his perch to his hook, slipped the line into the water and waited. Three minutes passed and again the poor little perch was snatched back from the waters, thrown through the air, and Ritchie's voice rung out, clear and triumphant, 'Four!'

"Not to worry you with too long a fish story at this season of the year, for we are just on the entrance of the fishing vacation, Ritchie kept this up until he had counted it eleven times. Poor Cunningham never raised more than his two.

"But he paid for the breakfast like a man, and, mind you, it was no small sum that a breakfast for such a party as that cost. Ritchie could eat a $3 breakfast himself at that time. After the repast was over and Frank Cunningham was talking about his poor success as a fisherman, saying that he could catch more on land than he could on water—which saying we all understood—John Ritchie told him that there were poorer fishermen than he, and Frank said he didn't know about that. Then John told him that he had counted one perch eleven times. But Cunningham never went out on the pier again—not to fish."

Civilization in the Northwest.

Simon F. Forhan: When I was ahead of John McCullough's company I heard of an incident in Whitewater, Wis., that I have laughed frequently over since.

A funeral occurred in the town while I was there. It was harvest season and the men folks were busy. The son of the family in which the death had taken place had to drive a carriage. He was a broth of a boy. He had never seen much of the world. He was put on the driver's box and his carriage was the last to leave the house of mourning. The others had been filled and had moved forward. The party, three women, who were to occupy the last carriage had never been in such a vehicle. When Johnny, the driver, pulled up to the walk for them they looked at the rig and then held a consultation.

"How do you get into the thing?" asked one of the women of the driver, who replied that he didn't know. They examined it all around. One of them saw the little glass in the rear and declared that nothing but a bird could go through that. They asked if there wasn't a hole in the top of the thing, and Johnny said he hadn't seen any. The other section of the procession was by this time far ahead. The party began to get nervous. Finally one of them said there was no way except by a window in the side. A table was brought out of the house. It was on a level with the window in the carriage. One of the women stretched herself upon the table and put her hands through the window. While she pulled another member of the party pushed. She succeeded in landing, but her clothes were in a condition of sad disorder. The others got in by the same means, Johnny doing the pushing for the last one.

"Now ye're in," he said, "but how are ye goin' to get out?"

Presumably the situation was canvassed during the drive to the cemetery. When the latter place was reached there was another consultation. One of the party, a large and determined woman, said there was no way to get out except the one by which they got in, and, acting upon this, she began to climb. The scene broke up the solemnity of the occasion for a few moments. One of the attendants, seeing the situation, opened the door and order was restored. After the return the women bribed the boy to say nothing about what had occurred, but as he was a quick-witted Irish lad he couldn't keep it—and to him I am indebted for the story.

The Base-Ball Band.

Two men stood on the corner of Dearborn and Madison streets when the circus-painted wagon containing the band which advertises the ball games passed by. The driver lolled upon his perch while the ribbons lay loosely over the backs of the horses. The members of the band looked up at the buildings as if they, the band, had just come to town.

"Did you ever hear 'em play?" asked one of the street men.

"No," replied his friend. "I haven't thought of it before. I have seen that wagon and band going about town every summer, for I don't know how long, and they always present the same appearance they do now. I have sometimes wondered if the band were really alive or whether the members were dummies. If they are alive they have a poor way of showing it."

"Maybe," said the other man solemnly, "they have some respect for the feelings of down-town people. Let us admire them for their thoughtfulness."

She Brought Down the House.

"When I was playing Shaun the Post," said Mr. Forhan, "in 'Arrah-na-Pogue' some years ago, old Joseph Sefton, now dead, was the Michael Feeney and a Miss Ashton the Arrah-na-Pogue. There was a scene in front of Arrah's cabin, and the cabin on the night I speak of was a one-night stand cabin. As Arrah was entering the cabin her dress caught and down came the cabin, mine profile and all. Arrah undertook to make her escape but was caught in the débris. The fall of the cabin exposed to view a lot of stage properties and a dirt-begrimed super, who in his fright was still bracing the back-wall of the scene. After the audience had wearied in its screaming over the mishap old Joe Sefton tried to make it appear that this mishap was part of the program. 'Shure and begorry, Arrah,' he said, 'yees niver come out but ye bring the house down.' This recreated the screams of the audience, and we had to ring down the curtain."

A Young Man from Great Britain.

A Chicago lawyer who recently returned from a voyage across the Atlantic tells this:

"One of the voyagers back was a young man from one of the universities of England. He was the most thoroughly book-posted young man I ever saw. And he knew his own country as well. He was a delightful companion so long as he confined himself to his books and his country. But about everything else he was so remarkably verdant that he was as interesting in his talk about things he didn't know as he was in his conversations about those which he did know. As we neared New York harbor there was the usual anxiety on the part of Americans on board and the usual curiosity on the part of those who were coming over for the first time. I was walking the deck one morning waiting to get a glimpse of my own country. The young Briton joined me, and in the most serious manner said:

"'Who is this man I hear them talking about so much for the last few hours—this Sandy Hook, I think they call him? He must be a great man in America, and yet from his name I should say he was a Scotchman.'

"I had to turn my face away from him for a moment before I could explain."

When an Indian and Chinaman Are in Luck.

When a white male convict enters prison his hair is cut and his face shaved. An Indian or a Chinese is exempt from this ordeal unless they agree to waive their religious notions and native customs.

The barber of the penitentiary is a convict. He carries his chair about from place to place in the prison and shaves such of the convicts as desire to go through the ordeal. In such cases a convict is required to do his own lathering and the barber gives him a "once-over" shave.

THE SUPREME TRAGEDY.

VERSIONS OF THE PASSION PLAY AS DONE AT HOME AND ABROAD.

James O'Neill, Chief Actor, Gives Details of Salmi Morse's Version as Done Ten Years Ago in San Francisco—Tragical End of the Author—Origin of the Ceremonies at Oberammergau—The Performance a Religious Ceremony Rather than a Money-Making Speculation.

The papers are filled about this time with letters from Oberammergau descriptive of the Passion Play which is presented every ten years by the peasants of that little village in Bavarian Tyrol. This recalls the fact that it is just ten years since a condensed version of the same drama was given in the United States. San Francisco was the scene of the experiment, and James O'Neill, who is now in this city playing the principal rôle in "The Dead Heart," was the central figure in the representation.

As no one in England ever dared to produce the Passion Play, and as Sarah Bernhardt's impious intentions were promptly rebuked not long ago in Paris, the San Francisco performance will take an important place in theatrical history. True, it was finally suppressed by the combined force of several religious bodies, but not before it had excited much discussion and made a profound impression.

The American Production.

Mr. O'Neill always speaks reverently of this episode in his professional career. When asked to tell the story he did so simply: "I was what is called a stock star at the Baldwin Theater, San Francisco, ten years ago. In the course of my duties the central part in the Passion Play was given me to study. I was shocked at first. Mr. Salmi Morse, the author, then read the work to me, and showed me a letter from one of the Roman Catholic prelates of the Pacific coast, who indorsed the manuscript as containing nothing objectionable. I then accepted the part, and rehearsals began.

"The newspapers took up the matter and so did the churches. Two churches kept aloof—the Roman Catholic and the Hebrew. The others were determined in their opposition. One clergyman expressed the hope that if the play were produced the Baldwin Theater would be shattered by a thunderbolt.

"To add to the discouragement I was told the day of production by Manager Tom Maguire, who was acting for Mr. Baldwin, that I had better withdraw and let some one read my part. My friends also dissuaded me from going on the boards. They would stand by me if I were accused of crime, but they would not if I essayed the sacred character. And the hardest thing of all to resist was the tears of my wife. But it was too late to turn back; I would have been a coward had I done so.

"In my dressing-room the opening night I could hear the noisy crowd in the gallery. The hoodlums of San Francisco had crowded it; the remainder of the house was well filled.

"The first scene was the Presentation in the Temple. The people were prepared for it by the solemn music of the overture. The chanting of women and the utterance of the prophecy were solemnly effective.

"The next act was the Massacre of the Innocents. It was mountainous scenery; the tableaux were superb; the music profoundly moving. Salome's dancing for the death of John the Baptist followed; and then the rising curtain disclosed for the first time the figure of the Savior among his disciples by the brook of Kedron.

"You ask me how I acted. I did not act.

"How I looked you may gather from this photograph. The process of 'making up' required each evening an hour and a half. I studied the best ideals of the Italian masters; and what difficulties I had to overcome in my own face you may judge for yourself.

"The solemnity of the performance increased as it went on, and an intense awe seemed to possess both the audience and the performers. We had printed no programs, and a request had been made that there be no applause. The request was superfluous, because the thought of applause was as foreign to the people as if they had been in church.

"We were not as literal as the Oberammergau people in representing the last scene of all. This I felt was (at least as far as the temperament of our people is concerned) beyond the province of art. So, instead of the terrible realities of Calvary, such as are today represented at Oberammergau, we gave simply a tableau fashioned after Rubens' 'Descent from the Cross.'

"For two weeks the Passion Play was given at the Baldwin. This was the term originally set for it. There was an attempt to revive it for a lengthy run, but the opposition was too strong. The ministers prevailed on the City Council to condemn it as opposed to public order, or something of that sort. After one Friday night's performance we were all arrested. I was fined $50 and the others $5 each. We had already agreed to cease the following day.

"The minister who took a leading part in the prosecution gave me a reason for his course which I think was reasonable—it satisfied me. 'Your performance,' he said, 'is edifying, and I have no fault to find with it. But you are making a precedent for others who will not be so scrupulous. The Passion Play will be made a matter of speculation, if permitted to go on, which means that it will be vulgarized.'

"I acknowledge now, as I did then, the force of this reasoning."

Death of Salmi Morse.

"Was there not an attempt to repeat the performance in New York?"

"Yes. About a year afterwards Mr. Salmi Morse, who was backed by a Mr. Roberts of California, entered into a contract with Mr. Henry Abbey to produce the play at the Twenty-third Street Theater, New York. Indeed, the Twenty-third Street Theater was constructed for that purpose on the site of an old church. I was engaged to fill my original rôle for the occasion.

"Every one knows the outcome. Mr. Abbey was at that time booking Mme. Bernhardt for a tour, and the different managers throughout the country who had advanced him money wrote to him begging him to give up the Passion Play project. So strong was the influence brought to bear that after making large expenditures he abandoned the project. One dress rehearsal of the piece was given, to which a number of leading New-Yorkers were invited. No money was taken. I did not take part in it."

"Was not Salmi Morse's end a tragical one?"

"Yes, and mysterious. The failure to produce the Passion Play broke his heart. A short time afterward his body was found in the river near Harlem. Many said it was suicide; I do not think it was. The man was half distracted, and I think that in his wanderings he accidentally fell into the river.

"As a dramatic writer he was, I think, overestimated. What he added to the Passion Play, especially to my own part, I took the liberty of cutting out. He showed extreme eccentricity in other plays which he wrote or adapted. He was an intensely earnest man, however, especially in his pet project."

"His nationality? I think he was a Hebrew of English birth."

At Oberammergau.

There are several versions of the Passion Play in Europe, but the representation at Oberammergau is the only one of world-wide note. Its origin is interesting. During the Thirty Years' War the peasants in this part of Bavaria had greatly suffered, not by the war alone, but by pestilence and famine which followed it. The good villagers in praying to be delivered made a vow that they and their descendants would perform the story of the Passion every ten years in perpetuity. How faithfully the vow has been kept by the descendants the world knows.

Sixty-one years after the first performance at Oberammergau the last Miracle Play was given in England. It was at Chester, and a tablet raised on the occasion prays that the inhabitants may never again be betrayed into such impieties.

The Bavarian peasants originated no new idea in giving the sacred spectacle: they merely perpetuated a custom as old in their traditions as Christianity itself. The drama of Western Europe may be said to have sprung from the Mystery and Miracle Plays, which were superintended by the Church, and were given for the edification of the people between the ninth and thirteenth centuries. The Mysteries dealt with the Old Testament, the Miracles with the new. The descriptions that have come down to us of these dramatic exploits are grotesque in the extreme; but grotesque only to our modern eyes. In those days men and women were simple, credulous, and with little sense of humor—that is, of the humor which lies in an acute sense of the incongruous. What appears absurd to us was to them, no doubt, the height of illusion. They reverenced personages worthy of reverence, and they roared with laughter at those two stock butts of the medieval drama, the Devil and Judas Iscariot. No doubt they were foolish, but perhaps they were as justifiable as the people nowadays who sentimentalize over the Devil as he is represented in French plays and mock those things to which the wisdom and piety of the past paid reverence.

The Renaissance did away with the religious drama, the old order changing and giving place to new, "lest one good custom should corrupt the world." But the waves of the world's thought never broke on the quiet valley of the Ammer, where the peasants trod in the old paths of their fathers. Hence their Passion Play, which they instituted in accordance with the vow, became a sacred duty, unstained by hope of gain or glory. It is still the rule that those who take part in it shall prepare themselves by prayer and partake of the sacrament on the morning of the first production—which, by the way, is Sunday.

Are these peasants becoming more worldly now that they attract the attention of the world? Those who are fortunate enough to visit Oberammergau this year must answer. We have the testimony of Helen Hunt Jackson in the pages of the *Century* that the representation of ten years ago was unobjectionable. And Clement Scott, the London critic who described the same performance, says in regard to the entry of Christus—the most fateful moment of the performance—that it was deeply impressive, and "no more offensive than hundreds of pictures in the art galleries of Europe."

Joseph Maier in still playing the central rôle, as he has done for more than a quarter of a century. There is something biblically fit in the fact that he is in everyday life a wood-carver. He and his associates have the good taste during the time of the Passion Play to keep themselves personally retired from public view. Another mark of good taste is that the visitor is not offended on his arrival by advertisements. They would be as unfit for the Passion Play as for a church. Indeed, the same reticence in respect to advertising is observed at Bayreuth, where Wagner's works are done.

There are two other beautiful instances of reserve. Although the whole play is naturally carried on by the part of Christ the spoken words of the Savior are few, because the text of the play has been kept to that of the Bible. The Virgin also is strictly Scriptural; in other words, does not take an additional significance from Roman Catholic dogmas.

A letter from a visitor now at Oberammergau says: "Some of the most beautiful and effective scenes are the silent ones, such as the one in which Jesus washes the feet of His disciples and gives them bread and wine. This difficult scene could not be more beautifully or reverently performed than it is by Joseph Maier. During the silent play, which lasts for a quarter of an hour, Maier knows how to give his every act and gesture a new charm. A chorus of angels has been introduced this year. Singing from behind the stage they are very effective. The grouping of the disciples at the table is minutely copied from the famous picture of Leonardo da Vinci."

The drama is developed with all the details of its heartrending scenes from 8 o'clock in the morning until 6 in the evening. An intermission occurs at noon.

Scene of the Action.

The theater which is devoted to the Passion Play has been rebuilt since 1880. The cost was about $15,000, which seems a large sum for 1,350 peasants to expend. The auditorium is a large square building of unpainted wood, capable of seating 4,000 persons. The part farthest from the stage contains the most expensive seats, the reason being that the front of the house is uncovered and exposed to wind and rain. There are two separate rooms, one on either side of the building, for Princes and great dignitaries. These will be used by Emperor William and the Prince Regent of Bavaria, who are both expected to visit Oberammergau this summer.

The stage is 118 feet in breadth, and is symmetrically arranged. In the center is a covered theater representing a Grecian temple. In this central theater the tableaux and scenes requiring movable scenery are given. On each side are arches leading into streets of Jerusalem, and to the right and left of the arches are the houses of the High Priest Annas and of Pontius Pilate. These houses are not conventional stage houses, but handsome buildings with solid, broad stairways, well adapted to arranging the people scenes. The covered theater is lighted from above and in front by daylight, and when it becomes necessary can also be lighted by electric light, to such a pitch of civilization has the little village attained.

Thus far the influence of the outer world has been beneficial; it will be a matter of regret if it ever operates to the sophistication of these earnest peasants.

No such danger threatened when Mr. John L. Stoddard, the lecturer, visited Oberammergau ten years ago. He writes: "The sum of $30,000 was offered these villagers if a few of their number would act the Passion Play in Vienna during the exposition of 1873. They refused. Herr Maier himself expressed in my presence the greatest indignation at the idea that their sacred and historic drama should thus be made an article of speculation in the markets of the world."

There is some curiosity among Americans as to what becomes of the money made at Oberammergau. This is the explanation given by Herr Maier to Mr. Stoddard: The money received from the sale of tickets is divided into four parts. The first is used to pay the expenses of the season, one item of which, that of costumes, cost in 1880 $14,000. The second quarter is laid aside as a permanent fund to improve the town and the theater. The third is devoted to the church and to the poor of the village. The last is divided among some 700 actors. That the fourth portion is not excessive may be gathered from the fact that the sum which Joseph Maier received for his season's work in 1880 was $100.

CLOUD BURST AT BULL CREEK, KY.

Much Damage to Property and Many People Killed.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., June 13.—At Bull Creek, six miles above Maysville, last night two dark clouds met and burst. The creek jumped over, and it swept like drift several dwelling-houses and their frightened occupants. The stone culvert on the Chesapeake and Ohio railroad over Bull Creek was washed out into the river, and about 12 o'clock last night, while the storm was at its height, the west-bound freight train ran into a washout, causing a fearful wreck. Engineer C. C. Roadcap of Greenup County, Fireman Morris Honaker of Lewis County, and Brakeman Charles Eaton were buried beneath the wreck. Conductor W. R. Watts and Brakeman W. A. Love jumped from the hind car and escaped unhurt. About a dozen persons living on the banks of Bull Creek are reported drowned. The following bodies have been found:

JOHN RUGGLES, a well-known fisherman.

LUCY P. ESTLER, a widow, and her two daughters, Bettie and Julia, and two sons.

UTICA, N. Y., June 13.—The storm through this section of the State last night did great damage to crops, roads, and bridges. At Norwich a large portion of the town was flooded, and the water was several feet deep in a portion of the town that had never been overflowed before. At Oneida the entire eastern part of the town was submerged. The Ontario and Western tracks for a distance of several miles were under water. At Solsville, in Madison County, a saw-mill, planing-mill, horse barn, and several sheds were washed away by the flood, as was also 20,000 feet of lumber.

SIOUX CITY, Ia., June 13.—[Special.]—Sibley, Ia., was visited this morning by a terrific windstorm, which blew down a number of buildings. The central block, a large brick building, was wrecked. Several persons were hurt. A large section of the railroad track was washed out.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., June 13.—Near Harrodsburg, Ky., a big storm did much damage to the fences, trees, etc., last night. Lightning struck a flock of sheep west of town on the farm of Mr. Devine, killing twelve or fifteen, and on the farm of Mr. Atwood Davids it struck a tree under which some horses were sheltered, killing a valuable one worth between $300 and $500.

NAPERVILLE, Ill., June 13.—[Special.]—A violent thunderstorm occurred here today. A barn belonging to Jacob Pfister, four miles south, was struck by lightning and burned.

Failure of a Woolen Manufacturer.

BOSTON, Mass., June 13.—[Special.]—The assignment of George P. Ladd, the leading woolen manufacturer of Spencer, to J. L. Prouty was announced today. Mr. Ladd's embarrassment was a great surprise to business-men. His liabilities are placed at from $60,000 to $75,000. The Spencer Woolen company, of which he is the proprietor, owns three mills, and has hitherto done a properous business. The failure is an outcome of the J. F. Plummer & Co. failure of New York. Depression in trade also added to the trouble, while the tariff has in a measure interfered with the business, as goods were admitted under the special schedule as worsted which ought to have been taxed as woolen. Mr. Ladd is the first alternate World's Fair Commissioner from Massachusetts.

MAKING RAPID PROGRESS.

ENCOURAGING GROWTH OF THE CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR SOCIETY.

Reports from the Various States at Yesterday's Session of the Convention at St. Louis Received with Great Enthusiasm—Illinois Makes a Highly Favorable Showing with a Membership of 35,000 and 1,200 Delegates Present—Reunions Held in the Down-Town Churches.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., June 13.—[Special.]—The second day's session of the Society of Christian Endeavor was called to order at 9 o'clock a. m. by President Clark with a few brief remarks. The Rev. William H. Pennell of Portland, Me., offered up the opening prayer, and asked a benediction upon this day's work and upon the Christian Endeavor work. Dr. Choate Burham of South Boston read a Scriptural selection, taking the eighteenth verse of the thirteenth chapter of Luke, "Unto What is the Kingdom of God Like?"

Secretary Baer took the platform and made several brief announcements of telegrams received from various parts of the country and invitations received from organizations in the city.

Secretary Baer announced that each State which had not yet reported should do so as soon as possible through its speaker at the Speaker's platform. William Shaw, Treasurer of the Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor, made his report. The report was encouraging in every respect and was heartily approved by all.

The receipts were as follows: From societies and individuals, $6,196.99. From publishing department U. S. C. E., $1,500. Balance from old account, $498.53. Total, $8,195.52. Expenditures, $7,303.23. Balance on hand, $892.29. Receipts of publishing department for the year, $34,383.26. Expenses, $26,874.15. Balance, $7,509.11.

John W. Roth of the St. Louis Christian Endeavor Union addressed the convention, and at the conclusion of his brief speech was greeted with prolonged applause. He said that in the name of the St. Louis Union he wished to present the National Association with a slight testimonial of the appreciation of the St. Louis organization for the honor conferred upon them by the visit of the thousands of brothers and sisters from all over the world, and therefore presented the treasury with $500, which was a free and glad contribution from the St. Louis young people.

President Clark made a brief speech of acceptance, saying that the funds would go to the advancement of Christian work, and would not be taken up by salaries, traveling expenses, or other such means, but that every penny of it would do good and would revert to the benefit and credit of St. Louis.

The Rev. O. H. Tiffany's Address.

The Rev. O. H. Tiffany, D.D., of Minneapolis spoke on "The Two Elements of the Pledge; Private Devotion and Support of Church Services." He said that the power which controls and develops the individual is the power that must save us today. No one can afford to be a day without the presence of the Almighty. No one can afford to be an hour without contact with the Word. He referred to the Bible as the foundation of the pledge, and said let the children clasp it in their tiny fingers; let solemn men lean upon it as they near their trials in the heat of the day. He claimed that the church is a body of believers, and that every believer is a member of the body of Christ, and we all must admit that is the definition of the spiritual church. In ending he said that in no way could Methodists be more true to their church than through the Christian Endeavor.

At the conclusion of Dr. Tiffany's remarks the convention arose and sang "Keep the Banner Flying."

The Rev. W. H. McMillan, D. D., of Allegheny, Pa., took up the subject of "public confession" under the head of "The Enemies of the Pledge." He said that the publicity of the pledge was the main element of its strength, and that every declaration of faith in Christ and every pledge of an earnest devotion and desire to work added strength and force to the work and brought to bear a vast influence upon those who are weak, or doubtful, or disbelieving. At the conclusion of the Rev. McMillan's address the convention arose and gave the first and last verses of the hymn "Stand up for Jesus."

President Clark, in introducing Dr. Wayland Hoyt of Minneapolis, said that no Christian convention was complete without Dr. Wayland Hoyt, and he took pleasure in introducing him to speak upon the subject of associate members. He said: "The works of God are done through instruments. Christian Endeavor societies should be restless and dissatisfied and tireless until they had as large a roll of society members as they could possibly have, and then they should spread their work elsewhere and assist others to swell their ranks to the fullest extent."

The convention then gave the hymn "Jesus Is Tenderly Calling for Thee."

Reports from the States.

The reports from the States took up the entire time of the convention from 10:45 until 12:30 and formed the most interesting part of the whole day's proceedings. Some of the reports brought forth the most enthusiastic applause from the members on the floor. Any references to the work of fighting the liquor traffic and touching upon the progress of prohibition were sure of hearty indorsement. Each State was given two minutes to report: Colorado was reported by the Rev. G. C. Woodruff, who said that the banner of Christian Endeavor has been carried higher by Colorado than by any other State in the Union and that six societies have held it at an elevation of two miles.

The State union has only been in existence one year, but has in it 100 societies, with a membership of 3,000, the banner society being at Colorado Springs. It is hoped that 132 societies will be reported at the annual convention.

Illinois was reported by J. W. Howells, who said that in four years they had held three State conventions and could now report 860 societies, with a membership of 35,000, an increase of 50 per cent in a year, and that these were represented by the delegation of 1,200 present at this convention.

Indiana was reported by W. J. Lewis as having last year 169 societies and 8,450 members, and this year 275 societies with 13,750 members.

Iowa was reported by the Rev. D. K. Fowler, who said that the order had grown 30 per cent in the last year and now had 400 societies with 15,000 members, and held a big State convention recently at Des Moines.

Kansas was reported by A. Calvin Jones, who said they had organized fourteen district unions with 209 societies and a membership of 6,025 in 1889, and that now the societies numbered 425 with a proportionate increase in membership.

Michigan was reported by H. B. Welton, who said that the State union was three years old and had 350 societies with a membership of 13,000, and had 500 delegates at the last State convention.

Minnesota was reported by J. L. Pugh, who was greeted by the cheer of the Minnesota delegation, which was: "Y. P. S. C. E., here we be, Minne-so-tee." He reported 275 societies with a membership of 12,000, and asked that the next convention be held in Minnesota.

Missouri—George B. Graff reported 280 societies with 13,000 members.

Nebraska was reported by W. R. Boyd, who said there were 139 societies all doing strong prohibition work.

Wisconsin was reported by W. D. Gibson as having 100 delegates, 1,000 members, and 225 societies. The work they claimed credit for was the organization of a Christian Endeavor Society in the State penitentiary, and that it now had fifty-three active members.

A letter was read from George E. Walton, Secretary of the penitentiary society, wishing the convention all success, and expressing the hope that the work of establishing the societies in the penitentiary would be indefinitely extended. The Rev. Wayland Smith made a motion to the effect that as that society was unable to send a delegate a telegram be sent in the name of the convention expressing hearty sympathy and good wishes. The motion met with the heartiest indorsement. A prayer was then offered by Dr. Barrows of Chicago. Secretary Baer displayed the banner bearing the badges of every society represented at the convention and amid hearty cheers the convention adjourned for the morning.

Meeting of Illinois Delegates.

The afternoon's proceedings were the reunions of State delegations, which were held in eight churches in the central part of the city, five delegations meeting in each church.

From 1 to 3 p. m. Illinois delegates to the International Convention of the Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor held a reunion and business meeting at the Washington Avenue Presbyterian Church. Nine hundred and twenty delegates were present from all parts of the State. C. B. Holdredge of Bloomington, President of the Illinois Christian Endeavor Union, presided.

Mr. Holdredge in his address reviewed the year's work, pointing with pride to the progress made, and urged members to continue in the work. The report of Secretary Howell of Evanston showed that while last year Illinois had 400 societies with an estimated membership of 16,000, this year societies to the number of 800 are flourishing in the State, with a membership of 35,000, a phenomenal growth of 50 per cent during the year. Chicago Union embraces 140 societies, and the State at large is represented in the ninth international convention by 1,200 delegates.

The report of Ira W. Gantt of Chicago, State Treasurer, showed that $600 had been expended in furthering the work during the last year. The sum of $466.75 was pledged by the meeting to continue work in the State.

Reports of District State Secretaries, all showing a marked increase in membership and interest taken in endeavor work, were then submitted as follows:

P. F. Chase, Chicago; W. J. Semelroth, Peoria; Miss Emma Post, Springfield; J. H. Burns, Elgin; Miss Hattie Brown, Decatur; M. H. Appleby, Jacksonville; H. H. Busing, Rockford; W. D. Cole, Paris; F. D. Rugg, Champaign; W. J. Boles, Alton; Miss Stewart, Quincy; and W. H. Schureman, Bloomington.

The reading of these reports aroused much enthusiasm among the young people present, as without exception they showed the wonderful growth of the society throughout the State.

After the reading of the reports the election of officers occurred, with the following result: President, C. B. Holdredge of Bloomington, reëlected; Vice-President, J. W. Howell of Evanston; Secretary, W. H. Schureman of Normal; Treasurer, Ira W. Gantt, Chicago; Directors, S. L. Merohon of Bloomington and Thomas Wainwright of Chicago, vice O. B. Strain of Galesburg and F. D. Rugg of Champaign. The balance of the directory remains as it was.

Col. C. F. Mills of Springfield, I. W. Gantt of Chicago, and the Rev. W. H. Penhalgon took prominent parts in the business of the meeting.

After benediction the officers-elect attended a joint meeting of all State and Territorial officers in the Central Presbyterian Church for an exchange of views as to the best method of extending the work.

The Board of Trustees have selected Minneapolis as the place for the annual meeting in 1891.

Proceedings of the Evening Session.

At the evening session of the United Societies of Christian Endeavor Music-Hall was filled to overflowing. Fully 8,000 delegates were in attendance and local societies and visitors interested in the work swelled the number. President Clark called the meeting to order promptly at 7:35. After devotional services addresses were delivered as follows: "The Model Society of Christian Endeavor," (a) "Its Heart," the Rev. David J. Burrell, D. D., of Minneapolis; (b) "Its Arms," the Rev. W. C. Bitting, D. D., of New York; (c) "Its Brains," the Rev. J. D. McLean, D. D., of Oakland, Cal.

An overflow meeting was held in Entertainment Hall. The Rev. James L. Hill of Medford, Mass., presided. The Rev. Dr. Barrows of Chicago was the last speaker. He is called the orator of the Christian Endeavor. He blessed God for a convention that had brought the lion and the lamb together—Chicago and St. Louis lying down in the same couch. Never had he witnessed any sight that had stirred his Christian patriotism as had this convention. The Christian Endeavor movement stands not only for Christian activity but for evangelical faith. Though our national life is threatened by perils manifold, and intemperance, illiteracy, and barbarism are found in different sections, the church has increased in this country more rapidly than the population and every day seven new churches have gone up for use by the Christians. It is worthy of reflection that Washington's prayer for moral uprightness in this Nation will be realized and that the churches, the Christian Endeavor and the missionary workers are thoroughly in sympathy with the spirit of Christ's teaching. Dr. Barrows closed by describing the origin of the American Republic, comparing it with the mother country, and patriotically detailed the grand principles of our social and political life and the growth of Christian activity in the country. The audience arose and sang a hymn, the Christian Endeavor benediction was pronounced, and the assemblage dispersed.

IOWA STATE FIREMEN'S TOURNAMENT.

Results of Yesterday's Contests at Marshalltown—The South Dakota Meeting.

MARSHALLTOWN, Ia., June 13.—The last day of the State firemen's tournament opened with rain but an undiminished attendance. At the annual meeting Des Moines was selected as the next place of meeting. The following officers were elected: President, C. W. Neal of Stuart; Vice-Presidents, Frank Cain of Atlantic, John Templeton of Council Bluffs, Marion Johnson of Audubon; Recording Secretary, A. S. Tiffany of Marshalltown; Financial Secretary, E. O. Soule of Iowa Falls; Treasurer, C. E. Petty of Eldora.

In the contests this morning Audubon won the State hook and ladder race in forty-six seconds, breaking the State record, Stuart second.

The O. B. Chapin team won the coupling contest, with Eldora a close second.

In hub and hub race between Nevada and Harlan the latter team broke down and the race was awarded to the former. This afternoon the O. B. Chapin hose team of Union again lowered the record in the State race, making the run in thirty-six and coupling in four seconds, winning the State belt for the third consecutive time and for good. The C. E. Petty team of Eldora took second in 41:4-5; Unions No. 2 and Baldwins of Council Bluffs tied for third and fourth places.

In the State hook and ladder race the Audubon company also lowered the State record in 44½; Stuart second in 51.

In the sweepstakes there had originally been three entries, but the Chapins withdrew to allow Eldora to win the purse. Time, 41½. The Baldwins of Council Bluffs second in 43½.

PIERRE, S. D., June 13.—[Special.]—Among the attractions of the South Dakota firemen's tournament, commencing in this city next Tuesday and lasting four days, will be a hose team made up of sixteen hostile Indians from Humps and Big Foot Lands on Cherry Creek, Upper Cheyenne River, who will run hub and hub with other teams from different cities of the State for a valuable prize. They were only induced to come upon a promise of a big feast provided for their entire tribes.

INJURED BY A COLLISION AT A CROSSING.

Passenger-Trains Come Together with Terrible Force at Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, O., June 13.—A train-load of passengers on the Cleveland, Canton and Southern railroad had a miraculous escape from death in an accident at the crossing of that road and the Cleveland and Pittsburg line near Jones avenue, this city, this morning. At 9:35 o'clock a Cleveland, Canton and Southern passenger-train, No. 6, consisting of two coaches and a locomotive, and the Cleveland and Pittsburg locomotive No. 46, drawing the way freight No. 118, both being bound toward the city, approached the crossing of the roads. The target man at the crossing, James Clancy, it is alleged, set the signal giving the passenger-train the right of way. The passenger-train approached the crossing, but the Cleveland and Pittsburg locomotive did not slacken its speed. The express engine and half of the forward car were over the crossing when the freight locomotive struck the coach and crashed into its side. The heavy car was lifted into the air and then thrown upon its side on top of the target-house, which was split into kindling wood. The injured were taken to the Jones Avenue Depot of the Cleveland, Canton and Southern road, where their wounds were dressed before their further removal.

Mr. W. R. Carver of Kent, O., was taken in an ambulance to the house of a sister, at No. 871 Cass avenue. He was quite seriously injured about the head and hips. Mrs. Joseph Nash of Kent was injured in the spine and also internally. She was taken in a carriage to the Cataract House, where Drs. Norton and Brooks attended to her injuries. Mrs. M. Westfall of Bedford, O., was caught between the seats and her back injured. She was also cut with flying glass.

PRINCETON, Ill., June 13.—[Special.]—At midnight last night a collision of freight trains smashed up four cars and dismantled an engine, landing one car into the signal window of the passenger-house. Damage, $5,000.

Summer Resorts.

The summer schedule of trains to the resorts of Wisconsin will be put in effect by the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway on June 15th. Excursion tickets to Milwaukee, Waukesha, Pewaukee, Hartland, Nashotah, Oconomowoc, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Lake Minnetonka, the Yellowstone Park, and many other points are now on sale at the office of the company, 207-209 Clark street.

REPUDIATE THE LOTTERY

LOUISIANA DEMOCRATS SAY THE PARTY IS NOT PLEDGED.

He Fails to Indorse the Plan for a White Man's Primary Election to Decide the Course to Be Pursued by the Legislature—More Talk About Bloodshed—Col. Borland Refuses to Vote for the Gamblers and Declines to Resign His Seat.

NEW ORLEANS, La., June 13.—[Special.]—The *Evening Delta* publishes a card from the Hon. John C. Lanier, Chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee, in which he says:

My attention has been called to a proposition of the Louisiana Lottery company to submit the question of a recharter of the institution to be decided by a white primary election. This might be allowed to pass without notice were it not for the gentleman styling himself "Chairman of the Democratic State Executive Committee." This official characterization would indicate that the proposition emanated from the Democratic party of the State instead of from the lottery company, its true source. The Democratic party of the State has made no proposition which even remotely recognizes the propriety of a recharter of this company. On the contrary, all its official utterances up to date, particularly its platform of principles adopted by the State Convention of 1888, have been most emphatically against it. Col. Crandell, who signed the proposition of the lottery company, was Chairman of the sub-committee of the Democratic State Central Committee appointed to conduct the campaign of 1888. That committee discharged its duty with distinguished success; and the thanks of all good Democrats are due to it. Its task, however, is done; and it has ceased to be. Its Chairman has not, and never had, the right to pledge the Democratic party to any line of action, and the implied sanction of the party to the proposition signed by him in his official capacity is unwarranted. No one man can pledge the party, not even the Chairman of a defunct sub-committee of the Democratic State Central Committee.

A leading Democrat of North Louisiana and a prominent church member today told your correspondent: "If the Lottery bill should pass the House and the lottery managers should attempt to carry the act by massing at the polls the negro voters, in support of their measure, against the moral and respectable sentiment of the State, the soil of Louisiana will run blood from the Arkansas line to the gulf. It will be a holy crusade from which no true white man will shrink; and if their tactics are employed at the Senatorial election in the Felicianas next week bloodshed will follow just as sure as the sun rises."

Col. Borland Will Stick.

A cheerful incident of the lottery fight was the call last evening at Baton Rouge of a committee from the Tenth Ward mass-meeting of Wednesday night upon Col. Euclid Borland, the Representative of the ward, to urge him to vote to submit the lottery amendment to the people. Mr. Julius Vairin, the Chairman, recited the objects of the committee's visit and read to him the resolutions adopted at the mass-meeting. Vairin continued: "The mass-meeting at which these resolutions were passed represented 1,600 white voters, all of whom you are here to represent. They voted for you, and two-thirds of your white support came from them. As a conclusive proof of their wishes in this matter I now present you their petition requesting that you vote in the Legislature to submit the lottery issue to the people who sent you here, and not presume to decide the question yourself. I, as their representative, now ask you whether you will respect their wishes or whether you will disregard them!

Col. Borland replied: "I most emphatically refuse to accede to the proposition to vote to submit the lottery question to a vote of the people."

Mr. Vairin—In the event that the matter is to be submitted to a vote of the white Democratic voters at a primary election, and they elect to submit the question to the people, will you abide by their decision?

Mr. Borland—No, sir, I will not.

Mr. Vairin continued: "In the name, then, of 16,000 white voters who sent you here I now request your resignation. You no longer represent them, and it is unfair to them and unbecoming in you to place your own will superior to that of your constituents. Will you tender your resignation to us as representatives of your people?"

Mr. Borland positively refused to resign. He said he had been elected for a term of four years and intended to serve it out. He stood upon the record he had made in the Legislature, and if it did not suit his constituents they could manifest their disapproval at the polls in the next election. Col. Borland declared that he regarded the meeting as an ex parte affair and considered it fair to presume that every voter of the ward whose name did not appear on the list was opposed to the lottery, and there were 2,400 voters in the ward whose names did not appear on the petition. The *Evening States*, which was the organ of the Young Men's Democratic Association, which elected Mr. Borland to office over the regular Democratic nominee, now makes a fierce onslaught upon him, accusing him of ignorance and corruption.

The Bribery Investigation.

The special committee composed of Senators Foster, Zep, Augustin, and Goldthwaite to which was referred the resolution offered in the Senate by Mr. Foster providing for an investigation of the charges of bribery and corruption against members of the Legislature in connection with the lottery matters, and the substitute therefor offered by Mr. Goldthwaite, reported today that it was unable to agree, and returned the resolutions to the Senate without action, each member of the committee reserving the right to express his views in discussion. A large number of Senators and Representatives has signed a request to Chairman Lott of the Joint Democratic Caucus of the General Assembly, requesting him to call a caucus of the party to meet in the House of Representatives Monday night at 8 o'clock.

The Democratic Senatorial Convention of the Fifteenth District met today at Jackson, and refusing to recognize the nomination of Col. John F. Irvin by anti-lottery delegates of West Feliciana placed in nomination Charles E. Decker of West Feliciana on an anti-lottery platform. At the same time it declared the followers of Col. Irvin bolters from the Democratic organization. The feeling is red hot, both men will run, and a collision seems unavoidable at the election Tuesday next.

SLEEPING CONGRESSIONAL BILLS.

Several Measures That Are Reposing in the Post-Office Committee Room.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 13.—[Special.]—Early in this session of Congress several bills for the suppression of gambling in lotteries were introduced in the House and they are still sleeping in the Post-Office Committee room. Not one of them has been reported to the House or even considered by the full committee. The total work of the committee so far as the calendars disclose has been confined to the maturing of their bills—namely: The annual Post-Office Appropriation bill; a bill to provide for the erection of post-office buildings, and a bill to reclassify and fix the salaries of the employés in the railway mail service. But the committee has given a great deal of time to hearing arguments for and against the establishment of a postal telegraph system, and still has that subject under consideration.

The lottery bills seem to lie dormant simply because nobody has taken enough interest in the matter to press them upon the attention of the committee. The Louisiana Lottery company is represented in the lobby now, as it has been for years, by shrewd and experienced attorneys and ex-Congressmen, but there does not appear to have been any necessity for them to exert their persuasive powers upon the committee or upon other members of the House. When nobody else is agitating the question of suppression of lotteries it is manifestly the policy of the lottery men to hold their tongues.

The measures introduced in the House are all designed to cripple the operation of the lottery companies by prescribing penalties for selling lottery tickets in the Territories and District of Columbia or for using the mails for the distribution of lottery circulars, advertisements, or tickets, and by inhibiting the circulation of any newspapers through the mails that contain lottery advertisements and drawings, and forfeiting the charters of National banks that lend themselves to further the lottery business, as some of the banking institutions in New Orleans are advertised to do. The objection made to the proposed legislation is always the same—it is unconstitutional, inquisitorical, impracticable, and so on. The Constitution, however, is always the mainstay of the friends of the lottery. In former Congresses when a committee did wake up enough to consider the subject some ex-Congressman from a Southern State or some lawyer of reputation was always on hand to argue the constitutional point, though not ostensibly appearing in the interest of the Louisiana Lottery company. The committee was always easily convinced that the Constitution was an insurmountable barrier to effective anti-lottery legislation, and so the bills were allowed to die. The Senate has never taken the initiative in legislation of this sort, leaving it to the House.

BALTIMORE AND OHIO DEAL COMPLETED.

Mr. Bacon Hands Over a Check for Over a Million and Gets the Stock.

BALTIMORE, Md., June 13.—[Special.]—Edward R. Bacon, who is said to represent both the Richmond Terminal company and the Baltimore and Ohio management in the deal for nearly 50,000 shares of Baltimore and Ohio stock, arrived here early this morning with a check for about $1,200,000 in his pocket. He had a conference with President Mayer and Vice-Presidents King and Smith, after which he met the State Controller, who transferred to him the $1,000,000 worth of first preferred 6 per cent Baltimore and Ohio stock held by the State. It is understood that the syndicate paid about 130 for this stock. Mr. Bacon handed over his big check and then proceeded to exchange the block of preferred stock for 12,000 shares of Baltimore and Ohio common stock held by the Hopkins University. The other 3,000 shares held by the latter were bought outright by the syndicate. This completes the entire deal. It is stated that the English banking firm of Haseltine, Howell & Co., who took all the Cincinnati, Washington and Baltimore first mortgage bonds at par and also the $1,000,000 Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern 4½s, is also advancing a large part of the funds in the present deal.

An Ohio Road Sold for $5,000,000.

COLUMBUS, O., June 13.—The Scioto Valley and New England railroad was today purchased by the Norfolk and Western company, and will become a part of that system. The purchase price is not given, but is said to have been $5,000,000. It will be operated as the Northwest and Eastern Ohio connection of the Norfolk and Western. With this purchase the Norfolk and Western will control 1,100 miles of road. The principal offices are at Roanoke, Va.

Eastern Rates Restored.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., June 13.—[Special.]—Eastern line passenger rates out of St. Louis were restored today. Measures were taken to redeem all the tickets in the markets interfering with sales at regular rates, and the non-transferable clause for the regulation of mileage books is to be strictly enforced in future. There is trouble, however, in the Western situation. The special round-trip rate from St. Louis is less than one-half of the tourist rate to Colorado.

THE OLYMPIA BOOK BRIBERY CASE.

Secretary Leach Charged with Accepting the Bribe in Good Faith.

PORTLAND, Ore., June 13.—[Special.]—The truth is slowly coming to the surface in the Olympia book bribery case, which has turned the entire State of Washington upside down. The first story was that Secretary Leach of the State Board of Education had accepted a check for $5,000 from C. O. Eames. It now appears that the American Book company suspected that Leach had received $2,500 from other concerns to vote for the adoption of their books, and employed Eames to investigate. Eames offered Leach $5,000 to move a reconsideration of the vote by which certain books were adopted. Leach accepted and talked for two hours for the motion, which finally prevailed. Eames then gave Leach a check for $5,000 on the First National Bank of this city. He then returned to this city and told the bank officials what he had done, and requested to be notified when the check was presented for payment. In the meantime Leach, it is said, wired to a friend here, and finding that Eames had no credit in the bank, turned the check over to the board and made the exposure.

United American Mechanics.

PITTSBURG, June 13.—[Special.]—Nearly 1,000 members of the Junior Order of United American Mechanics will leave Pittsburg on Sunday to attend the meeting of the National Council in Chicago. Two special trains of Pullmans will be used. By Pittsburg members the approaching meeting is considered most important, and the future of the order will be largely dependent upon the action taken.

Robbed at Waterloo, Ia.

WATERLOO, Ia., June 13.—[Special.]—Fred Stuart, who gave his address as No. 102 Dearborn street, Chicago, reported to the police here today that he was knocked down on the streets here at an early hour this morning and robbed of $600 in money and a check for $1,000. He says that he followed the robber into an alley, where he lost track of him. There is no clew to the party who assaulted him.

Pimples to Scrofula

Terrible skin and scalp disease. Psoriasis 8 years. Head, arms, and breast a solid scab. Best doctors and medicines fail. Cured by Cuticura at a cost of $3.75.

Cured by Cuticura

I used two bottles of the CUTICURA RESOLVENT, three boxes of CUTICURA, and one cake of CUTICURA SOAP, and am cured of a terrible skin and scalp disease known as psoriasis. I had it for eight years. It would get better and worse at times. Sometimes my head would be a solid scab, and was at the time I began the use of the CUTICURA REMEDIES. My arms were covered with scabs from my elbows to shoulders, my breast was almost one solid scab, and my back covered with sores varying in size from a penny to a dollar. I had doctored with all the best doctors with no relief, and used many different medicines without effect. My case was hereditary, and, I began to think, incurable, but it began to heal from the first application.

ARCHER RUSSELL, Deshler, Ohio.

A Grateful Mother

I thank you for your CUTICURA REMEDIES, and feel that in doing so I might be able to save some person from a heavy doctor's bill, which I know it has done for me. My baby was seven weeks old when I began to try the CUTICURA REMEDIES for a disease which had spread itself all over its head and face. I was nearly distracted; had been to the doctor's, but got no satisfaction. Before two days' use of the CUTICURA REMEDIES the scabs began to loosen, and in three weeks I could hardly believe that it was the baby I used to dread people seeing. He is perfectly cured, and has a beautiful growth of hair coming. I am very grateful to you.

MRS. GEO. MOREMAN,
Verdun, Lower Lachine, Montreal, P. Q.

Cuticura Resolvent

The new Blood and Skin Purifier and greatest of Humor Remedies, internally, and CUTICURA, the great Skin Cure, and CUTICURA SOAP, an exquisite Skin Beautifier, externally, speedily and permanently cure every species of itching, burning, scaly, crusted, pimply, scrofulous and hereditary diseases and humors, from pimples to scrofula.

Sold everywhere. Price, CUTICURA, 50c; SOAP, 25c; RESOLVENT, $1. Prepared by the POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CORPORATION, Boston.

☞ Send for "How to Cure Skin Diseases," 64 pages, 50 illustrations, and 100 testimonials.

PIMPLES, blackheads, red, rough, chapped, and oily skin prevented by Cuticura Soap.

WEAK, PAINFUL BACKS,

Kidney and Uterine Pains and Weaknesses relieved in one minute by the Cuticura Anti-Pain Plaster, the first and only pain-killing plaster.

O O

DR. WILFORD HALL'S

Hygienic Treatment is being used and indorsed by thousands of the leading physicians, lawyers, clergymen, and thinking people throughout the country, many of whom have given us letters.

It takes directly hold of the worst cases of constipation, dyspepsia, liver complaints, headaches, heart-disease, incipient consumption, diabetes, and Bright's disease of the kidneys, rheumatism, fevers, and inflammation of the lungs, and of other internal organs, not by attacking these so-called diseases directly, but by radically neutralizing and removing their causes, thus allowing nature herself to do her work unimpeded.

For further information regarding this medicineless treatment call upon or send a 2-cent stamp to A. T. BATES, Room 46, 161 La Salle-st., Chicago.

MRS. CLARA C. HOFFMAN,

President of the Missouri W. C. T. U., writes:

MR. A. T. BATES, Chicago:

After trying every remedy, for years, to remove constipation and hemorrhoids, and all without avail, I have found a complete cure offered by Dr. W. Hall. I prescribe his treatment to all suffering from the hundred ills arising from these causes.

C. C. HOFFMAN.

Kansas City, Dec. 24, 1889.

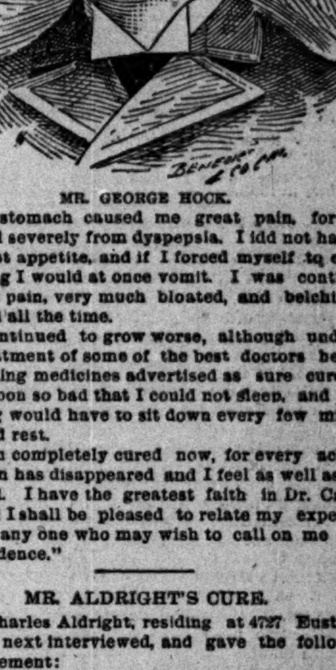
DR. J. G. CARROLL.

A Few Testimonials from Grateful Patients.

Cases of Catarrh and Dyspepsia of Long Standing That Were Successfully Treated.

The reporter called on Mr. George Hock, residing at 720 N. Oakley-av., a few days ago, and was given the following account of his sickness and cure:

"I will gladly give you a statement of what Dr. Carroll has done for me," began Mr. Hock, "for he succeeded in making a new man of me, and you may be sure that I am grateful to him. I had been a sufferer from catarrh and dyspepsia for a long time, my entire body being affected. I was troubled with headache about all the time, and my head was so stopped up that it was impossible for me to breathe through my nose. At night I would feel as though I was suffocating, starting up in bed out of a sound sleep gasping for breath.



MR. GEORGE HOCK.

"My stomach caused me great pain, for I suffered severely from dyspepsia. I did not have the least appetite, and if I forced myself to eat anything I would at once vomit. I was continually in pain, very much bloated, and belching up wind all the time.

"I continued to grow worse, although under the treatment of some of the best doctors here and taking medicines advertised as sure cures. I was soon so bad that I could not sleep, and if walking would have to sit down every few minutes and rest.

"I am completely cured now, for every ache and pain has disappeared and I feel as well as I ever did. I have the greatest faith in Dr. Carroll and I shall be pleased to relate my experience to any one who may wish to call on me at my residence."

MR. ALDRIGHT'S CURE.

Mr. Charles Aldright, residing at 4727 Eustis-st., was next interviewed, and gave the following statement:

"I suffered with catarrh and dyspepsia," began Mr. Aldright, "for over three years, and during that time was never free from pain. My head was completely stopped up, and I could not breathe through my nose; violent headaches were the rule, and a continual buzzing noise in my head that was maddening. My chest was very painful, and every breath I would take brought on sharp, darting pains that seemed to pierce me through.

"My stomach seemed to be filled with wind or water, for I was very much bloated and my flesh so soft that I could sink my finger away in. My stomach would not retain even the lightest food, for after eating I would at once vomit.

"I was a very sick man and about hopeless of a cure. I cannot say much for the skill of some of our doctors, for I tried a number of them without the least benefit. No one seemed to help me in the least until I consulted Dr. Carroll at 96 State-st. My cure under his treatment was very rapid and very complete, for today I feel as well as I ever did in my life and have not one symptom of my old troubles. I gratefully recommend Dr. Carroll, for I would consult him before all others."

DR. J. G. CARROLL,

96 State-st., Chicago,

Northwest corner of State and Washington-sts., opposite Marshall Field's.

OFFICES: Rooms Nos. 304, 306, and 308.

OFFICE HOURS: 9 to 12 a. m., 2 to 4 p. m. and 7 to 9 p. m.

On Sundays only from 9 a. m. to 1 p. m.

CHRONIC DISEASES SUCCESSFULLY TREATED.

SPECIALTIES—Diseases of the Ear, Throat, and Lungs (Consumption, Asthma, and Bronchitis), Rheumatism, Dyspepsia, and all diseases of the Stomach, Liver, and Kidneys.

PATIENTS AT A DISTANCE successfully treated by mail.

Dr. Carroll Cures Catarrh.

Consultation, at office or by mail, $1. Correspondence invited, but no letters answered unless 4 cents in stamps are sent.

MAYOR'S OFFICE,
CHICAGO, June 13, 1890.

PROCLAMATION

DOGS.

Notice is hereby given pursuant to law that for the period commencing on the 15th day of June instant, and until the first day of October next thereafter, all dogs running at large within the city limits shall be provided with and wear a safe and substantial muzzle, securely and properly put on, so as to prevent them from biting; and any dog going at large during such period without being securely and safely muzzled as aforesaid shall be killed or impounded.

Every owner, possessor, or person who harbors or keeps any dog within the limits of the city shall annually, and within thirty days after the first day of May, register such dog at the office of the City Clerk, and secure a license tag; and all dogs not so registered and not wearing such metal tag, found loose and at large upon the public highways or grounds within the city limits, whether muzzled or not, shall be captured and impounded or killed as provided by city ordinance.

The police are hereby instructed to carry out as far as practicable the foregoing requirements.

DE WITT C. CREGIER,
Mayor.

WM RADAMS MICROBE KILLER TRADE-MARK

TRULY CALLED THE GREATEST MEDICINE IN THE WORLD

Miraculous cures of hopeless and pronounced incurable diseases constantly being made; Consumption, Scrofula, Catarrh, Syphilis, Rheumatism, Bright's Disease, Eczema, Tumors, Stomach Troubles, etc., robbed of their terrors.

This may seem pretty strong talk, but we mean every word we say. Call and examine an office full of the most marvelous testimonials. $1,000 reward for any not genuine. Agents wanted everywhere.

RADAMS MICROBE KILLER CO.,
S. E. COR. ADAMS AND DEARBORN STS.
Laboratory and Warerooms 44 and 46 La Salle St.

THEY WIN ANOTHER GAME

COMISKEY'S MEN DEFEAT THE CLEVELANDS A SECOND TIME.

They Put Up a Good Game All Around and Played in Their Old Time Style—Eleven Runs Easily Placed to Their Credit While Their Opponents Secured but 7—Other League and Brotherhood Results—General Base-Ball News.

Nat'nal L.	Won.	Lost.	Pr.ct.
Cincinnati	28	13	.682
Phila'phia	27	14	.658
Chicago	23	16	.589
Brooklyn	24	17	.585
Boston	19	22	.463
New York	19	24	.441
Cleveland	13	25	.342
Pittsburg	9	31	.225

Players' L.	Won.	Lost.	Pr.ct.
Boston	26	15	.634
Brooklyn	25	20	.555
New York	23	19	.547
Philad'phia	21	20	.512
Chicago	20	20	.500
Pittsburg	18	21	.461
Cleveland	16	21	.432
Buffalo	11	24	.314

American.	Won.	Lost.	Pr.ct.
Athletic	27	13	.675
Rochester	25	16	.609
Louisville	24	17	.585
St. Louis	22	19	.536
Columbus	18	22	.450
Toledo	16	23	.410
Syracuse	15	23	.394
Brooklyn	12	26	.357

Western.	Won.	Lost.	Pr.ct.
Minn'apolis	22	15	.594
Denver	21	15	.583
Milwaukee	21	16	.567
Sioux City	19	15	.558
Kansas City	18	16	.529
Des Moines	20	19	.512
Omaha	14	24	.368
St. Paul	10	25	.285

Illinois-Iowa.	Won.	Lost.	P.c.
Ottawa	23	12	.657
Monmouth	21	11	.656
Dubuque	20	12	.625
Ottumwa	20	14	.588
Aurora	16	16	.500
C'dr Rapids	15	18	.454
Sterling	10	24	.294
Joliet	7	25	.218

Inter-State.	Won.	Lost.	Pr.ct.
Burlington	27	10	.729
Evansville	22	12	.645
Terre Ha'te	18	16	.529
Quincy	14	22	.388
Peoria	13	17	.433
Indianap'lis	8	25	.242

Attendance at Yesterday's Games.

National League.		Players' League.	
At Cincinnati	1,325	At Cleveland	1,000
At Brooklyn	1,136	At Buffalo	561
		At Brooklyn	1,000
Total	2,361	Total	2,561

Postponed.

The Pittsburg-Chicago and Philadelphia-Boston (National League), Philadelphia-Boston (Players' League), and the Syracuse-Rochester (American Association) games were postponed yesterday on account of rain.

Games Scheduled for Today.

National League—Pittsburg at Chicago, Cleveland at Cincinnati, Philadelphia at Boston, New York at Brooklyn.

Players' League—Chicago at Cleveland, Pittsburg at Buffalo, Philadelphia at Boston, New York at Brooklyn.

American Association—Athletics at Brooklyn, Syracuse at Rochester, Toledo at Louisville, Columbus at St. Louis.

Western Association—Milwaukee at Sioux City, St. Paul at Denver, Minneapolis at Kansas City, Des Moines at Omaha.

Illinois-Iowa League—Aurora at Monmouth, Joliet at Dubuque, Ottawa at Cedar Rapids, Sterling at Ottumwa.

Inter-State League—Evansville at Burlington, Quincy at Indianapolis, Terre Haute at Peoria.

THEY PLAYED GOOD BALL.

That Is How Comiskey's Men Happened to Win at Cleveland Yesterday.

CLEVELAND, O., June 13.—[Special.]—Comiskey's men did splendid work at Brotherhood Park today. When Cleveland had a slight advantage in the opening the Chicagos took every chance, but this proved to be unnecessary. The Cleveland team went to pieces, and errors came thick and fast at the very time when good playing was necessary. The success of the Chicagos was especially gratifying to a crowd of drummers from that city, who cheered lustily, much to the discomfiture of the large home audience.

King pitched for an inning, but his work was not satisfactory. Mark Baldwin succeeded him and soon got down to good work. In the first inning O'Neill scored after getting to first on Twitchell's muff of an easy fly, reaching second on a wild pitch, and coming home on Ryan's base hit.

After two uneventful innings Latham in the fourth made a base hit and stole second. Farrell brought him home.

In the fifth two runs were scored on O'Neill's base hit, another base hit by Ryan, a stolen base, and errors by Browning and Delehanty.

In the sixth four more runs were scored. Farrell struck a base hit, and Boyle's hit took him around to third. He attempted to reach home on Baldwin's scratch to Delehanty, but was put out. Duffy sacrificed Boyle home, and Baldwin reached the home plate on O'Neill's double to center. Larkin's error allowed O'Neill to score, and enabled Ryan to make first base. Ryan stole second, reached third on Pfeffer's hit, and came home on Snyder's error.

In the seventh Pfeffer's single, Browning's bad throw in from left, a passed ball, and a wild pitch resulted in scoring another run for Chicago.

In the eighth O'Neill's hit, a wild pitch, and Delehanty's error allowed two runs to be made.

For the home team, three runs were made in the first by a base on balls, sacrifice hits by Delehanty and Browning, Larkin's triple, Tebeau's double, and singles by Twitchell and McAleer.

In the second three were made on Bakely's single, Stricker's force out, an error by Boyle, Browning's two-base hit, a base on balls, Tebeau's sacrifice, and Farrell's overthrow.

In the seventh the seventh and last run was made on a single by Tebeau, Pfeffer's error, and McAleer's base hit.

The score:

Cleveland.	AB	B	P	A	E
Stricker, 2b.	4	0	2	2	0
Delehanty, ss	5	1	0	3	3
Browning, lf	4	1	2	0	2
Larkin, 1b.	4	2	9	0	1
Tebeau, 3b.	4	2	2	0	1
Twitchell, rf.	5	2	2	0	1
McAleer, cf.	4	2	5	0	1
Snyder, c.	5	0	1	4	1
Bakely, p.	5	1	1	2	0
Totals	40	11	24	11	10

Chicago.	AB	B	P	A	E
Duffy, r. f.	5	0	4	0	0
O'Neill, l. f.	5	4	1	1	1
Ryan, c. f.	4	2	2	0	1
Comiskey, 1b	5	1	11	0	0
Pfeffer, 2b.	5	1	4	3	1
Latham, 3b.	4	2	2	3	1
Farrell, c.	4	2	3	1	1
Boyle, s s.	3	1	0	3	1
King, p.	0	0	0	0	0
Baldwin, p.	4	0	0	2	0
Totals	39	13	27	13	6

Cleveland 3 3 0 0 0 0 1 0 0—7
Chicago 1 0 0 1 2 4 1 2 *—11

Earned runs—Cleveland, 1; Chicago, 3. Two-base hits—Browning, Tebeau, O'Neill, Comiskey, Boyle. Three-base hit—Larkin. Sacrifice hits—Delehanty, Browning, Tebeau, Comiskey (2). Stolen bases—McAleer, Ryan (2), Latham (3). Left on bases—Cleveland, 11; Chicago, 6. Struck out—Snyder, Twitchell. Passed balls—Snyder. Wild pitches—Bakely, 3. Time—2:06.

Brooklyn, 19; New York, 7.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., June 13.—New York lost today's game with Brooklyn because Long John Ewing could not pitch a little bit. Ward's men pounded him hard. Attendance about 1,000. The score:

New York 0 0 1 5 1 0 0 0 0—7
Brooklyn 1 1 4 3 0 5 0 1 4—19

Earned runs—New York, 5; Brooklyn, 9. Two-base hits—Hatfield, Joyce, Bauer (2), McGeachy (2), Seery. Three-base hits—Richardson, Seery. Stolen bases—Van Haltren (3); Cook, Ward (2). First on balls—By Weyhing, 4; by Ewing, 9. Hit by pitched ball—Hatfield, Connor. Struck out—By Weyhing, 3; by Ewing, 4. Passed ball—Cook. Time—2:30. Umpires—Knight and Jones. Batteries—Ewing and Vaughan; Weyhing and Cook. Hits—New York, 11; Brooklyn, 21. Errors—New York, 6; Brooklyn, 3.

Pittsburg, 11; Buffalo, 2.

BUFFALO, N. Y., June 13.—The Bisons were unable to do but little with Maul. Keefe was hit freely, and the home team put up a miserable fielding game. Attendance, 561. The score:

Buffalo 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0—2
Pittsburg 0 3 1 0 0 0 5 2 *—11

Hits—Buffalo, 6; Pittsburg, 13. Errors—Buffalo, 5; Pittsburg, 1. Batteries—Keefe and Mack; Maul and Quinn. Earned runs—Buffalo, 2; Pittsburg, 4. Two-base hit—Kuehne. Three-base hit—Kuehne. Bases on balls—By Keefe, 7; by Maul, 2. Struck out—By Keefe, 2; Maul, 7. Stolen bases—Mack, Irwin, Carroll. Sacrifice hits—Maul, Wisner. Left on bases—Buffalo, 7; Pittsburg, 1. Hit by pitched ball—Mack, Hanlon. Fields. Double plays—Robinson to Corcoran to Carroll; Kuehne (unassisted). Wild pitches—Keefe, 1. Time—1:50. Umpires—Barnes and Gaffney.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Cincinnati, 7; Cleveland, 5.

CINCINNATI, O., June 13.—The Cleveland's gave the Cincinnati's a hard tussle for today's game up to the latter half of the eight inning when the Reds scored three runs, two of them earned. The batting was very light up to the closing inning of the game. Baldwin's batting and throwing to bases was the feature of the game. Attendance 1,325. The score:

Cleveland 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 5 0—5
Cincinnati 0 0 0 0 0 4 0 3 *—7

Earned runs—Cincinnati, 3; Cleveland, 1. Hits—Cincinnati, 9; Cleveland, 7. Errors—Cincinnati, 5; Cleveland, 3. Batteries—Moreman and Baldwin; Wadsworth and Zimmer. Stolen bases—McPhee, Beard (2), Marr, Foreman, Gilks. Double plays—Gilks, McKean and Veach. First base on balls—By Foreman, 1; Wadsworth, 6. Struck out—By Foreman, 4; Wadsworth, 1. Passed ball—Zimmer. Wild pitch—Wadsworth. Time—2:10. Umpire—McDermott.

Brooklyn, 4; New York, 2.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., June 13.—Welch and Caruthers were the principal factors in today's game between the New Yorks and Brooklyns. Attendance, 1,136. The score:

Brooklyn 0 0 0 0 3 0 1 0 *—4
New York 0 0 0 1 0 0 1 0 0—2

Earned runs—Brooklyn, 1; New York, 2. Two-base hits—Smith, Hornung, Buckley. Three-base hit—Terry. Stolen bases—Hornung, Clarke. Double plays—Denny-Easterbrook; Collins-Fouts. First base on balls—Burns, Fouts, and Clarke. Hit by pitched ball—Easterbrook, Somers. Struck out—New York, 4; Brooklyn, 3. Passed balls—Bushong, 2. Time—1:19. Umpires—McQuaid and Bowers. Batteries—Caruthers and Bushong; Welch and Sommers. Hits—Brooklyn, 9; New York, 8. Errors—Brooklyn, 2; New York, 2.

INTER-STATE LEAGUE.

Peoria, 3; Terre Haute, 2—Burlington, 10; Indianapolis, 5.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., June 13.—[Special.]—Two good base hits in the eighth inning won the game for Peoria today. Terre Haute tied it in the ninth, but failure to field a ball in the right field let Peoria have the winning run. The score:

Terre Haute 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 1—2
Peoria 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 2 1—3

Batteries—Terre Haute, Mars and McVery; Peoria, Hoskins and Johnson. Errors—Terre Haute, 2; Peoria, 2. Earned runs—Peoria, 2. Base hits—Terre Haute, 7; Peoria, 8. Two-base hits—Terre Haute, 2; Peoria, 1. Wild pitch—Peoria, 1. Time of game—1:30.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., June 13.—[Special.]—The second game with Burlington was chiefly remarkable for the heavy batting. Neither club had any trouble in finding the other's pitcher, and Slagle particularly was pounded all over the field. The visitors bunched their hits in the fourth and eighth innings until they got tired running bases. The score:

Indianapolis 2 0 0 0 1 0 0 1 1—5
Burlington 0 0 2 5 0 0 0 3 *—10

Batteries—Slagle and Sharp, Crowell and Hines. Errors—Indianapolis, 5; Burlington, 3. Earned runs—Indianapolis, 3; Burlington, 7. Base hits—Indianapolis, 10; Burlington, 16. Two-base hits—Indianapolis, 1; Burlington, 6. Wild pitches—Slagle, 1; Crowell, 1. Time of game, 1:35.

WESTERN ASSOCIATION.

Denver, 6; St. Paul, 4.

DENVER, Colo., June 13.—

Denver 2 0 1 0 0 2 0 0 1—6
St. Paul 0 0 0 0 0 3 0 1 0—4

Earned runs—Denver, 2; St. Paul, 1. Two-base hit—McClellan. Home runs—White (2). Bases stolen—Denver, 4; St. Paul, 1. Double plays—Hawes-Broughton-Hawes; Hawes-Farmer. Base on balls—Off McNabb, 3; off Mains, 9. Hit by ball—Curtis, McNabb, Messitt. Struck out—By McNabb, 2; by Mains, 6. Passed balls—Wilson, Broughton. Time of game—1:50. Umpire—Cusick. Wild pitch—McNabb. Left on bases—Denver, 5; St. Paul, 5.

Indiana League.

At Fort Wayne—Elkhart, 12; Fort Wayne, 7.
At Anderson—Anderson, 14; Peru, 4.
At Bluffton—Kokomo, 7; Bluffton, 6.
At Muncie—Marion, 7; Muncie, 4.

American Association.

At Louisville—Toledo, 4; Louisville, 3.
At Philadelphia—Athletics, 5; Brooklyn, 4.

WON BY DARTMOUTH.

The Williams College Team Beaten in a Rather Uninteresting Game.

HANOVER, N. H., June 13.—[Special.]—Dartmouth defeated the Williams College boys here this afternoon under the most adverse circumstances. The weather was damp and cold and the ground slippery. The game was stupidly dull until Williams closed up the lead Dartmouth took in the first inning. Then both nines began to play with some snap. Dartmouth put a new man in the box—Shurtleff—who did excellent work. The two nines play again tomorrow, this concluding the Hanover games in the intercollegiate series. The score:

Dartmouth.	AB	B	P	A	E
Williams, c f.	3	0	2	0	0
Abbott, 3b.	5	4	2	0	0
Jones, r f.	5	1	0	0	0
Downes, s s.	4	2	2	3	2
Ranney, c.	5	4	9	0	0
Gault 1b	5	0	7	0	0
Thom's'n, l f.	4	0	2	0	1
Norton, 2b.	3	1	3	2	2
Shurtleff, p.	5	1	0	9	0
Totals	39	13	27	14	5

Williams.	AB	B	P	A	E
Mapes, c f.	3	0	0	1	0
Brown, 2b.	5	2	1	3	2
Hotchkiss, 1b	3	1	11	0	1
Cox, c.	5	1	10	3	0
Arthur, r f.	5	0	1	0	0
Davis, l f.	5	0	1	0	0
Spaulding, p.	4	1	0	13	0
Luce, s s.	4	1	0	3	0
Campbell, 3b.	4	1	2	2	0
Totals	38	6	27	25	3

Dartmouth 6 2 0 0 1 0 0 3 0—10
Williams 2 0 2 3 0 0 0 0 0—7

Earned runs—Dartmouth, 4; Williams, 1. Two-base hit—Ranney. Sacrifice hits—Williams, Jones, Ranney, Gault (2), Mapes, and Arthur. Stolen bases—Williams, 5. First base on balls—Mapes (2), Campbell, Williams, Thompson, Norton (2). First base on errors—Dartmouth, 1; Williams, 5. Struck out—By Shurtleff, 7; by Spaulding, 9. Bassed balls—Ranney, 5; Cox, 5. Wild pitches—Spaulding, 2. Hit by pitched ball—Williams, Downs, Hotchkiss (2). Left on bases—Dartmouth, 8; Williams, 8. Time—2:15.

Signed a New Infielder.

Owing to the rain yesterday the game was postponed. President Spalding has decided to give a "professional day" Monday, and the tickets given out for yesterday will be good for that day. This afternoon two games will be played for one price of admission. The first will be called at 2:30 and the second immediately after it is finished. Hutchinson and Sullivan will pitch for Chicago, and Sowders and Hecker will officiate for Pittsburg.

The Chicago club yesterday signed E. F. Hutchinson, one of the most promising infielders in the defunct Texas League. He will join the team at Cincinnati Tuesday. Anson is also on the lookout for a young pitcher.

Forfeited to Ottawa.

OTTAWA, Ill., June 13.—[Special.]—A postponed game between the Ottumwa and Ottawa clubs of the Illinois-Iowa League was to have been played here today, but the Ottumwas forfeited the game to the home club. The Ottawas went to the grounds at the appointed hour, the umpire called the game and declared it in favor of Ottawa upon default. The reason given by the visitors for the default was that the boys needed the rest, and it was better to forfeit the game than to play.

Base-Ball Notes.

Columbus is said to be after Frank Knauss.

Ned Williamson is slowly recovering the use of his throwing arm.

Long and Ganzel of the Boston team have gone home to nurse injuries.

Mark Baldwin is coming around all right. Mark has few equals when in condition.

Fitzgerald, the Pittsburg's regular shortstop, is laid up with a sprained ankle, which accounts for Miller playing short.

"The Nationals Take the Usual Dose," was the headline in the Pittsburg *Dispatch* the other day, speaking of its league team.

Umpire Zacharias is getting it along the line. The Philadelphia *Inquirer* says he has about as much judgment as a parrot.

The Pittsburg papers are elated over the work of the team the last week, and now say that it will finish in fourth place or better.

Mike Dorgan, formerly of the New York club, has been released by Syracuse to reduce expenses. He was a high-priced man.

The New-Yorkers are weakening on Rusie. They say now that Rhines and Gleason are better men and that Beatin is his equal.

Capt. Comiskey's White Stockings will entertain Snyder's Cleveland Spiders at Brotherhood Park for four games, beginning Monday.

Fred Pfeffer is covering more territory this season than he ever did in his life before.. With Comiskey at first he can play a deeper second.

Silver King will in all probability pitch the opening game against Cleveland next Monday. He will have two days' rest to get in shape for it.

President J. Palmer O'Neil says he was glad to get his team out of Cincinnati alive. Tom Loftus has at last infused some ambition into his men.

Arlie Latham has stored up a nice lot of explosives which he will set off when John Ward's team comes Friday next. Latham is still smarting over the loss of four straight to Brooklyn.

Van Haltren, the old Chicago favorite, will probably face his old White Stocking comrades at Brotherhood Park Friday next. Van is pitching "out of sight."

The Pittsburg (N. L.) club is shifting its dates so as to keep away from home as much as possible. The games set for June 20, 21, and 23 will be played in Philadelphia.

Pat Tebeau, who played once under the Anson régime, but who was thought to be found wanting, is doing notably fine work for Cleveland. He is hitting and fielding well.

Jack Nelson, the old shortstop, has severed his connection with the Wilmington club. He hurt his shoulder and the club wanted to lay him off, but he took his release in preference.

Robinson's face looked as though he had been in a prize-fight when the Pittsburg club went on its trip to Buffalo. He was hit in the mouth twice by the ball in Wednesday's game.

'Willie McGill will pitch his opening game Monday with the Clevelands against the Chicago Brotherhood team. He was formerly pitcher of the Meridens when they were champions of the Commercial League.

Amateur Notes.

J. Evans has signed with the Carbonal base-ball club for the season.

H. B. Goodrich would like to see M. Coffey and Adams this morning at No. 31 East Lake street.

The Columbia Stars would like to sign a few good 14-year-old all-around players. Address Joe Kostal, No. 614 Center avenue.

A good 19-year-old catcher is wanted by the Concordia club for Sunday games. Address E. Salge, No. 161 Twenty-fifth street.

The Chicago Cycling and La Salles of the Club League will play their regular schedule game this afternoon at Garfield Park.

The O. K.'s defeated the Crystal Stars in a well-played game by a score of 20 to 19. The batteries were McConnell and Brown and Bulckly and Mosely.

The H. B. Goodrichs have a game with the Garfields today at Lincoln and Twelfth streets for $25. Krueger and Stone will be in the points for the Goodrichs.

The Alpines have organized for the season, and would like to hear from clubs averaging 18 years old. Address Charles Passaretta, No. 360 Milwaukee avenue.

The Freedoms would like to hear from all clubs averaging 17 years of age; Rockets or Blue Stars preferred. Address F. A. Ryan, No. 830 West Indiana street.

At Woodstock, Ill., the Todd Seminary team claims a game from the Woodstocks for refusing to play it out. Batteries—Dundley and Dodge, Fifer and Blakesley.

The Nationals and Michigan City nine will cross bats on Saturday, June 14, 1890. The Nationals will have Dave Clark in the box, and Arthur Dunfort will support him.

Capt. Armour has signed three professional players. They are: Dave Clarke, late of the Michigan League, pitcher: Ed Strom Dubuque, and Charles Watkins of Denver. Capt. Armour is now willing to cross bats with any club.

The manager of the Argosy Ball Club would like to hear from two good amateurs and a good battery. They must be about twenty years old and be good, steady players. Address D. C. Clarke, No. 133 Twenty-fourth place.

The manager of the Argosy Ball Club wants to hear from Mr. O. Hren, late of the Nationals, and Mr. Shaw, late of Columbus City, Ind. They will please send their address or call on B. C. Clarke, No. 133, Twenty-fourth place.

The Harvards play the Evanstons this afternoon. A great game may be looked forward to. Gunther will pitch for Harvard and McDowell for the home team. This ought to be the most interesting game of the High School series.

The Argosy Ball Club wants dates with the following clubs for Sunday games: Altmans, Hartmans for July 13, and the Evanstons, Racines, Lake Stars, Archer Brights, Highland Parks, Ravenwoods, Diamonds, Riversides, Hinsdales, and all city clubs. Address all challenges to Capt. F. E. Smith, No. 158 West Harrison street.

The Selz, Schwab & Co.'s have organized with the following well-known players: A. C. Schwab, first base and Captain; W. Scherdle, second base; H. Thies, third base; J. Flynn, shortstop; H. Eggert, catcher; W. Hinz, pitcher: J. Stoble, right field; W. Bartell, center field; G. Scheidler, left field; H. Nolles, right field. They would like to arrange games with any good uniformed amateur teams in or out of the city. Address all challenges to P. Stieber, No. 154 Division street.

The D. B. Fisks and Rogers Parks will play this afternoon at Rogers Park. Train leaves the Northwestern depot at 2:20; returning leaves Rogers Park at 6 o'clock. Neither of these teams has been defeated this season, each having met and vanquished some of the strongest amateur nines in the city. Spectators may therefore expect to witness a good game, and according to all indications they will not be disappointed. Schmit and McGinnis will occupy the box for their respective sides. Game called promptly at 3:30.

NO AMERICAN SETTLERS WERE WANTED.

How the English Company Intended to Run Things in Lower California.

ENSENADA, Mex., June 13.—[Special.]—Investigation by United States Marshal George E. Gard, at Ensenada, has disclosed the fact that the Mexican Land and Colonization Company had concluded to adopt and had, in fact, put in force a policy with the object of driving every American settler off the peninsula of Lower California.

The company's idea was to colonize the peninsula with Englishmen and establish a British protectorate over the country. The English company was desirous of the establishment of a republic of Lower California, was ready to assist such a scheme, and its officers had agreed to do so. A course of prosecution and proscription of the American colonists had for some months been pursued by Maj. Buchanan Scott in his capacity as manager.

July 17, 1880, a decree was issued by the Central Government of Mexico containing a list of articles that should be admitted into Lower California free of duty for the use of the colonists. To prove that one was a colonist it was necessary to procure a certificate from the Mexican Consul at San Diego. Upon its arrival at Ensenada the certificate was registered by an Inspector of Colonies and by the International company, which keeps a roll of all the colonists. The policy of the English corporation, through its officers, has been to strike from the rolls such colonists as it has seen fit, the names being, without exception, Americans.

As a matter of course the American colonists whose names were stricken from the roll were forced to pay duty on everything that was imported. The original list of the colonists contained about 1,200 names. Under the policy of proscription the list has been reduced to 300.

After bearing this burden for some time the American colonists concluded to band together and do something to save themselves. They therefore organized what is known as the American Colonists' Protective Association. They have now a wealthy organization. The members are engaged in circulating a memorial, which is being liberally signed by residents and which will be presented to President Diaz. The protective association has been organized in accordance with the laws of Mexico. Settlers who are members of it affirm their loyalty to the Republic. The memorialists ask that President Diaz revoke the grant to the International company on the ground, among other things, that it has failed to comply with the agreement made to the colonists; also that they are convinced that the English have matured plans to involve the American colony in the filibustering scheme for the purpose of creating a strong prejudice against Americans on the part of the Mexican Government and people, with a view to securing the full confidence of the Mexican Government and finally controlling the peninsula, thereby gaining a strong strategic point on the Pacific coast for the British Government.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 13.—[Special.]—It is known that when reports of a filibustering attempt against Mexico came to the ears of the Administration the special agent of the Department of Justice, Mr. E. C. Foster, was sent to California by the Attorney General to make a thorough investigation of the facts. He is now on his way to Washington, and a San Francisco dispatch report him as saying:

"The filibustering scheme is fully as extensive as reported. It may result in an increased military force being placed along the Mexican border."

Private reports received at the Mexican Legation at Washington confirm this statement. These reports assert that the plan of the filibustering conspirators covers larger ground than has hitherto been developed, and that they expected to attack not the peninsula of Lower California but the mainland of Mexico.

HE SHOT HER THROUGH THE HEAD.

A Milwaukee Woman Fatally Wounded by Her Jealous Lord.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., June 13.—[Special.]—Sam Kimbell, a saloonkeeper at No. 153 Clinton street, shot and mortally wounded his wife tonight. Living with Kimbell was Richard McDonald, who had formerly been a bartender for him at Marinette. About 10 o'clock tonight Kimbell discovered his wife in McDonald's room. Rushing in he fired a bullet into her brain. Then he turned the revolver on McDonald, but the latter grabbed the weapon from his hand, probably saving his own life. Mrs. Kimbell, the doctors say, cannot live through the night. Both Kimbell and McDonald were arrested. Kimbell says that his wife and McDonald were conspiring to get him out of the way. Listening outside of the room before he entered he says he heard his wife ask McDonald what could be done if they got him out of the way, and McDonald replied that there would be nothing known of it. McDonald denies the alleged conspiracy. He explains Mrs. Kimbell's presence in his room by saying that she prepared a poultice for his lame foot. Mrs. Kimbell is a young woman, and with her husband came to Milwaukee from Marinette only a week ago.

Rich Mineral Discovery in Union County.

ANNA, Ill., June 13.—[Special.]—Wall Kirkpatrick, proprietor of the Anna Pottery, has made a valuable discovery. It is a large deposit of white clay of excellent quality suited for the manufacture of fine queensware. It is located on the farm of Mr. Perry, in the lower part of the county, near the line of the Grand Tower and Cape Girardeau railway. A road has been built to the bank and arrangements have been made for getting the clay out in quantities and shipping it to manufacturers. The find is another evidence of the mineral wealth of Union County.

Honors for a Harvard Woman.

BOSTON, Mass., June 13.—[Special.]—Miss H. L. Reed of the Harvard Annex has carried off the largest prize for the best metrical version of the twenty-ninth ode of the third book of Horace. This is the first time a Harvard woman has beaten the male students at Cambridge in any general contest.

SPARKS FROM THE WIRES.

A collision of freight trains smashed four cars and an engine at Princeton, Ill., Thursday night.

Bishop Fallows of Chicago has been elected President of the Reformed Episcopal Church in Canada.

Frank Warren was shot and killed at Elmira, N. Y., yesterday by his 16-year-old son. Warren was beating his wife.

Mrs. Anton Moullers, the aged wife of a German shoemaker, committed suicide at Keokuk, Ia., last night by hanging.

Congressman W. L. Wilson of West Virginia has been formally tendered the Presidency of the Missouri State University.

The Missouri State Republican Executive Committee met yesterday and agreed upon a call for the State Convention to meet in St. Louis July 8.

The Circuit Court at Bement, Ill., yesterday declined to bind John Bricker over to the grand jury for assuming to be City Marshal of that place.

At a meeting of the Dominion Gray Cotton Association held at Montreal yesterday it was decided to increase the price of gray cottons 5 per cent all round.

John Tueston and wife, while driving across the railroad track at Big Springs, Neb., yesterday were struck by a Union Pacific train and instantly killed.

Belmont College, formerly Farmer's College, at College Hill, O., has conferred the degree of LL. D. on Murat Halstead of the Cincinnati *Commercial-Gazette*.

The Republican Congressional Convention of the Fourteenth (Ill.) District has been called to meet at Decatur June 25 to nominate a successor to J. H. Rowell.

Gov. Fifer yesterday confirmed the election of Lewis S. Judd as Lieutenant-Colonel of the Second Regiment of Chicago, and issued him a commission accordingly.

Attorney-General Michener of Indiana has filed suits in the Superior Court against the Baltimore and Ohio, Adams, and United States Express companies for failing to make their report to the State Auditor.

A census enumerator at Richmond, Va., has found a colored woman named Martha Gray who has had thirty-seven children since 1868. She has given birth to triplets six times, to twins six times, and to seven others singly.

ALL IN AT THE FINISH.

RACING OF THE DESPERATE NATURE AT ST. LOUIS.

The Great Western Handicap Captured by Dundee—McAuley, Birthday, and Hypocrite the Other Ones Who Reached the Wire First—The Favorites Given the Worst of the Day's Sport at Morris Park—Kansas City and West Side Results.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., June 13.—[Special.]—Although two of the events today had meager entry lists the racing was the best of the meeting, nearly all the finishes being of the close and desperate kind. The great Western Stakes produced a notable contest, the two top weights coming first and second. But they had the advantage of being thoroughly seasoned and that fact told in their favor. The California colt San Juan was the best looking animal in the lot and was well backed but this was his first race and when it came to the pinch near the finish he gave it up. The winner, Dundee, is by Imported The Rake, and won a stake race at Memphis. He was kicked by Joe Courtney at Nashville and was laid up for a couple of weeks. He belongs to John E. Madden of Lexington. Old Birthday, a mild sort of cripple at that, made a show of the other selling platers in the selling races. In the last race the owners of the dead-heaters decided to divide the purse.

First race, mile and a sixteenth—Starters: 117 pounds (Williams), 4 to 5; McAuley, 112 (Allen), 6 to 5; West Anna, 92 (Porter), 10 to 1.

Taral and West Anna ran lapped in the lead for seven furlongs, McAuley two lengths away. After entering the stretch West Anna had enough of it and McAuley put after the leader, gaining slowly but surely until he passed the line a winner by half a length, West Anna last, three lengths away. Time, 1:52½.

Second race, one mile—Starters: Birthday, 105 pounds (Fox), 9 to 5; Bertha, 109 (Sloan), 3 to 1; Kyrle B., 106 (Griffith); Red Leaf, 105 (Walker), 7 to 1; Sailor Boy, 102 (Britton), 8 to 1; Lottie F., 97 (Jones), 15 to 1; Knoxville, 98, 15 to 1; Venango, 93 (Bucklefield), 25 to 1; Dutchman, 105 (Thorpe), 25 to 1; Princess Limo, 105 (Jordan), 40 to 1.

The start was a bit straggling, Vennago getting off in front and Birthday last. Going down the backstretch the lot were fairly well bunched, Birthday improving his position at every stride. Entering the stretch they were nearly all in a lump, Kyrle B. having a slight lead, Birthday now very near the front. A little further on his white face was seen in the van, and then coming on he won easily by two lengths from Red Leaf, the latter a neck before Sailor Boy. Time, 1:46.

Only three started in the mile and a furlong handicap—Glockner (Britton), Hypocrite (Allen), and Elyton (Fox).

At first Glockner was a sharp favorite, but there was a raid made on Hypocrite and closing quotations were, Hypocrite, 7 to 10; Glockner, 2 to 1; Elyton, 4 to 1.

Elyton led Hypocrite one length for about six furlongs, Glockner two lengths away under a comfortable pull. At the end of seven furlongs Hypocrite forced the pace and rounding the last turn she was leading by two lengths, the other two lapped behind. Once in the straight the fun began in earnest and the result was a finish of the most desperate kind, which ended in Hypocrite winning by a head, Glockner a head before Elyton. Time, 2:29.

Fourth race, the Great Western, for 2-year-olds, five furlongs—Starters: King Solomon, 111 pounds (Allen), 2 to 1; McGuen's entry, Dundee, 123 (Elkie), and Chimes, 113 (Richardson), 3½ to 1; San Juan, 118 (Winchell), 4 to 1; Ida Pickwick, 120 (Williams), 5 to 1; Eli Kindege, 115 (Cooper), 10 to 1; Sister Linda, 115 (Fox), 15 to 1.

The start was not equitable, King Solomon getting away in front, followed by Ida Pickwick and National. Before the straight was reached Ida Pickwick had assumed a slight lead, King Solomon already beaten. Just before the eighth pole was reached Ida Pickwick, Dundee, National, and San Juan were very nearly on even terms. A little further on Ida Pickwick and Dundee drew away, and the finish, a pushing and fighting one, was entirely between them, the colt securing the verdict by a scant head. National was third, two lengths away, the others strung out. Time, 1:04.

Fifth race, mile and a furlong for 3-year-olds—Starters: Marie K., 110 pounds (Allen), 2 to 1; Miss Maude, 110 (Newman), 4 to 1; Cameo, 102 (Britton) 4 to 1; Grayson, 107 (Williams), 3½ to 1; Mary K., 110 (Grimes), 15 to 1; Queer Toy, 115 (Davis), 20 to 1.

Cameo took the lead at the fall of the flag and held it until close to the string, where Grayson came very strong and succeeded in making a dead heat with her, Marie K four lengths away. Miss Maude ran second for a portion of the journey, but gave it up on the stretch. Time, 1:59.

Today's Entries.

First race, 2-year-olds, five-eighths of a mile—Carrie A., 100 pounds; Viola Guild, 100; Maggie Moore, 100; Labold, 103; Frank D., 103; Dan Farrell, 103; Uno Grande, 108; Ethel S., 110; Rose Howard, 110; Too Sweet, 110; King Man, 113; Black Knight, 113; Tom Rogers, 118.

Second race, one mile, selling—War Peak, 90 pounds; Chestnut Belle, 90; Queen Victoria, 90; Lee Dinkelspiel, 90; Brookful, 98; Dousman, 100; Mahoning, 100; Harry Ireland, 100; Wahoo, 100; Cuny B. Blackburn, 102; Mike Watson, 104.

Third race, Charles Green Stakes, one mile and a quarter—Bill Letcher, 123 pounds; Grayson, 118; The Bishop, 118.

Fourth race, handicap, one mile and an eighth—Bonita, 110 pounds; Hypocrite, 100; Cartoon, 114; Heron, 108; Carter S., 100; Tenacity, 117; Argenta, 100; Julia Magee, 100; Elyton, 108.

Fifth race, three-quarters of a mile, heats—R. B. Pryor, 98 pounds; Headquarters, 99; Maggie R., 101; Little Crete, 105; Macauley, 110; Bertha, 114; Carnegie, 119.

RESULTS AT MORRIS PARK.

The Favorites Beaten and the Racing of an Inferior Quality.

NEW YORK, June 13.—[Special.]—Guttenberg in its worst days never fell below the level of Morris Park today. The racing was simply abominable.

Six counterfeit 2-year-olds started in the first race and J. A. and A. H. Morris' bay colt Chatham was a screaming favorite. The winner turned up in C. Reed's Fairview, a 3 to 1 chance, over whom his owner won handsomely, as he backed him all ever the ring. Bertha Campbell ran second, Chatham third.

Devotee started a favorite at a prohibitive price in the second race, one and one-sixteenth miles, 1 to 4 being the best that could be held about him, but he was shamefully beaten by Folsom, who was 6 to 1 in the betting. Devotee ran second, Druidess, the only other starter, third. This was a facer for the public. They were speechless for half an hour after the race. Everybody supposed it would be only a walk-over for Devotee.

Third race, a sweepstake, with $750 added, one mile and three-sixteenths—Starters: Now or Never, Bravo. There was no betting on the race, as both horses belong to the same stable. They went to the post and simply cantered around. Now or Never was first by a dozen lengths. No time was taken.

Fourth race, a sweepstakes, with $750 added, six furlongs—Starters: Highland Lass, Sir Rae, Evangeline, Servitor, Retreat filly, Sea Bird, Paola. At the last furlong Servitor passed Evangeline and, holding her lead to the end, won handily by a length, while Evangeline beat Sir Rae for the place. Time, 1:16½. Mutuals paid $20.25 straight; Evangeline paid $4.30.

Fifth race, a sweepstakes, with $750 added, one mile—Starters: Cliff Wood, Homeopathy, Bliss, Glenfallon. Bliss won by three lengths from Homeopathy, who beat Glenfallon for the place. Time, 1:47½. Mutuals paid $47.10 straight; Homeopathy paid $6.75.

Sixth race, for all ages, a sweepstakes, with $750 added, of which $100 to second and $50 to third, selling, five furlongs—Young Duke, Speedwell, Radiant, Redlight, Cecilia, Ocypete, Daisy Woodruff, Buckstone, Rosemary, Murray gelding, Rosa, Toreador, Raymond. Young Duke won by a length from Daisy Woodruff, who was second, a half-length in front of Raymond. Time, 1:01½.

Today's Entries.

First race, seven furlongs—Pontico, 119 pounds; Vengeur, 122; Worth, 123; Delmar, 124; Niagara, 121; Pagan, 128; Now or Never, 130; Vardee, 116; Lady Pulsifer, 114.

Second race, Throgg's Neck Stake, seven furlongs—Busted, 109 pounds; Fernwood, 109; Lordlike, 104; Munroe, 104; Mohican, 104; Belle of Nantura colt, 104; Kempland, 104; Admiral, 108; Dr. Helmuth, 114.

Third race, Great Eclipse Stakes, three-quarters of a mile—Hoodlum, 118 pounds; Russell, 118; Bolero, 118; Ambulance, 115; Reckon, 115.

Fourth race, Westchester Cup, one mile and a half—Firenzi, 122 pounds; Come to Taw, 122; Salvator, 122; Tenny, 127.

Fifth race, three-quarters of a mile—Selling: Adventurer, 106 pounds; Peter, 106; Contribution (formerly Retribution) gelding, 118; Evangeline, 103.

Sixth race, mile and a quarter—Admiral, 95 pounds; Charley Dreux, 103; Wilfred, 110; Rizpah, 102; Barrister, 107; Gypsy Queen, 111; Zephyrus, 105; Buddhist, 115.

ON THE KANSAS CITY TRACK.

Voltine, Longshore, Brown Duke, Servia, and Hamlet the Winners.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., June 13.—Fair, pleasant weather favored the fourth day of the Kansas City Jockey Club spring meeting. The track was good, though not fast. Lamasney Brothers carried off two of the five races. Attendance, 4,000.

First race, purse $500, for 3-year-olds and upwards, one mile—Starters: Lady Ali, 90, 8 to 1; Voltine, 93, 21 to 1; May Hart, 103, 12 to 1; Dyer, 112, 2 to 1; Lillian, 108, 50 to 1; Osgood, 112, 50 to 1; Red Sign, 112, 50 to 1; Probus, 112, 5 to 1.

At the start Lady Ali got off first, with Lillian second and Voltine third. At the half Lillian was in the lead by a head, with Lady Ali second, the latter dropping off at the three-quarters and Red Sign taking her place. In the stretch Voltine came up fresh and strong and took the lead easily by two lengths, coming under the wire the winner by one and a half lengths, Red Sign second, Osgood third. Time, 1:44 1-5.

Second race, purse of $500, for 4-year-olds and upwards, one mile—Starters: Long Shore, 90 pounds, 7 to 5; Vandalight, 95, 75 to 1; Mollie B., 102, 5 to 1; Mabel, 107, 87 to 1; Osborn, 112, 8 to 1; Climax, 112, 3 to 5.

At the first trial they were off, Long Shore hugging the fence first, Vandalight second, Mabel third, Climax (the favorite) last. They ran in this order to the three-quarters, when Vandalight dropped out of the place, Mabel one length behind Long Shore, who was still in the lead by one length, Climax coming up fast. At the stretch Holliday called on Mabel for a spurt, and at the eighty-yard pole an exciting race began between Mabel and Long Shore. Steppe landing Long Shore a winner by a head, Mabel second, half a length in front of Climax, third. Time, 1:43 3-5.

Third race, the Gun Club stakes, a selling sweepstakes for 3-year-olds and upwards, $1,000 added; one mile and an eighth—Starters: Pickup, 81, 25 to 1; Kiro, 94, 5 to 1; Madolin, 98, 5 to 1; Little Minnie, 104, 2 to 1; Brown Duke, 105, 2 to 1; Cashier, 105, 5 to 2; John Daly, 107, 10 to 1.

At the first trial Sheridan got them all off in as pretty a start as was ever seen on the track. At the stand Pickup was leading, Kiro and Little Minnie half a length behind, neck and neck, the others well up. Brown Duke was last. At the half Madolin took the lead, Little Minnie following close, Kiro third, and Brown Duke last, coming fast. The same order was preserved until the stretch was reached, when Cashier and Little Minnie jumped to the front. Brown Duke, one length behind, came at a tremendous pace and landed a winner by four lengths ahead of Cashier, second, two lengths in front of John Daly, third. Time, 1:57 2-5.

Fourth race, selling, purse $500, all ages, five furlong heats—Starters: C. I. Fly, 94 pounds, 40 to 1; Counselor, 96, 8 to 1; Tracy Boy, 96, 20 to 1; Kehome, 98, 6 to 1; Servia, 98, 6 to 5; Silence, 101, 5 to 1; Orphan Boy, 103, 4 to 1; T. W., 106, 15 to 1; Orleans, 108, 20 to 1; Veranza, 110, 4 to 1.

First heat—Servia was in the lead, Orphan Boy second, Veranza third. They ran in this order to the stretch, where Servia increased her lead to four lengths, winning easily three lengths in front of Veranza, Orleans third, T. W. distanced. Time, 1:03 2-5.

Second heat—Servia to the lead at the start and was never headed, winning hands down by ten lengths, Silence second, one and a half lengths in front of Veranza, third. Time, 1:02 3-5.

Fifth race, Handicap Sweepstakes, $600 added, one and one-fourth miles—Starters: Hamlet, 111 pounds, 1 to 2; Pell Mell, 111, 8 to 5; Maggie Reed, 104, 40 to 1; Lev, 100, 50 to 1.

At the second trial the flag dropped with Lev in the lead, Hamlet close up, Pell Mell and Maggie Reed half a length behind. At the stand Lev led by a length, trying hard to get away. At the half mile Hamlet and Lev were running head and head, Maggie Reed and Pell Mell two lengths behind. They continued so till the stretch was reached. Hamlet then took the lead with a jump, coming under the wire a winner by four lengths, Pell Mell second, Maggie Reed third. Time, 2:13 1-5.

Today's Entries.

First race, three-quarters of a mile—Gold Pan, 108 pounds; Vidette, 108; Ed Bell, 108; Dewberry, 108; Parapet, 118; Lee S., 108; Ed Leonard, 113; Joe Woodman, 113.

Second race, three-quarters of a mile, heats—Foeman, 87 pounds; Jim Mulholland, 100; Virginia, 101; Jess McFarland, 103; Rosette, 105; Pat, 106; Dyer, 106; Sanardo, 106; Regardless, 106.

Third race, Directors' Stake, mile and an eighth—Dollikins, 111 pounds; Amelia Second, 111; Miss Mary, 111; Blue Sail, 111; Fast Love, 113.

Fourth race, one mile—Pat King, 100 pounds; Churchill Clark, 125; Le Premier, 85; Little Minnie, 90; Morse, 80; Spalding, 88; Mabel, 87; Consignee, 80; Black Pants, 70; Bettina, 70.

Fifth race, one mile and three-sixteenths—Germanic, 98 pounds; B. T., 97; Vice Regent, 108; Gladstone, 107; Hamlet, 111; Jack Brady, 111; Oro, 113.

FAVORITES CAPTURE THE PURSES.

A Small Crowd Watches the First Choices Win on the West Side.

Despite the heavy rain shower, which made the track at the West Side sticky and a trifle heavy yesterday, it was a good day for backers, as four out of the five races were won by pronounced favorites. The attendance was small and the racing rather tame, as in each event the winners came under the wire without much effort. Annie Brown had no difficulty in landing the 2-year-old race, and her backers were never uneasy, but Burr Cooper beat Appomattox for the place, the last named running in the colors of the Chicago stable. Armiel, a 7 to 1 chance, made all the running in the second race and beat the favorite, Lizzie B., easily at the finish. There were only three starters for the big event, the Chapin & Gore Stakes, Wrestler being scratched. Robespierre was installed favorite, but at first the public did not seem inclined to back him and as good as even money could be got, and he even went to the post at as nice a price as 4 to 5. A great many fancied Jed, but he ran disappointingly and was out of it before a mile had been run. The race was really nothing but a gallop for the brother to Jacobin, as he led out after the first 100 yards and won in a canter, Gerhardy pulling him double nearly all the way. Wrestler, despite his defeat on Thursday, was made a warm favorite for the fourth race, and this time he did not disappoint his backers, as he won easily. There were only three starters in the last event and again the favorite had it all his own way, Ormie winning handily. The summaries:

First race, purse $400, of which $75 to second and $25 to third, for 2-year-olds, five furlongs.—Starters: Annie Brown, 115 pounds (Abbas); Appomattox, 118 (Gerhardy); Berndene, 105 (Magee); Burr Cooper, 111 (McCafferty); Sly Lisbon, 110 (Porter); Glen Rush, 105 (Rowe); Eccentric, 113 (Francis). Annie Brown won easily by one length, Burr Cooper second, two lengths in front of Appomattox. Time, 1:04¾.

Betting: Annie Brown, 2 to 1; Appomottox, 3 to 1; Berndene and Burr Cooper, 4 to 1 each; Eccentric, 8 to 1; others, 30 to 50 to 1.

Second race, selling, purse $400, of which $75 to second and $25 to third, one mile—Starters: Armiel, 80 pounds (Vignes); Lizzie B. 99 (McAuliffe); Vattell, 108 (De Long); Montpelier, 97 (Brown); Famous, 110 (Doggett); Waterbury, 93 (Anderson); Lulu Gieb, 76 (Graham); Hollywood, 97 (Lindry). Armiel won easily by two lengths, Lizzie B. second, half a length in front of Montpelier. Time, 1:47¾.

Betting: Lizzie B, 9 to 5; Vattell, 4 to 1; Famous, 6 to 1; Armiel, 7 to 1; Montpelier, 10 to 1; others 12 to 30 to 1.

Third race, Chapin & Gore Stakes, for 3-year-olds, entrance $10 each to accompany the nomination, $25 additional to start, $1,000 added, of which $150 to second, and $75 to third, mile and three-sixteenths—Starters: Robespierre, 127 pounds (Gerhardy); Redlight, 122 (Magee); Jed, 122 (Cochran). Robespierre won in a gallop by a length, Redlight second, three lengths in front of Jed. Time, 2:09.

Betting: Robespierre, 4 to 5; Jed, 5 to 2; Redlight, 4 to 1.

Fourth race, purse $400, of which $75 to second and $25 to third, for 3-year-olds and upwards, six furlongs—Starters: McMurtry, 95 pounds (Gardner); Daniel, 97 (De Long); Amelia, 95 (Doggett); Joe Wynne, 92 (Vignes); Lewis Clark, 110 (Abbus); Wrestler, 92 (Anderson). Wrestler won by a length, Lewis Clark second, half a length in front of Mc Murtry. Time—1:16¾.

Betting: Wrestler, 2 to 5; Lewis Clark, McMurtry, and Daniel, 4 to 1 each; Amelia, 15 to 1; Joe Wynee, 30 to 1.

Fifth race, purse $400, of which $75 to second and $25 to third, one mile—Starters: Ormie, 112 pounds (Morgan); Gracie J., 92 (Haggett); Miss Longford, 87 (Porter). Ormie won by six lengths, Gracie J. second one length in front of Miss Longford. Time, 1:50. Betting: Ormie, 9 to 10; Miss Longford, 2 to 1; Gracie J., 5 to 1.

Today's Program.

The card for today is one of the largest of the meeting and there are so many horses in the fourth and fifth races that they will probably be split, making seven events.

First race, 2-year-olds, five-eighths of a mile—Burr Cooper, 112 pounds; Ferryman, 118; Abby, 105; Drift, 105; Altair, 105; Woodbena, 115; Patrick, 112; Ben March, 115; Mitchell L., 118; Longalette, 105.

Second race, selling, one mile and seventy yards—Bonnie Annie, 97 pounds; Mountain, 98; Neva C., 103; Montpelier, 103; Later On, 93; Maggie B., 97; Charles Reed, 106; Ira E. Bride, 115; Texas Girl, 104; Jasper, 84.

Third race, handicap, one mile and a quarter—Al Farrow, 119 pounds; Insolence, 105; Lizzie B., 103; Vermont, 110; Big Three, 106.

Fourth race, selling, three-quarters of a mile—Amos A., 112 pounds; Kemp Dillard, 103; Kittie Brown, 101; Jim Jordan, 99; Only Dare, 104; Susie S., 107; Lida L., 99; Bessie Briggs, 88; Revenge, 101; Catherine B., 107; Thomas J. Rusk, 100; Fan King, 114; Morristown, 105; Reserve II., 101; Tom Stevens, 103; Jon Jon, 111; Dakota, 109; Miss Blonde, 106; Harambourе, 99; Good Day, 103; Donovan, 101; Memory, 95; Noonday, 111; Texas Girl, 103; Robin, 103.

Fifth race, selling, for maidens, five-eighths of a mile—Hunley S., 86 pounds; Pow-Wow, 84; Gaylord, 111; Rock, 107; Jackstaff, 101; Vedana, 92; William Henry, 108; Alfalera, 99; Council Platt, 107; Cleo Martin, 99; Honest Abe, 116; Mollie W., 86; Dr. Wiseman, 108; Imogene, 96; Wedgefield, 84; Mabel H., 93; Miss Ryan, 88; Valedictory, 90; Dora Thorne, 103; McGinty, 84; Claverhouse, 103.

Sixth race, steeplechase, short course—Evangeline, 155 pounds; Elphin, 178; Ralph B., 125; Heidelsheim, 118; Napoleon, 125.

Trotting at Cambridge City, Ind.

CAMBRIDGE CITY, Ind., June 13.—[Special.]—Fair weather today brought out a crowd of 4,000 people. The track was still heavy from yesterday's rain, which accounts for the slow time made. The summary:

2:35 trot:

James Eastman	1	1	1
Col. Darsey	3	2	2
Handicap	2	dwn	
Lillie C.	dis.		
Burdette	dis.		

Time—2:37; 2:38½; 2:45.

2:14 pace:

Bessemer	1	3	1	3	1
Doctor M.	3	1	2	1	2
Gray Harry	2	2	3	2	3

Time—2:30; 2:30; 2:27¼; 2:25¼; 2:24¼.

DETROIT'S TROTTING PROGRAM.

List of the Events and the Amount of the Prizes.

DETROIT, Mich., June 13.—The Detroit Driving Club has completed the program for the Blue Ribbon trotting meeting to be held July 22, 23, 24, and 25. Purses and stakes aggregating $50,000 will be given, which is nearly $20,000 more than was ever before offered at any trotting meeting in the world.

Five hundred dollars of the purse will be given to the winner of the fastest heat in each race if the time made is better than the minimum for the class and will stand as a record. Following are the classes. Entries will close July 7. Purses are for $2,000 each except where amount is noted:

First day—2:30 trotting, 2:18, 2:24; pacing, 2:15.

Second day—2:22 trotting, 2:15; Merchants and Manufacturers' guaranteed stakes of $10,000, 2:24 class, trotting (entries closed), 2:16½, 2:17; pacing, 2:14½.

Third day—2:18 trotting, 2:15.

The *Horseman's* Great Expectation Stake for 4-year-olds, about $9,500 (entries closed), 2:16; free-for-all pacing, Johnston barred, 2:11¾.

Fourth day—2:27 trotting, 2:18; free-for-all trotting purse, $3,000, with $1,000 if better than 2:13¾; 2:30 pacing, 2:13.

Three thousand dollars has been reserved for special purses to be announced hereafter.

The Sandown Meeting.

LONDON, June 13.—The first summer meeting of the Sandown Park Club opened today. The principal race on the program was for the Electric Stakes, a plate of 2,000 sovereigns, for 3-year-olds, winning penalties and non-winning allowances, five furlongs. It was won by Leopold de Rothschild's colt Lectantius, Chevalier Ginistrelli's filly Signorina second, Blundel Maple's filly Lightfoot third. There were five starters.

A Change in Belle Meade.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., June 13.—Gen. W. H. Jackson today purchased from Judge Howell E. Jackson his half-interest in the Belle Meade stud and is now sole owner of the famous breeding establishment. The terms are private.

The fall race meeting of the West Side Club will begin Tuesday, Oct. 28, and continue two weeks. In the event of favorable weather a supplemental meeting of two weeks will follow immediately at the close of the regular meeting.

FIELD DAY AT BELOIT COLLEGE.

The Records Not Up to Those of Previous Years—The Results.

BELOIT, Wis., June 13.—[Special.]—Rain when the program was half completed marred the enjoyments of the field-day exercises of Beloit College. The records this year are not up to last year's excepting in the standing broad jump. Summaries:

Putting the shot, 16 pounds—E. L. Shippee of Harvard, Ill.; distance, 32 feet.

Standing high jump—Lee Bont, Beloit; 4 feet 2 inches.

Running high jump—E. J. Evans, Cincinnati, D. H. Gitchell, Byron, Ill.; tie at 4 feet 11 inches.

Running broad jump—W. P. Behan, Chicago; 18 feet ½ inch.

One hundred yards dash—K. C. Murray, Beloit, 12 seconds.

Hop, step, and jump—Behan, 39 feet 9½ inches.

Sledge throwing—W. S. Musser, Beloit, 58 feet 2 inches.

Standing broad jump—Behan, 11 feet 5 inches.

Drop kick of foot-ball—161 feet 2 inches.

Wheelbarrow race—Shippee and G. R. Jenkins, class of '92.

Base running—K. C. Murray, Beloit, 15¼ seconds.

Hurdle race—T. J. Fisher, Sumpterville, Ala.

Ball-throwing—W. C. Helm, Rockford, 313 feet.

Egg race—won by Bont.

Lead frog—contested by seven members of four college classes; won by '91.

Rain caused the postponement of the other events on the program till tomorrow morning.

A good game of ball took place this afternoon between the College and City Club. The former winning the game.

COLLEGE BOAT-RACES.

Contests That Will Take Place on the Thames at New London.

NEW YORK, June 13.—[Special.]—The interest in the college eight-oared shell races which are to take place at New London is greater this year than almost ever before. They begin next week, and the last one will not be rowed until the last day of this month. The colleges that will have crews on the Thames are Yale, Harvard, Columbia, Cornell, and the University of Pennsylvania. The first race, which will be the one between the Harvard and Columbia freshmen, will be two miles, and although the date has not been finally fixed it will in all probability be the 20th or 21st insts.

The second race, which is also two miles, will be between the freshmen crews of Yale, Columbia, and Cornell. This race will be rowed the 24th inst. The next race will be the Yale-Harvard 'Varsity four-mile race, which takes place the 27th. The Columbia-Cornell-University of Pennsylvania three-mile 'Varsity race will probably be rowed the last day of June or the first of July. The exact date of this race has not yet been set.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., June 13.—This afternoon the Yale crew took their last practice pull on New Haven Harbor, and tomorrow will pack up their traps and set out for New London to stir up the waters of the Thames in practice for the great struggle with Harvard, which will take place a fortnight from today. The men are in excellent condition, with perhaps the exception of Hartwell, who has been a little indisposed, but who may now be called all right. Thompson will hold the tiller ropes and the boys are pleased with that, but they are sorry that "Bob" Cook cannot reach New London until a week from Monday, the 23d, and it will give him but very little time to overhaul the crew.

For the Cricket Championship.

Two matches will be decided today in the cricket contest, one between the Wanderers and St. George's clubs, the other between the Garfields and Chicagos. Strong teams are announced by each, a close finish being confidently predicted. None of the contestants dare to make light of their adversaries. Wickets will be pitched at 2:15 p. m. on the Wanderers' and Chicagos' grounds respectively.

Chicagos.	*Garfield.*
E. R. Ogden, Captain,	Mills,
C. P. Ogden,	Pearl,
Keenan,	Ryan,
Shaw,	Jaffray,
Griscom,	Cook,
Goodyer,	Prosser,
Davis,	Agar,
Fisher,	Shaw,
Childs,	Clark,
F. F. Kelly,	Jefferson,
F. R. Kelly,	Rodger.
Griswold.	
Wanderers.	*St. Georges.*
Self, Captain,	H. Taylor, Captain,
Fraser,	W. Howell,
Danby,	F. G. Howell,
Bellew,	Davies,
Edwards,	Thompson,
Rev. Phillips,	Tuffield,
Beach,	Dethier,
Lennon,	Kemp,
Rothwell,	Mundel,
Dunn,	Anderson,
McCullagh.	Lewis.

The second elevens of the same clubs meet in their contest for the President's cup, the Garfields having for their opponents the Chicagos on the West Side, while the Wanderers' juniors travel over to the North Side ground of the St. Georges. Great interest is being manifested in this junior competition as likely to bring forth young talent for future service. Following are the teams selected so far as known:

Chicago.	*Garfield.*
Prosser.	Watson.
Dunn.	Cruickshanks.
Browning.	Le May.
Jackson.	M. H. Gardner.
Richardson.	J. Minnick.
Foster.	T. Minnick.
Clarke.	Nixon.
Teagle.	Robinson.
Kemp.	H. Kent.
Fairfax.	A. Shaw.
Redpath.	Haseltine.
Wanderers.	*St. Georges.*
Keswick, captain.	Snilmot, captain.
Sansome.	Tretheway.
F. Phillips.	Reynolds.
Massman.	Bullen.
J. Warriner.	McNair.
M. Warriner.	Giveen.
R. Atkinson.	Telling.
W. Atkinson.	Jenkins.
Shelton.	Stevenson.
Wilson.	Broadfoot.
Curteen.	Piggott.
Porter.	

Athletics at Ogden Hall.

At Ogden Hall tonight there will be an athletic entertainment under the charge of Bill Richards. There will be sparring by J. Mallatto and Dan Hearty, J. O'Brien and M. Griffen, Tom Sheridan and an unknown, Billy Brennan and others. A good program has been prepared.

Off for Detroit.

The Western championship meeting of the Amateur Athletic Union will be held at Detroit today. There has been quite a large entry list and the games promise to be a success. The Wanderers have sent a team to compete. Skillinger will run in the sprints, and as he is in grand form this spring he will no doubt render a good account of himself. Gauss will run in the hurdles, Otto Hassel will compete in the walk, and Riddle will throw the weights and do the high jump. This quartet should bring back some prizes.

An Offer to Kilrain and Smith.

NEW YORK, June 13.—A dispatch was received today from the Golden Gate Athletic Club, San Francisco, offering a $8,000 purse for a finish glove contest between Kilrain and Ed Smith of Denver, the battle to take place in September. The same dispatch says Jackson is becoming restless and that if Sullivan does not ratify a match soon Jackson will leave for Australia.

Today's Yale-Princeton Game.

NEW YORK, June 13.—[Special.]—The Yale and Princeton nines will take the field at Brotherhood Park for Saturday's great game in this fashion:

Princeton—Durrell, 2b.; Payne, l. f.; Watts, 3b.; Knickerbocker, ss.; Dala, 1b.; Brokaw, c.; McMillan, r. f.; Young, p.; Brown, c. f.

Yale—Stagg, p.; Calhoun, 2b.; McBride, 1b.; Dalzell, c. f.; McClurg, ss.; Poole, c.; Cushing, r. f.; McClintock, l. f.; Owsley, 3b.

Umpires—Quinn and Pierce.

"Many a Mickle Makes a Muckle."

Man wants but little here below,
For years we've heard the poet sing;
But from plain prose of life we know
He wants a little of everything.
—*Puck.*

REVENGE ON HIS CAPTAIN

AN ALIEN MATE WHEN DISCHARGED FILES HIS COMPLAINT.

Collector Clark Hears Both Sides of the Trouble and Sends the Two Statements to Washington—The Statutes Against Aliens Serving as Boats' Officers to Be Strictly Enforced—Efforts to Save the W. J. Averill—McDougal to Build Twenty Whale-Shaped Boats a Year.

Collector Clark was called upon yesterday to decide a question of veracity between Capt. Jacob Fritz of the schooner Champion and Felix Brennan, who had been his mate. The charge was that an alien had served as mate of the Champion and that under the statutes of the United States the boat should pay some $250 of a fine.

Capt. Fritz testified that when he hired Brennan May 5 last Brennan had said he was a citizen. Brennan had sailed with him three years ago, and he had no doubt the man was a citizen.

Brennan was then called in and testified that when he shipped on the Champion he had told Capt. Fritz that he was not a citizen, but the Captain had told him to keep quiet, and that a little swearing of the proper kind would make it all right if the boat was hauled up.

"You were considerable of a greenhorn when you first sailed with Fritz," was asked Brennan.

"I dunno," Brennan replied, greatly irritated. "I had been in this country three months."

"Can I ask Brennan a question?" the Captain asked.

"Certainly," said the collector, but he changed his mind the next minute when he saw that the question of veracity was about to be settled by a knockdown and drag-out. Instead of that easy solution, the Collector sent both statements to the Treasury Department at Washington.

Brennan was discharged for "rushing the growler," as Capt. Fritz said Thursday. To get even he at once filed his complaint at the Custom House.

"It is difficult to fasten a case of this kind on a vessel," said Collector Clark afterward, "but we intend to run down all that we are able to. Statutes against the employment of aliens as officers of American boats are strict, yet I understand their violation is frequent."

No Money in Package Freight.

The Ogdensburg Transit company (Central Vermont Line) and the Union Line followed the Anchor and Western Transit Lines in reducing through lake and rail rates 2½ cents all around yesterday. At the low rates there will probably be no great scramble for package freight, as two cents on corn to Buffalo pays the boats much better, when time and cost of handling are taken into account. It is charged the Union Line had been taking flour at 15 cents to New York for a week. It is also said that the Lehigh Valley has over 8,000 tons of package freight in its warehouse at Milwaukee, and the house became so filled that its floors collapsed, letting some of the stuff into the basement. The other lines are taking little or no package freight at Milwaukee.

Plenty of rumors are current that the through lake and rail rates on grain were not to be advanced the 20th inst., and there seems some doubt as to the ability of the lines to force the advance against the low all-rail rates. Agents claimed, however, that the new tariffs would be lived up to.

Whaleshaped Boats by the Dozen.

WEST SUPERIOR, Wis., June 13.—[Special.]—The removal of the machinery of the McDougal shipyard from Duluth to Superior has been commenced, and as rapidly as the work on the steel barge 107 is completed the entire outfit will be transferred to Superior and merged with the great shipbuilding plant now known as the American Steel Barge company. The 107 will be the last McDougal whaleback to be built in Duluth.

Capt. McDougal states that six completed vessels will be launched from the new yard before navigation closes. The 108 and 110 will be steamers. Plans for inclosing a number of the docks with truss roofs and movable sides so as to protect the work and workmen during the winter months have been decided on. Twenty steel barges per annum will be built.

Coal Rates Now Advancing.

Grain freights were in better shape all around yesterday, except for Georgian Bay, than for a month. Everything offered was taken at two cents on corn to Buffalo, and the through shipments were about equally divided to seaboard points.

BUFFALO, N. Y., June 13.—Coal freights were quiet and strong. An advance of five cents was paid to the head of Lake Superior, but other rates were unchanged. Tonnage was in insufficient supply to meet the demand.

CLEVELAND, O., June 13.—Coal rates are firm. Fifty cents was offered from Toledo to the head of Lake Superior. Ore rates are unchanged, but the market is in better condition than it has been for some time.

Trying to Save the W. J. Averill.

Dispatches from the Captain of the Ogdensburg liner W. J. Averill, ashore on South Manitou Island, stated grain was being jettisoned, and the steamer would soon be released. The tugs Swain and Favorite from Cheboygan and two steamers are assisting. The Averill's deck load consisted of 150 tons of flour and feed, all of which has been thrown overboard. It was worth $5,000. The most serious loss is 1,200 pounds of machinery for the new elevator at Ogdensburg, which will take time to replace.

Nautical Notes.

W. A. Haugh was appointed solicitor of the Lehigh Valley Line, vice G. G. Mercher, resigned.

E. W. Heath is building for H. O. Wilson at Benton Harbor a pleasure steamer, to be named the Tramp when launched next week.

Grain, Coal, and Ore Charters.

CLEVELAND—D. M. Wilson, Manitowoc, ore, Ashland to Ohio ports, $1.20; R. D. Palmer, Frank Perew, ore, Marquette to Ohio ports, $1.10; John B. Noyes, ore, from Escanaba.

BUFFALO—For coal—Northern Wave, Superior, 40 cents; Vanderbilt, Gladstone, on contract; J. B. Merrill, Gladstone, 50 cents; Elvina, Milwaukee, 60 cents; the Omaha's rate to Marquette is 45 cents, first charter of the season for that port.

CHICAGO—To Ogdensburg: D. J. Foley, American Union, corn at 8¼ cents and 6¼ cents to Montreal. To Buffalo: Hecla, Tacoma, Cayuga, Milwaukee, corn. To Erie: Conemaugh, Susquehanna, corn for Philadelphia at 6¼ cents; R. A. Packer, oats, at 5¼ cents to New York. To Georgian Bay: Elgin, Flying Cloud, oats at 1¼ cents. Total capacity—Corn, 508,000 bushels; oats, 119,000 bushels.

Vessel Movements of June 13.

KINGSTON—Cleared—Rosedale, Chicago.

CLEVELAND—Cleared—R. E. Schuck, coal, Milwaukee.

ERIE—Cleared—Clement, Sheboygan; Maria Martin, Rhoda Emily, Angus Smith, Chicago, all coal.

MANISTEE—Arrived—Simpson, Joys, City of Toledo, Naghtin, Lucky, Bock. Sailed—S. Mears, Hall, Tonawanda.

MUSKEGON—Cleared—Forrest, Annie F. Morse, Eliza, H. R. Johnson, Rouse Simmons, Jessie Martin, Chicago; Doak, Pullman.

SOUTH CHICAGO—Arrived—J. Murrell, Kate Lyons. Sailed—Minnesota, R. P. Flower, F. and P. M. No. 1, H. R. Richmond, Delos De Wolf.

MINORVILLE—Down—Boscobel, W. G. Goodman, Ellen Williams. Up—Thomas Smith, Butcher Boy, Bertha Barnes, D. W. Powers.

BUFFALO—Arrived—Chemung, Commodore, Viking, M. W. Page. Cleared—With sundries—Portage, Chicago. With coal—Britannic, Lizzie Law, Chicago.

PORT HURON—Down—Wolf, 2 p. m.; Vance, 3; Sophie, 3:20; Gladstone, 3:50; Street, 5. Up—A. E. Wright, 10:20 last night; Minneapolis, San Diego, Redwing, 11:20; Oregon, Foster, 12:30 a. m.; Albany, Mott, 3; Egan, 6; Florida, 9:40; Rochester, 1 p. m.

Later—Down—Wissahickon, 6:30. Up—Houghton, 9.

DETROIT—Up—Houghton, H. G. Cleveland, 1:10 p. m.; Mary Lyon, Gerlach, Montcalm, 2; Conestoga, 3:40; Henry Packer, 5. Down—Vail, 6 a. m.; Jewett, 8; Denver, 9:30; Quickstep, Houghton, 1:10 p. m.; Wilbur, 1:40; Roby, 1:50; Charles Eddy and consort, 2:40; Saranac, 3:30; Tioga, 3:50; Hudson, 5.

Later—Up—Wilson, Manitowoc, 7. Down—Alaska, 7; Wolf, 8.

ESCANABA—Arrived—D. Stewart, Lansing, Pontiac, Veronica, Cora. Sailed—Pensaukee, Oswego; Reddington, Davidson, John Eddy, Shaw, Veronica, Pontiac, Erie; Merrimac, Massachusetts, Manhattan, Chicago; Danforth, Itasca, Buffalo; William Chisholm, Lansing, Cleveland; Boyce, McGregor, Corona, Ashtabula; Castalia, Fairport.

SAULT STE. MARIE—Up—F. L. Vance, 9 last night; Arnold, Checotah, Manola, 6:40 a. m.; Northern Queen, 8; Colorado, 9:10; Colonial, 11:30; Leland, Perew, 3 p. m.; Elphicke, 4; M. T. Green, City of the Straits, Donaldson, Gebhart, 5:20; Elfinmere, Wadena, 6:30; Farwell, Rutter, 7:30. Down—Melbourne, Ashland, 8:10 last night; Sheldon, Ely, Spokane, 8; Aurora, Yosemite, Josephine, Ryan, 11; Raleigh, Adams, 11:40; Ranney, Martin, 1:15 a. m.; Edwards, Golden Age, 3:20; Charles Foster, Ira Owen, 5; Siberia, 6; Armenia, Cuba, 7; Sparta, Sumatra, Idaho, Oceanica, 11; Fedora, 12:40 p. m.; Alpena, Cornell, Cahoon, Bliss, 1:40; North Star, 3:30; Olympia, 4:30; Campana, 5:40; Nixon, Churchill, 8.

MACKINAW CITY—Down—Arizona, Plymouth, 9:30 last night; Cumberland and consort, 12; Helena, Juniata, 4 a. m.; Newburgh, 5; Buffalo, New York, 7; Lehigh, 9; Arabia, 11:15; Burnham, Skylark, 12:40 p. m.; Davidson, 1; Oswego, Burton, Wells, 2; Lackawanna, 3:15; Pringle and consorts, 6:40. Up—Castalia, 11 last night; Cayuga, 11:30; Conemaugh, 11:40; Burt, Rounds, Chicago, 5:20 a. m.; Wyoming, 6:50; Harlem, Lyon, 10:30; Favorite, 12; Progress, Georger, 12:40 p. m.; Swain, 2; Ira Owen, 3:30; Susquehanna, 3:40. Wind west, light.

Later—Down—Peerless, 7:30; William Chisholm, 7:40; Corona, 8:20; Parks Foster, 8:30. Up—Frontenac, 7; Charlevoix, 7:30; Roumania, 8:30. Wind northwest, light; clear.

Port of Chicago.

Arrived with lumber—Robert Holland, Annie Sherwood, O. M. Stevenson, Iver Lawson, Jessie Phillips, Lily E., Hume, Live Oak, Waneetee, M. S. Packard, Mercury, Mars, Clipper City, L. M. Davis, Evaline, G. M. Filer. With sundries—Scranton, City of Racine, Muskegon. With salt—Rand, Manistee. With coal—Keystone, Erie. J. G. Masters, Charlotte. Light—Pasadena, Milwaukee. With gravel—Ferry, South Manitou Island; A. P. Nichols, Snow Island.

Cleared light—Suit, Manistee; Westover, Sturgeon River; St. Joseph, Conway's Landing; Robert Holland, Washburn; R. A. Seymour, Pierport; H. Sherwood, Washburn; Iver Lawson, Menominee; J. G. Masters, Erie; L. M. Davis, Manistique; Jessie Phillips, Ford River; Maj. Ferry, South Manitou Island; J. L. Boyce, Garden Bay; A. P. Nichols, Snow Island; Lilly E., Traverse Bay; T. Hume, Sheboygan; Mars, Mercury, Live Oak, Ludington; Ada Medora, Maggie Dall, Sturgeon Bay; Clipper City, Muskegon; S. J. Luff, Port Huron. With sundries—George Dunbar, Riechie's Pier. With grain—Clarion, Nebraska, Seneca, Tacoma, Buffalo; May Durr, Midland; Alma Munro, Montreal; S. S. Wilhelm, Kingston; John Miner, Collingwood; Flying Cloud, J. L. McLaren, Port Huron; Homer, Kingston; Champion, Buffalo.

WANT TO BE APPRAISERS.

FORTY NAMES UNDER CONSIDERATION FOR THE NEW PLACES.

Assistant Secretary Tichenor and Charles Ham of Chicago May Be Given Places on the General Board—Report of the Committee Appointed to Investigate the Workings of the Civil Service Commission—Proceedings in Congress.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 13.—[Special.]—A good deal of nonsense has been printed about the alleged 1,000 applicants for positions as General Appraisers under the new Customs Administrative bill. Possibly forty names are under consideration from which the nine General Appraisers will be selected. The four present General Appraisers—at Baltimore, Boston, New York, and Philadelphia—who are legislated out of office, are all candidates for appointment, and one or two of them may be taken. The West will probably get two members of the general board. The indications point strongly to Assistant Secretary Tichenor as one of these, though he will not be credited to Chicago, which is his legal residence, but will be appointed at large. On this account Charlie Ham's friends are hopeful that he will be the Chicago appointee, and a good many circumstances encourage them. Mr. Tichenor himself is a warm supporter of Mr. Ham. The latter was a good deal surprised today to find himself described in a number of Eastern papers as a Democrat, possibly because he used to be a law partner of Chief Justice Fuller. Other leading Western candidates besides Mr. Ham are Solicitor Hepburn of Iowa and Chief Special Agent Tingle of Indiana. Should a Democrat be taken from the West ex-Appraiser Hoyne might stand some show.

Considering Appropriation Bills.

The House, after the reading of the journal, went into Committee of the Whole on the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill.

Mr. Cannon said that the total amount of appropriations carried by the measure was in round numbers $28,000,000. This was $10,000,000 less than the regular estimate and $18,000,000 less than the regular and special estimates. The Sundry Civil law for the current year provided for an expenditure of $35,000,000. The apparent excess in this bill was largely more than accounted for by certain extraordinary items. Fourteen regular appropriation bills as reported to the House aggregated an expenditure of $306,000,000, showing an excess of $35,000,000 over the appropriations for the current year. This excess was nearly all accounted for in three bills—Pension, $18,000,000; Post-Office, $12,000,000; and Naval, $2,160,000. The other $3,000,000 resulted from the expansion incident to the growth of the country. The only appropriation bill not reported to the House was the General Deficiency bill, and this would be reported before the close of the fiscal year. There were pending the Sundry Civil and Indian bills. In the Senate Committee on Appropriations were the Agricultural, Diplomatic, and Post-Office bills, and in the Senate Committee on Commerce the River and Harbor bill. Pending in the Senate was the Legislative bill. The Fortification bill had passed both Houses with Senate amendments. The District of Columbia, Naval, and Pension bills were in conference. The Army and Military Academy bills were in the hands of the President. This was a favorable showing compared with the condition of the bills two years ago.

The following amendments to the Sundry Civil bill were adopted:

Appropriating $30,000 for a public building at Cedar Rapids, Ia.; appropriating $10,000 for an elevator in the public building at Peoria, Ill.; increasing from $35,000 to $40,000 the appropriation for the public building at Winona, Minn.

Mr. Goodnight of Kentucky moved to strike out the clause making an appropriation for the irrigation survey.

After debate Mr. Goodnight's motion was rejected—45 to 67.

Without completing the consideration of the bill the committee rose and the House took a recess, the evening session to be for the consideration of private pension bills.

Valentine Is Sergeant-at-Arms.

In the Senate—The resolution offered yesterday by Mr. Edmunds appointing Edward K. Valentine Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate was taken up and agreed to.

Mr. Paddock said he had received several telegrams from Montana in regard to outrages by the Cheyenne Indians in that State, and asked the Chairman of the Committee on Indian Affairs whether any action had been taken by that committee in relation to the matter.

Mr. Dawes failed to respond to the question, but on the suggestion of Mr. Plumb that there were only a few hours left for the discussion of the Silver bill the matter was allowed to go over until tomorrow.

It was agreed by unanimous consent that the Senate Silver bill should be laid on the table; the House bill as amended by the Finance Committee substituted for it, and the general debate extended till 3 o'clock Monday, the session tomorrow, however, to be for the consideration of bills on the calendar.

Discussing the Silver bill Mr. Stewart said: "If the Secretary of the Treasury had bought $4,000,000 worth of silver a month instead of $2,000,000 we not only would have had a double standard, but silver would be on a parity with gold. The present law would be good enough for me if its spirit was carried out."

Mr. Blair—Would the present law, if executed to its maximum, be better than any of the pending measures?

Mr. Stewart—Yes; better than any of them.

After a brief executive session the Senate adjourned.

Report on the Civil-Service Commission.

The House Committee on Reform in the Civil Service, which during the present session of Congress conducted an investigation into the charges filed against the Civil-Service Commission, held a meeting today and finally agreed upon the report which will be presented to the House. It is said it has been signed by all the members of the committee except two—Messrs. Stone and Anderson. In concluding its report the committee says:

With regard to the conduct of the Civil-Service Commissioners in the matters submitted to your committee, we find, first, that Commissioners Roosevelt and Thompson have discharged their duties with entire fidelity and integrity; second, that the official conduct of Commissioner Lyman has been characterized by laxity of discipline in the administration of the affairs of the commission, and is, therefore, censurable. Your committee will proceed at once to investigate the workings of the system and present a subsequent report when said investigation shall have been completed, together with a report of their conclusion. It is proper to say that the investigation of the alleged irregularities in the Milwaukee Post-Office, conducted by Doyle and Webster, disclosed an utter disregard of the Civil Service law in this office. The failure to submit the result of that investigation to the President indicates either a disinclination to discharge an obvious duty or a fear that such a report would subject the Commissioners to censure. If the former, it argues unfitness for the position; if the latter, it shows the administration of the commission to have been unworthy of public confidence.

Says Blaine Does Not Approve.

Bishop Oberly of the *Critic* declares that Secretary Blaine does not approve the policy of his party in Congress. What the Bishop doesn't know about the views of the Secretary of State would fill several large-sized volumes. According to the newspaper in question Mr. Blaine said to a Senator last night that the Republican party in the House was adopting a course which was all wrong and which would if persisted in lead to overwhelming defeat at the polls. Mr. Blaine's first objection was directed against the bounty of two cents a pound on sugar incorporated in the McKinley Tariff bill. He said he failed to understand what had influenced the gentlemen who prepared the bill to include this proposition. "What are we going to pay it with?" he inquired. He thought the cotton planters of the South or the wheat growers of the North had precisely the same right to demand and receive a bounty on their crops as the sugar planters. He bewailed the tendency toward paternal socialism which appears to be spreading among certain classes of the people and thought it should be nipped in the bud.

Physicians Enter a Protest.

A memorial signed by numerous physicians of general repute in their profession, protesting against the duty imposed by the McKinley bill on mineral waters, was presented in the Senate today by Mr. Carlisle.

Judge Gest Has Been Busy.

Judge Gest of the Rock Island district has managed to do a good deal for his constituents this session. He has got the Senate bill for a $75,000 building at Rock Island reported favorably and in a good place on the calendar. He has also on the calendar in a favorable report the bill to establish a port of delivery at Rock Island. The Judge had a good deal to do with the Hennepin appropriation of $500,000 in the River and Harbor bill, which went through the House all right and bids fair to run the gantlet of the Senate. A provision in the same bill is for a Government survey with a view to removing the sandbar at Warsaw. Judge Gest has also got through a number of private pension and other bills for his constituents.

Charges Against Mr. Springer.

Hyland C. Kirk of New York State, who accosted Mr. Springer at the door of the House a few days ago and intimated that he had evidence of an improper motive on the part of Springer in fighting his claim, has handed to Speaker Reed an affidavit sworn to by himself which explains what he meant. Kirk in his affidavit says:

Mr. Springer as Chairman of the Committee on Claims in a former Congress was one of the first persons consulted about the claim, and he seemed entirely favorable to the passage of a bill for our relief. He said on one occasion that we were clearly entitled to not less than $225,000 for the use of this stamp. He suggested and in part drew a bill (Forty-ninth Congress, House bill 3,567), which was introduced by Mr. Davenport, authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to pay the claimants "a royalty for the use of the invention." Kirk says that while the matter was pending before Mr. Springer's committee he met him one day in the hallway near the committee-room and said: "See here, Kirk, this is a speculative matter of yours; if you expect favorable action you must see my clerk."

"Very well," I said, and went in to see the clerk. The clerk's name was Jones, and I have always regarded him as a conscientious young man, though he would swear. I told him what the Chairman of the committee had said and asked him to tell me frankly what I was expected to do, as I was ready and willing to do anything that was right and proper in the case. Jones looked up, and, to my surprise said: "Did Springer tell you that?—the ——— robber. I'm getting sick and tired of the whole cut-throat business and I will have nothing to do with it."

Afterward I was met by a man whom I had frequently seen in company with Congressman Springer and with whom I had casually spoken before. "Mr. Kirk," said he, "I want to give you a pointer. I come direct from Bill Springer, and if you want to get your bill through there is just one way." After a conversation of some minutes, in which I tried to get his meaning, he said: "You must pay me $500 and it will pass; if you do not pay that amount it will not pass." "Very well," I said, "it will not pass then, for I shall not pay you $500."

Mr. Springer stated this evening that he had not seen the affidavit of Kirk, and when given an outline of the charges contained in it he indignantly pronounced the whole story false. He said he had regarded the claim as a bad one from the first time he had investigated it, and had opposed it in committee and on the floor of the House.

No Increase in the Sugar Duty.

The sugar schedule in the McKinley bill has not been raised. This is the word given out tonight by members of the Finance committee who have been resisting the scheme of the sugar trust to make cat's-paws of the so-called "independent" refiners and secure an increase of the duty as well as a change of the free line back from 16 to 13. If this point had been carried the free sugar provision of the bill wouldn't have counted for much, but the majority in the Finance committee has so far been firm and the signs are promising that it will remain so. The Democratic members would like nothing better than to get one or two Republicans to go with them in fixing the sugar duties about as was done for the benefit of the trust in the Mills bill. The free sugar provision in the bill is almost the only thing that they fear. The time now fixed for reporting the bill is next Wednesday. It is current gossip that Senator Allison won't take charge of the bill in the Senate as he did two years ago. This is not because of any necessity of catering to Senator Morrill's vanity or Senator Sherman's whims, but because the Iowa Senator doesn't want to be held responsible for many provisions in the bill.

After a Big Contract.

The award of the contract for the construction of the 8,100-ton armored cruiser was one of the questions considered at today's Cabinet meeting. The appropriation for this vessel is $3,500,000. There are but two competitors for the work, the Union Iron Works of San Francisco and Cramp & Co. of Philadelphia, and each is working hard to secure the contract. The Union Iron Works made the lowest bid on the plans prepared by the Navy Department, while the Cramps made the lowest bid for the ship under modified department plans. The matter will be settled in a few days.

Want Holabird's Place.

Monday next Quartermaster-General Holabird will have reached the age of 64 years, and, in accordance with the law, will be relegated to the retired list. If the rule of seniority is to be followed the appointment will rest between Cols. Tompkins and Bingham, the two senior officers of the department.

WHAT IS GOING ON IN MILWAUKEE.

Capt. Oertling's Version of the Accident to the Fishing Sloop Seabird.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., June 13.—[Special.]—The Deputy Marshal sent to Racine last night to arrest Capt. Herman Oertling of the schooner Fearless on a charge of manslaughter on the high seas returned this morning with Capt. Oertling, who promptly gave bonds of $10,000 for his appearance in court. His preliminary examination will take place before United States Commissioner Bloodgood tomorrow. No other arrests were made, as Capt. Oertling admits that he himself was at the wheel of the schooner Fearless when it ran down the fishing sloop Seabird off this port yesterday and caused the drowning of her owner, Charles Reunpferd. Capt. Oertling's story differs materially from that of Charles Tessler, the other occupant of the Seabird, who swore out the warrant against him. He says that he was too close on the Seabird when he saw her through the fog to avoid a collision, and called out to the men on the Seabird: "Boys, look out; I am going to take the mast out of you." A moment later and the boom of the Fearless struck the Seabird's mast and capsized her. As soon as possible Capt. Oertling says he had his yawl lowered and sent to the rescue, but Reunpferd had already been drowned. Capt. Oertling is an old Milwaukeean, and his intimate friends do not believe that he intentionally ran down the Seabird.

A stranger presenting a card with the name Elmer E. Peck, Chicago, and the letters "A. P. A." on the back called on W. J. Kershaw, a Milwaukee attorney, today. "Are you not a member of the Sons of Veterans?" inquired the stranger. Mr. Kershaw admitted that he was. "How does your order stand in regard to the school question?" the inquisitive stranger continued. Mr. Kershaw intimated that he did not know that the order as such has taken any particular stand on this question. Then Mr. Peck unfolded a startling scheme for the reformation of the world in general and the United States in particular. It appears, according to him, that the country is going to the demnition bowwows on account of the influence of the Roman Catholic Church and the presence of so many foreigners. This terrible state of things can only be remedied by suppressing altogether the Roman Church, by sending all children to the public schools, and by preventing foreigners from becoming naturalized until they have been in this country twenty-one years at the least. In order to reach these noble ends, Mr. Peck said, a secret organization had been formed in Chicago. Here he pointed to the enigmatical letters on the back of his card, but when Kershaw asked him what these letters stood for he replied, with a look of horror, that an awful oath prevented him from divulging such weighty secrets. If Mr. Kershaw wanted to learn their meaning he should join the order and help in the sacred work of putting an end to the blasting influence of the Roman Church. Mr. Kershaw surprised his visitor by telling him that he was a Roman Catholic himself, whereupon the stranger took a sudden departure.

The annual convention of the Grand Grove of Wisconsin of the United Ancient Order of Druids opened here this morning. Today's session was devoted to receiving the reports of the officers. The present membership of the order in Wisconsin is 1,486, an increase of seventy-nine during the last year. Resolutions condemning the Bennett law will be discussed during the session.

Otto Duerr will have to stand trial for burglary. The young crook, whom Detective Schlike shot when he attempted to escape, is in a fair way to recover. The physicians in attendance say that Duerr will be on his feet in a few days and that if it were not for the danger of it he would be around today. Duerr will have to carry the bullet lodged in his back with him through the rest of his life, however. The physicians could not locate it.

Maj. George P. Traeumer, Commissioner of Public Works for the South Side, is confined to his home by a slight shock of paralysis. He has temporarily lost the use of his left leg, but his physicians assure him that he will soon be able to use it again.

The striking coopers will hold a meeting Monday to discuss the project of establishing a coöperative cooper shop. About 160 men are still out, and they say they can raise the money needed to establish the enterprise.

The new quarters of the Juneau Club on Jefferson street will be formally opened Saturday evening of next week. Gen. John C. Black of Illinois will deliver an address at the housewarming.

PLAN OF MINNESOTA FARMERS.

What the Alliance Proposes to Do in the Matter of Elections.

ST. PAUL, Minn., June 13.—[Special.]—The sentiment in favor of the election of Farmers' Alliance candidates to Congress has become so strong in Minnesota that it is exciting comment everywhere, and yesterday's nomination at Fergus Falls of Kittel Halvorsen to succeed Representative Comstock from the Fifth District is worthy of more than passing notice. The growth of the alliance has been tremendous of late, and its membership now reaches 40,000. Its purpose is to nominate its own Congressional candidates in the Second, Third, and Fifth Districts, to name Legislative candidates everywhere outside the cities, and to place a complete State ticket in the field. W. W. Erwin, the leading lawyer of Minnesota, who was a delegate to the convention in St. Paul this morning which named State delegates in favor of the reëlection of Gov. Merriam, was in Fergus Falls yesterday and expressed great surprise at the general uprising of the farmers. He said:

"In the Farmer's Alliance meeting held yesterday there were men who have been stanch Republicans all their lives, who have voted no other ticket, and who are now willing to give up all they possess to the work of the present movement. Men who have been dumb throughout all meetings they have attended before were on their feet and in earnest and eloquent speeches advanced their opinions in favor of establishing a new party and electing other than the men now holding the public offices. Men who were strong supporters of Representative Comstock at the last election stood up and denounced him in the strongest terms. Swedes, prominent among their own people, stood up and severely criticised Representative Lind, whom they helped to elect to office. The farmers have been oppressed by the system of wheat inspections, elevator combinations, and tariff iniquities, that they are rising almost to a man to battle against the monopolies. Republicans must heed the warning and meet the issue or they are lost."

Merriam Delegates Selected.

ST. PAUL, Minn., June 13.—[Special.]—The Republicans of Ramsey County (St. Paul) held the initial county convention for the selection of delegates to the State convention today. The twenty-seven men chosen are all for Merriam for Governor. Something of a commotion was created by the offering of a set of resolutions by Capt. Joseph Berger placing the St. Paul *Pioneer-Press* out of the party and appointing a committee of ten to establish a Republican paper in St. Paul within the next thirty days. The attack on the paper results from the fact that it opposed Col. Kiefer, the party candidate for Mayor, and raises its voice against the McKinley Tariff bill and the Silver bill. The resolutions were tabled.

Iron and Glass Manufacturers Alarmed.

PITTSBURG, Pa., June 13.—[Special.]—The iron and glass manufacturers living in the Twenty-third Congressional District have become alarmed at the Senate's attitude toward the McKinley bill. These manufacturers have been severe in their criticisms of Congressman Bayne and are endeavoring to secure the defeat of Col. William A. Stone, to whom Bayne last week gave his Congressional nomination. Today there were rumors that Col. Bayne was mad and would take no measures to prevent Senate changes in the metal and glass schedules unless the manufacturers affected showed more regard for his friend Stone. B. F. Jones and James A. Chambers are now in Washington looking after the two schedules.

Nominations at Portland, Ind.

PORTLAND, Ind., June 13.—[Special.]—The Democratic senatorial, legislative, and judicial conventions were held here today, resulting in the nomination of G. T. Whittaker Prosecuting-Attorney for the Twenty-sixth Judicial Circuit and A. J. Branstetter of this county as Representative from Jay and Adams Counties, and H. B. Smith of Hartford City as Senator from Jay, Adams, and Blackford Counties.

Gallatin County Republicans.

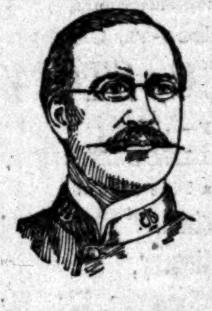
SHAWNEETOWN, Ill., June 13.—[Special.]—The Gallatin County Republican Convention nominated a full county ticket pledged to lower salaries. Thomas S. Ridgway, B. Temple, and W. S. Philips were chosen delegates to the State and judicial conventions and instructed for J. C. Willis of Massac County for State Treasurer. Delegates were also appointed to the Nineteenth District Republican Congressional Convention.

Nominated for Railroad Commissioner.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., June 13.—H. N. Hickman was nominated for Railroad Commissioner at 8 o'clock this morning on the seventh ballot, which resulted: Hickman, 287½; Harmon, 238½. Mr. Hickman lives in Stoddard County, and is a farmer. He is President of the State Farmers' and Laborers' Union and Alliances. After his nomination the convention adjourned sine die.

WILL MAKE MUSIC AT THE FAIR.

Gilmore's Celebrated Band Will Be a Chicago Feature in 1893.



P. S. GILMORE.

It has been practically settled that Patrick Sarsfield Gilmore will, with his band, form one of the attractions of the Columbian Exposition. At least, a proposition to that end has been made, and is viewed so favorably that its acceptance may be regarded as practically assured. It may not be generally known that Gilmore has some of the best blood of Ireland in his veins. He is a direct descendant of the Earl of Lucan (Patrick Sarsfield), who, in August, 1690, successfully defended Limerick, and compelled William III. to raise his siege of that city. Three years later the Earl was killed at the battle of Landen. The band leader was born in Dublin in 1829, and at the age of 18 had become so well known as a musician that when he came to Canada he joined the leading military band in the Dominion. Later, when he located in Boston, he built up a reputation so that no National affair was complete without Gilmore's band. During the war the band was attached to Nym's Battery, which was used up in the disastrous Red River campaign. Gilmore located in New Orleans at the close of the war, and gave his first peace jubilee in that city, followed by the Boston peace jubilee, events which are musically historical. Since that time his reputation has been maintained by tours at home and abroad. His plan of popularizing his concerts contribute to their success.

Origin of the Word "Hurrah."

What was the origin of the exclamation "hurrah?" There are few words still in use which can boast such a remote and widely extended prevalence as this. It is one of those interjections in which sound so echoes sense that men seem to have adopted it almost instinctively. In India and Ceylon the mahouts and attendants of baggage elephants cheer them along by a perpetual repetition of "Hur-re-re! Hur-re-re!" The Arabs and camel-drivers in Turkey, Palestine, and Egypt, encourage their animals to speed by shouting "Ar-re, ar-re!" The Moors in Spain drive their mules and horses with cries of "Arre!" In France the sportsman excites his hounds by his shouts of "Har-re, har-re!" The herdsman of Ireland and Scotland shout "Hurrish! Hurrish!" to the stock they are driving. It is evidently an exclamation common to many nations, and is probably a corruption of "Tur-aie" (Thor-aid), a battle-cry of the ancient Norsemen, who called upon Thor, the god of thunder, to aid them in their strifes.—*St. Louis Republic.*

Exemplified Proverbs.

A broiled quail on toast is worth a dozen in the bush.

"Hope is the poor man's bread," and charity sometimes butters it.

"One good turn deserves another," as the pancake said to the griddle.

"Beware of the dog" should be painted in large letters so that he who reads may run.

"Let him who merits bear the palm," said the boy when his mother whipped him for playing truant.

"Now let good digestion wait on appetite," murmured the goat as he chewed up the latest erotic novel.

When the tramp who had been loafing around the park all the morning was told by the policeman to "move on" he replied, "Half a loaf is better than none."—*Judge.*

A Retort in Anger.

"You needn't talk about keeping one's word," said a husband to his wife during a slight misunderstanding; "when I first asked you to marry me you declared you wouldn't marry the best man in the world."

"Well, I didn't!" snapped the wife.—*New York Sun.*

BLUE-BLOODED TROTTERS.

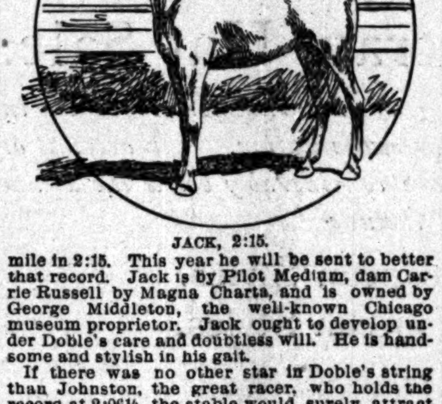
SOME OF THE HORSES THAT WILL MAKE RECORDS THIS YEAR.

The Fashionably Bred Steppers from California Will Soon Be Flying Around the Eastern Tracks Breaking Their Own and Other Records—List of the Noted Stables and the Strings of the Famous Trainers and Drivers of the Country.

Perhaps never before in the history of the trotting turf was there such an assembly of high class horses as could be seen at Terre Haute, Ind., last week. To the breeder, the owner, and the admirer of all that is fine in the trotter this was the Mecca, and a trip through the stables of Charles Marvin, Orin Hickok, Budd Doble, not to mention numerous others, was worth a long journey. Hundreds of horsemen made the journey, some coming from New York and Boston merely to get a peep at the kings and queens of the track, to see them move in their work, note their fine points, and make a study of the question of breeding. Here were to be found animals with yard-long pedigrees, whose blood was of the bluest in the stud book and whose gait as trotters came down through long lines of fashionable strains. Here also were the experimental breeds, animals with speed and form gained from thoroughbred sires and trotting dams. One could find here the best examples of every theory of raising trotters and by comparison determine which was best. It is not an exaggeration to say that upwards of $1,000,000 worth of grandly bred trotting stock was to be seen at the track any time during the week.

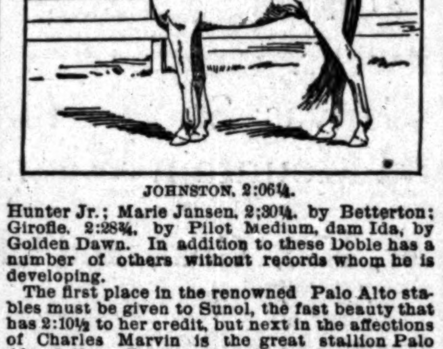
Most of the horses will not begin the season's campaigning until the grand circuit opens at Detroit next month. The cracks are being put in shape to go down the line from there, breaking records and winning new laurels. There are some as yet unknown horses that are expected to furnish surprises to the public. In fact it is an open secret that in the California contingent several youngsters and a lot of others that have already gained good marks in the record book will do some sensational work before the season ends. Just what these horses are expected to do is locked up tight in the breasts of the owners and trainers. The best of the lot can be found in the following list, about all of which will travel the grand circuit and battle for the valuable purses hung up by the various associations.

The mention of Budd Doble's name brings to mind the days of Dexter and Goldsmith Maid, and there are many who still talk in glowing terms of the time when he held the lines over these old representatives of speed and endurance. But Doble has others in his string as good as these. His skill has been called into requisition for the training of such capital performers as Jack, the gray ghost, who can do his mile in 2:15. This year he will be sent to better that record. Jack is by Pilot Medium, dam Carrie Russell by Magna Charta, and is owned by George Middleton, the well-known Chicago museum proprietor. Jack ought to develop under Doble's care and doubtless will. He is handsome and stylish in his gait.



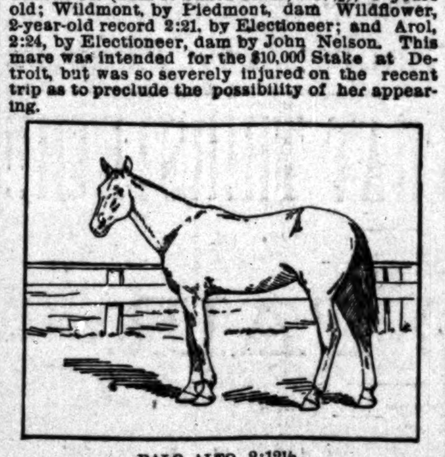
JACK, 2:15.

If there was no other star in Doble's string than Johnston, the great racer, who holds the record at 2:06¼, the stable would surely attract attention, but there are a dozen or more first-class ones that will be heard from. There are people who look to see Johnston put the pacing record down to 2:05 this year, and dwell with all the earnestness of positive conviction on the coming of the two minute horse. Not that Johnston will be the one, but he is the forerunner of a faster horse. That is the history of the horse world as it is of human progress. Something better must come, and why not the pacer or the trotter that can go a mile in 2:00. He is bound to come. Here are some of the Doble lot that will be seen this season on the first-class tracks of the country: Ed Annan, pacer, 2:16¼, by Dauntless, dam Bay Fanny, by Night-Hawk; Houri, 2:17, by Onward, dam Jessie Turner, by Mambrino Patchen; Lady B., 2:18¼, by Pilot Medium, dam Hattie Hoyer, by Bullion 6080; Reina, 2:22¼, by St. Arnaud, dam Mabel L., by Victor; Jimmy Temple, 2:23¼, pacer, by George Wilkes, dam Lady Patchen, by Mambrino Patchen; So Long, 2:24¼, by Erelong, dam Dalphine, by Harold; Grace Lee, 2:29¼, by Electioneer, dam Addie Lee (dam of Adair, 2:17¼), by Culver's Black Hawk; Pilot B., 2:29½, by Pilot Medium, dam Gipsey, by Tom Hunter Jr.; Marie Jansen, 2:30¼, by Betterton; Girofle, 2:28¾, by Pilot Medium, dam Ida, by Golden Dawn. In addition to these Doble has a number of others without records whom he is developing.



JOHNSTON, 2:06¼.

The first place in the renowned Palo Alto stables must be given to Sunol, the fast beauty that has 2:10½ to her credit, but next in the affections of Charles Marvin is the great stallion Palo Alto, 2:12¼. This is one of the handsomest-looking trotters now on the turf, and is sure to attract attention everywhere. The belief was expressed by Mr. Marvin that both Sunol and Palo Alto would reduce their records the coming season, and he intimated that a match between the great California mare and Axtell might come off somewhere along the circuit. His string, though small, is strictly first-class, as may be judged from the list: Palo Alto, 2:12¼, by Electioneer, dam Dame Winnie (dam of Gertrude Russell, 2:23½, and Big Jim, 2:23½), by Planet; Colma, by Electioneer, dam Sontag Mohawk (dam of Eros, 2:29¼; Sally Benton, 2:17¾; and Sport, 2:22¾), by Mohawk Chief; Gertrude Russell, 2:23½, full sister to Palo Alto, 2:12¼, who is to be sent against the two, three, and five mile records, she being endowed with remarkable powers of endurance; Amigo, 5-year-old stallion, by Electioneer, dam by Wildidle, no record; Electric Bell, full brother to St. Bel, Bell Boy, etc., by Electioneer, dam Beautiful Bells; 2-year-old, with no record; Navidad, bay gelding, by Whips, dam Lady Thorne Jr. (dam of Santa Claus, 2:17½), 4 years old; Wildmont, by Piedmont, dam Wildflower, 2-year-old record 2:21, by Electioneer; and Arol, 2:24, by Electioneer, dam by John Nelson. This mare was intended for the $10,000 Stake at Detroit, but was so severely injured on the recent trip as to preclude the possibility of her appearing.



PALO ALTO, 2:12½.

Orin Hickok has some fine performers in his string and he looks forward to a successful season. It is two years since Hickok appeared on Eastern tracks. The stable he brought across the Rocky Mountains with him is not large, but well selected, and there will have to be some trotting done to beat some of them when they are fit. At the head of the string is Adonis, 2:14, the great pacing winner of the coast last season. He is a big fellow and Hickok knows he can go better than his present mark. He is by Sydney, dam Venus. Next comes Alfred S., 2:18, by Elmo; Cubio, 2:27¼, by Electioneer; Monterey, by Electioneer; Prince Warwick, by Alcora, and a green pacer by Guy Wilkes, out of Lucy.

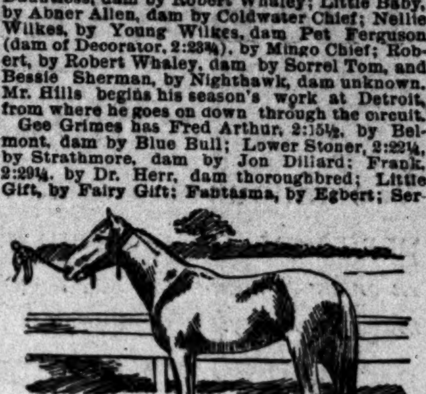
In the string of John Dickerson is Faustino, by Sydney. Last November, after Sunol, Palo Alto, and Regal Wilkes had knocked old Father Time out of the box, so to speak, this youngster took a last kick at the old man's sand glass, and it will probably be many moons before he gets it in the way of a yearling like Faustino was. At that time he took Von Arnim's record and beat it by three and one-half seconds, going a mile in 2:35. This is now the yearling stud record, and will stand for some time to come. As a 2-year-old this youngster excels anything seen in this part of the country. He is in great form, and in the hands of his trainer may be able to beat the 2:20¾ of Regal Wilkes and the 2:23 of Axtell as 2-year-olds. He is to try for it, anyway.

Of Axtell it is unnecessary to say much. His record and his history are too well known. It is unlikely that he will be trained this year. His owners have not given out any information, but his season in the stud being not yet over it is hardly likely that the great horse will be put in training to race. If he does it will be late in the season.

Other strings that may be expected to capture a good share of the money offered for trotters and pacers are as follows:

H. A. Hills, familiarly known as "Tink," has Hendryx, 2:18¾; Tariff, 2:21½; Adalene, 2:33¼, by Robert Whaley, dam by Oceana Chief; Waveland, 2:36½, by Waveland Chief; Free Trade, by Young Wilkes, dam by Sorrel Tom; Temperance, a full brother to Tariff; Andrew C., by Harlan, son of Dauntless, dam by Robert Whaley; Little Baby, by Abner Allen, dam by Coldwater Chief; Nellie Wilkes, by Young Wilkes, dam Pet Ferguson (dam of Decorator, 2:23¾), by Mingo Chief; Robert, by Robert Whaley, dam by Sorrel Tom, and Bessie Sherman, by Nighthawk, dam unknown. Mr. Hills begins his season's work at Detroit, from where he goes on down through the circuit.

Gee Grimes has Fred Arthur, 2:15½, by Belmont, dam by Blue Bull; Lower Stoner, 2:22¼, by Strathmore, dam by Jon Dillard; Frank, 2:29¼, by Dr. Herr, dam thoroughbred; Little Gift, by Fairy Gift; Fantasma, by Egbert; Seraph, by Blackwood, and Monogram, by Jerome Turner, dam Little Em, 2:18. These are all pacers. The trotters include Constantine, 2:28½, by Egbert; Merrilies, 2:28¼, by Dr. Herr; Joe Eastman, 2:36½, by Robert McGregor; Taliavara, 2:29½, by Happy Medium; Charley R., green horse, breeding unknown; Grady Wilkes, by Red Wilkes; Ross Yoko, 3:00, by Brown Wilkes, dam by Harold; Lola G., 2:00, by Monte Carlo, dam Jessie Hayes, by Edwin Forrest, and others.



FAUSTINO, 2:35 AS A YEARLING.

Rody Patterson has Edgewood, full brother to Glenview Belle, 3 year-old record 2:20½, by Nutwood, dam Melrose, by George Wilkes; McCullough, 2-year-old record 2:51, and who has shown a quarter in 37½, by Robert McGregor, dam Laura, by Joe Hooker; Lizzie Wilkes, 2:28¾, by George Wilkes, dam Laura, by Joe Hooker; Laurabel, 2:27¾, by Belmont, also out of Laura, and others.

"Morg" Leiby, a Chicago trainer and driver, will make the circuit with a good string of horses, among them being Fanny Belmont, by Belmont, dam by Scott's Hiatoga; Gracie J., by Happy Medium, dam by Tom Hal; Sir Pilot, by Pilot Medium, a promising 4-year-old; May Queen, who has a record of 2:40 as a 2-year-old, by Hamilton, dam by Lowell Chief; Travilla, chestnut mare, by Tramp, who has a pacing record of 2:24¾, is being trained to trot; Knight, 2:29½, by Pilot Medium, dam Daisy Dean, by Magna Charta; Called Back, by Mark Field, sire of Veritas 2:20¼, dam by Revenge.

Pearls of Truth.

The greatest luxury a man can allow himself is marriage.

Pleasure is the flower that fades; remembrance is the lasting perfume.

A great writer does not reveal himself here and there, but everywhere.

To learn to die is better than to study the ways of dying.

Why should sorrow be eternal? Men surely weary of pleasure; why should they not weary of pain?

By being contemptible we set men's minds to the tune of contempt.

That even a woman should be faultless . . . is an arrangement not permitted by nature, which assigns to us mental defects, as it awards to us headaches, illnesses, or death.

Self is the great anti-Christ and anti-God in the world, that sets itself up above all else.

Society is the master and man the servant.

Tolerance does not mark the progress of religion. It is the fatal sign of its decline.

Tomorrow is a satire on today and shows its weakness.

Illusion is brief; but repentance is long.

Love is not altogether a delirium, yet it has many points in common therewith. I call it rather a discerning of the infinite with the finite.

Every beginning is cheerful; the threshold is the place of expectation.

A beloved face cannot grow ugly, because not flesh and complexion, but expression, created love.

Opportunity has hair in front, but behind she is bald. If you seize her by the forelock you may hold her; but if suffered to escape, not Jupiter himself can catch her again.

Absence in its anxious longing and sense of vacancy is a foretaste of death.

Moral supremacy is the only one which leaves monuments, not ruins, behind it.

Simplicity of character is the natural results of profound thought.

Troubles, like babies, grow larger by nursing.

Men are women's plaything; women are the devil's.

He has half the deed done who has made a beginning.—*Truth.*

Signs of a Summer Rain.

"I knew it would rain," said the farmer's girl,
"When I looked at the morning glories,
For their bells have been open the whole day long,
And they're flowers that tell no stories."

"I knew it would rain," said the farmer's boy,
"Because of the cars—I could hear them,
Though so far away they rolled over the rails
As plainly as if I was near them."

"I knew it would rain," said the farmer's wife,
"For the sound of the wind was so hollow,
And when the wind's moaning and sighing that way
Why a rain-storm is certain to follow."

"I knew it would rain," said the farmer himself,
"For this reason—the old barnyard pump is
So damp that today it was not 'primed' at all,
And its gen'rally dry as a stump is."

"I knew it would rain," said the good grandmamma,
"When I saw our old tabby cat playing,
For when cats of her age like their own kittens play,
Look out for wet weather, I'm saying."

And so when the rain just at twilight came down,
And the wind, with a splash and dash, threw it
'Gainst the doors and the windows, each sign was recalled,
And every one said "There! I knew it."
—*Bessie G. Hart.*

Gen. Granger's Youthful Strategy.

One of Gen. Wood's stories of his classmate at West Point, the gallant Gordon Granger—who marched the Reserve Corps to the sound of battle Sunday afternoon at Chickamauga, reaching Horseshoe Ridge just in time to save Thomas' right flank from being turned and his forces driven from the field in utter rout—is worth retelling. The instruction at West Point includes the operation of reducing fortified positions by investment and siege. These operations occupied, theoretically, just forty days from the time the investment became complete, and each day had its special details and progress, calculated to such a mathematical nicety that on the fortieth day the beleaguered garrison had no recourse but to emulate Captain Scott's coon, and come down at once. The instructor was catechizing Cadet Granger on this point, and put the question as to what he should do in case he were in command of a garrison threatened with investment by a superior force. Without a moment's hesitation the embryo General replied: "I would march out and give the enemy possession, invest the works, and at the expiration of forty days bag his entire force!"—*Cincinnati Commercial Gazette.*

A Theory of Evolution.

Way back in those archaic days when time for man got ripe,
A tailless ape sat on a tree and smoked a penny pipe.
And as he smoked, lo! thought began. He knew that he enjoyed.
(Be not surprised at this. You see, that ape was anthropoid.)
Thus thought began, and thought is all that makes man a man;
So be it known that thus in smoke the human race began.
But mark how in a circle move all sublunary things.
Events, like smoke, resolve themselves into expanding rings;
And as the monkey's pipe made thought, and thought created man,
The cigarette shall take him back to just where he began.

His First Duty.

On the platform of a Michigan avenue car the other day was a man who insisted on talking politics, and to every one who got on he said:

"My fren', what ish our first duty as Americans? To purify politics, of course."

By and by he bumped up against an ice-cold passenger with a flinty eye, and when he had propounded the usual question he was answered with:

"Your first duty, sir, is to drop politics, change your shirt, get your hair cut, and then eat limburger cheese to change your style of breath."

It was twenty minutes before the patriot spoke again, and then all he said was:

"I'll 'scuse you. You've been drinkin'!"—*Detroit Free Press.*

Michigan Supreme Court.

LANSING, Mich., June 13.—[Special.]—In the case of Wilson vs. Genesee Circuit Judge the Supreme Court today denied an application for a mandamus to set aside a writ of attachment on the ground that the writ was signed by a female Deputy Sheriff. This decision affirms the right of women to act in that capacity.

The other opinions handed down today are as follows:

Affirmed—Plumb vs. City of Grand Rapids; Norton vs. Detroit, Bay City and Alpena Railroad Company; Holmes vs. Douglass; Newaygo County Manufacturing Company vs. Echtinan; Rodman vs. Clark; Trowbridge vs. Bullard; Smith vs. Holland.

Reversed—People vs. Howes; Jackson vs. Cole; Knight vs. Hartman; Kalkaska Township vs. Fletcher, Jenks & Co.

Old National Bank vs. Joslyn; order removing assignee set aside. Third National Bank of Detroit vs. Circuit Judge Reilly; mandamus denied.

In re appeal of Lois McCarty, order of Circuit and Probate Courts set aside.

In Coquard vs. Bachmer, proceedings quashed with costs.

NEWS OF THE NORTHWEST

RAILROADS FIGHTING FOR A RIGHT OF WAY AT GALESBURG.

The Burlington Builds a Switch on Santa Fe Territory and Holds Possession by Force—Post-Mortem Examination of Ella Cordell's Body—A Minnesota Man Sentenced to Be Hanged, Though Not Found Guilty—Rich Iron-Ore Strike in Wisconsin.

GALESBURG, Ill., June 13.—[Special.]—Yesterday employés of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy company built a switch track over the right of way of the Santa Fé without asking permission. At 2 o'clock this morning the Santa Fé people tore the track up and received orders not to allow it to be put down at any hazards. While they were at breakfast, however, a large force of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy men hurriedly put the track down again and are now guarding it. It is said that an appeal will be made to the courts.

CAUSE OF ELLA CORDELL'S DEATH.—Yesterday's developments put an entirely new phase on the mystery surrounding the death of Ella Cordell of Industry, Ill. The body was exhumed at Canton, Mo., yesterday and a thorough examination made. The result was to prove that the girl's death was the result of a criminal operation. No marks of violence were found on or about the body, and it is certain that she could not have walked to the river to throw herself in. Doctors believe that after the operation blood poisoning set in, which caused her death; that the body was then placed in a box, carried to the river, and thrown in. The result of the post mortem examination furnishes a clew which will probably lead to the arrest of the guilty parties.

VINTON ROSS ACQUITTED.—Vinton Ross, who recently shot and killed John Quilliam at Galena while the two men were engaged in a quarrel incited by liquor, which both had freely imbibed, was acquitted yesterday after a two days' trial, the jury having spent but twenty minutes in deciding upon their verdict. Ross was at once discharged by Judge Cartwright, the presiding Justice, and soon after left the city.

CARROLLTON WATER-WORKS BONDS.—A special election was held today at Carrollton to vote on the issuance of water-works bonds to the amount of $20,000. A majority of nearly 200 was given in favor of the water-works.

SLANDER SUIT AT BEMENT.—Samuel Rhodes of Bement has instituted a slander suit for $1,000 in the Circuit Court of Piatt County against John M. Camp, charging him with declaring Rhodes an outlaw because he refused to pay his poll tax.

NEW AGENT AT GALENA.—A. D. Medlicott, agent of the Chicago, Burlington and Northern road in Galena, has been transferred to North La Crosse, Wis., and is to be superseded by Guy O. Bean, late agent at Cassville.

NAPERVILLE BUILDING ASSOCIATION.—The Naperville Building and Loan Association received its charter yesterday. Capital, $1,000,000; time, fifty years.

NOT CONVICTED OF MURDER.

A Minnesota Man Sentenced to Hang Though Not Found Guilty.

ST. PAUL, Minn., June 13.—[Special.]—The case of Henry Brooker, sentenced to hang June 27 at Pine City for the murder of his sister and her husband, has taken a turn unprecedented in criminal practice. It is developed beyond question that the jury which convicted him did not agree. Jones E. Erickson, one of the jurors, has made affidavit that he voted on every ballot for murder in the second degree, never at any time changing it. Mr. Erickson was at the time sick with the grip and suffering acute pain, and says he was assured by his associates that Brooker would not hang. They, however, announced the verdict of guilty of murder in the first degree.

IMPROVING THE MISSISSIPPI.—The Government engineers have begun work on a profile of river bottom between Minneapolis and St. Paul, making it the preliminary work to improve the river for running steamboats to Minneapolis. It is expected the work of improvement will begin this year.

MINNEAPOLIS BREWERY SOLD.—The *Brewers' Journal*, which is the official organ of the National Brewers' Association, makes the announcement of the sale of Orth's brewery and the John Gund brewery at La Crosse, Wis., to English capitalists who have organized the "Minnesota and La Crosse Breweries company, limited."

RICH IRON-ORE STRIKE.

The Product of the Upson (Wis.) Mines Entitled to Grade as Bessemer.

ASHLAND, Wis., June 13.—[Special.]—An assay of the recent rich strike of iron-ore near Upson shows that the ore is 62.5 per cent iron, entitling it to grade as Bessemer. The Wisconsin Central is preparing to build a line up to the Upson options.

Fred Young, aged 17, committed a brutal assault on Mary Dascher, a little girl aged 5, at Eau Claire yesterday. He fled to the woods, but was captured and imprisoned tonight. There are threats of lynching.

THE BAKER CASE AT ASHLAND.—At 6 o'clock yesterday the Baker jury was accepted. Today testimony will be offered by the State.

SEQUEL TO AN ELOPEMENT.

Banker Camp of Oxford, Neb., Sues His Wife for Divorce.

OXFORD, Neb., June 13.—Banker Henry Camp has brought suit for divorce from his wife and that the decree will be granted by default within a day or two. Camp's wife, it will be remembered, caused a profound sensation by eloping with a traveling man only three weeks after her marriage.

DROWNED AT OMAHA.—Sam Ross, formerly a bell-boy in the Palmer House in Chicago and for the last three days employed in that capacity at the Paxton House at Omaha, was drowned while bathing in the natatorium last night.

Ballade of the Summer's Bloom.

The zephyrs of the South replace the blight
Of icy midnights and their frosty sting;
Unfolding roses flash their scarlet, white,
And golden tinges; honeysuckles fling
Their fragrance; lily petals flaunt and string
Their tints; the fullness of the season looms
In fairest hues; and wonder is a-wing,
When on the banks of time the summer blooms.

The northern solstice hastens to affright
The glacier banks where Arctic ice is king;
The sun rejoices in his briefest night;
Gay-colored carolers their beauty bring;
Hither and yon, with variegated wing
They streak the velvet woodland; earth resumes
Her kindest ways; and loveliest echoes ring,
When on the banks of time the summer blooms.

The life of heat is toiling in its might;
New-clustered fruit on tender branches cling;
All nature's realm is wrapped in radiant light;
Her strongest vivifying forces wring
Their treasures out; the world appears a thing
Of glory; breath of bursting buds perfumes
The quivering air; and sweetest voices sing,
When on the banks of time the summer blooms.

Envoi.

O Human Progress, rushing on through spring,
With luster that earth's hills and vales illumes,
What grace and splendor into place will swing
When on the banks of time thy summer blooms!
—*Tucker Woodson Taylor.*

Doubtless True.

"Curious how some people have one pet ejaculation. I'm always saying 'Gracious.'"

"I've noticed that. My wife tells me, too, that your wife's word is 'Law.'"—*Puck.*

If You Feel Tired

Weak, worn out, or run down from hard work, by impoverished condition of the blood or low state of the system, you should take Hood's Sarsaparilla. The peculiar toning, purifying, and vitalizing qualities of this successful medicine are soon felt throughout the entire system, expelling disease, and giving quick, healthy action to every organ. It tones the stomach, creates an appetite, and rouses the liver and kidneys. Thousands testify that Hood's Sarsaparilla "makes the weak strong."

Felt Like an Old Man.

"I have taken, by advice, a bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla and it did me good. My blood was all out of order and I felt like an old man. Hood's Sarsaparilla makes me feel young and active as a boy of twelve." JULIUS KRATZER, 55 East Wayne street, Fort Wayne, Ind.

"We are having good trade on Hood's Sarsaparilla, and we know it must give good satisfaction, for the sale is larger now than ever before." B. F. & S. AGNESS, Druggists, Xenia, Ind.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar

R. R. R.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF.

The Cheapest and Best Medicine for Family Use in the World.

Cures the worst pains in from ONE to TWENTY MINUTES. Not one hour after reading this advertisement need any one suffer with pain. Radway's Ready Relief is the most certain and safe PAIN REMEDY in the world. It instantly stops the most excruciating pains. It is truly the great conqueror of pain, and has done more good than any known remedy. For Sprains, Bruises, Backache, Pain in the Chest or Sides, Colds, Congestions, Inflammations, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Lumbago, Sciatica, Headache, Toothache, or any other pain, a few applications act like magic, causing the pain to instantly stop. RADWAY'S READY RELIEF is a sovereign cure for all

SUMMER COMPLAINTS.

From 30 to 60 drops in a half tumbler of water will in a few moments cure Cramps, Spasms, Sour Stomach, Nausea, Vomiting, Heartburn, Diarrhea, Dysentery, Cholera Morbus, Colic, Flatulency, and all internal Pains. For severe cases of the foregoing complaint see our printed instructions. It is highly important that every family keep a supply of RADWAY'S READY RELIEF always in the house. It's use will prove beneficial on all occasions of pain or sickness. There is nothing in the world that will stop pain or arrest the progress of disease as quick as the Ready Relief.

Where epidemic diseases prevail, such as Fevers, Dysentery, Scarlet Fever, and other malignant diseases, Radway's Ready Relief will, if taken as directed, protect the system against attacks, and, if seized with sickness, quickly cure the patient.

MALARIA

In all its forms, Fever and Ague. Radway's Ready Relief not only cures the patient seized with malaria, but if people exposed to it in chills and fever districts will every morning on getting out of bed take twenty or thirty drops of the Ready Relief in a glass of water and drink it, and eat a piece of cracker or bread, say a cracker, they will escape attacks. There is not a remedial agent in the world that will cure fever and ague and all other malarious, bilious, and other fevers, aided by Radway's Pills, so quickly as Radway's Ready Relief.

50 Cents a Bottle. Sold by Druggists.

RADWAY'S PILLS,

The Great Liver and Stomach Remedy.

Perfect Purgative, Soothing Aperients. Act Without Pain. Always Reliable and Natural in Their Operation. For the cure of all disorders of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels, Kidneys, Bladder, Nervous Diseases, Loss of Appetite, Sick Headache, Indigestion, Biliousness, Torpid Liver, Constipation, Costiveness, Fever, Inflammation of the Bowels, Piles, and all derangements of the Internal Viscera. Purely Vegetable, containing no mercury, minerals, or deleterious drugs.

Price, 25 cents per box. Sold by all druggists.
DR. RADWAY & CO.,
No. 32 Warren-st., New York.

TO THE PUBLIC—Be sure and ask for RADWAY'S and see that the name "RADWAY" is on what you buy.

There are
many white soaps,
each
represented to be
"just as good as the Ivory."
They are not,
but like
all counterfeits,
they lack
the peculiar
and remarkable
qualities of
the genuine.
Ask for
Ivory Soap
and
insist upon having it.
'Tis sold everywhere.

KIRK'S STARLIGHT SOAP

NONE SO GOOD FOR THE LAUNDRY, HOUSEHOLD, OR TOILET.

UNION PACIFIC —IS THE— Favorite Line TO ALL Nebraska, Kansas, Colorado, Wyoming, Utah, Idaho, Montana, Oregon, Washington, —AND— Puget Sound Points.

For rates, tickets, or any desired information apply to W. H. KNIGHT, Gen'l Agt., 191 S. Clark-st., Chicago, Ill.

Sale of Frame Building.

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, third floor, City-Hall Building, up to 12 o'clock noon of Tuesday, 17th inst., for the purchase and removal of the two-room frame building located on the southwest corner of the Foster School lot, corner Union and O'Brien-sts., said building to be removed June 28, 1890. The Board reserves the right to reject any or all proposals submitted.

JOHN McLAREN,
J. W. FERNALD,
F. WENTER,
Committee on Buildings and Grounds.

SEND THE INDIANS EAST.

E. K. VALENTINE'S PLAN FOR DISPOSING OF THE NOBLE RED MAN.

He Would Scatter the Tribes and Distribute the Separate Families Through Thickly Settled Localities Nearer the Rising Sun—How the Influence of School Is Overcome—Lieut. Greene, U. S. A., Buys Wine for a Civilian—Robbery of Japanese Missionaries.

The tall, broad-shouldered, rugged-looking man with a heavy black mustache who registered at the Palmer yesterday is E. K. Valentine of Nebraska, the new Sergeant-at-Arms of the United States Senate. He is going home for a few days to receive congratulations and will then return to Washington and begin his new duties. The position of Sergeant-at-Arms came to him like a lottery prize. He was in Washington on private business, when one day Senators Manderson and Paddock sent for him.

"Mr. Canaday has just resigned," said Senator Paddock, "and we have proposed your name for the place. Talk a little with your friends and you will be an easy winner."

Mr. Valentine made a rapid canvass and in a day or so was elected. He is a typical Westerner and is well known through the West. Nor is he a stranger in the East, having served a few terms in Congress.

The Sioux Indian Reservation is not far from Mr. Valentine's home—West Point, Neb. Naturally he has given some attention to the Indian problem. "The outrages recently reported," said Mr. Valentine, "have not surprised the Western people. When Gen. Miles captured Geronimo a small band of Apaches escaped from the troops. These Indians have been stealing and plundering ever since that time, and the Arizona papers, giving accounts of the the depredations, have more than once predicted that murder would be committed. These predictions were verified a few days ago by the brutal murder of a stranger who had gone to Arizona for health and pleasure. He had never seen an Indian and could have done them no possible harm. They kill merely for plunder and to satisfy their thirst for blood.

"Although the Government has expended millions of dollars on the Indians the question of their future is as problematical as ever. The Government's plan of civilization has been a decided failure, except with a few tribes in the Indian Territory. The results of the school system have been unsatisfactory. If the schools are to be continued the children should not be permitted to return to the reservations. An Indian cannot be brought up to a civilized standard unless the influence is continuous. The youths leave the reservations and spend a few months in some school, then return home. Naturally, they have changed considerably, both in appearance and manners. In a few hours the old Indians make it so unpleasant for the scholar that he is only too glad to discard his civilized garments and don buckskin and blanket. Then in a short time he falls back into the old customs and his term at school has been of little or no benefit. He cannot stand ridicule. A Sioux had rather lose an arm than be called a dude, and he is given this title the minute he returns from school.

"Legislation regarding the Indian always has been in the hands of Eastern people. In reality they know nothing about the Indian, but are well acquainted with him as he appears in Cooper's novels. Now, I would propose that the red men be sent East. The tribes should be broken up and individuals or families carried East and located on lands to be purchased by the Government for them in thickly-settled neighborhoods. Perhaps this is a novel plan but it is more sensible than the ones proposed by Eastern people. By scattering the Indians in this manner they could be placed under the permanent influence of civilization. This plan would be less costly than the ones now in use and the regular Indian appropriation would be sufficient for all needs. Indian bureaus could be abolished, the costly army withdrawn, and the present Indian lands utilized by good settlers. Move the Indians East and you won't read of any more scalping."

After dining at the Richelieu last evening J. B. Woodruff met some acquaintances in the office and, seemingly without the slightest provocation, told a bear story.

"I've just returned from a hunting trip through Colorado and Wyoming," he began, "and although we got plenty of game our fun was nearly spoiled by an experience which I had and which at one time looked as though it would cost me my life."

Here Lieut. Greene and one or two other listeners drew up their chairs, thus encouraging the hunter to go on with his narrative.

"We were in the Bad Lands of Wyoming one day," he said, "and had just killed twelve bears. Starting out after the thirteenth, I ran towards some trees and accidentally fell into a concealed pit-trap. In vain I struggled for release. The seconds seemed hours. Presently it began to storm. The rain ran down into the pit from a thousand little crevices and gaps in my prison. Suddenly a chill seized me. I realized with alarm that the water was deepening in the pit. Slowly but gradually it was rising. When it reached my shoulders I felt that my end had come. Again and again I made desperate struggles to reach the top of the pit, only to fall back into the water, which now reached my chin. Like a ray of sunshine a bright thought flashed on me and I was saved."

"How was it?" asked Lieut. Greene, who has had many thrilling experiences.

"Well," concluded Mr. Woodruff, "I happened to think of my friends who were waiting outside and I shouted for them to throw down a rope."

"Funny you didn't think of that before," grunted the Lieutenant as he paid for a bottle of wine and wrote something down in his expense account.

"Talk about the brigands and pirates of old," said J. B. Young, a Japanese merchant who is at the Palmer, "they were cultivated gentlemen compared with the Japanese burglar of today. Thieves entered the Bible Woman's Home at Yokohama about a month ago and took everything but the house. The inmates were confronted by men armed with swords and knives and forced to give up all their valuables. The women began to pray, but the burglars shut them up, saying they could pray all next day. Besides money, the burglars took bibles, prayer-books, tracts, and in fact everything that could be sold. This is the first time that the missionaries have ever been robbed, and the Americans in Yokohama are exceedingly indignant over the misfortune. They have offered a large reward for the capture of the robbers. The American missionary's life in Japan is not all sunshine."

Palmer—Mr. and Mrs. Gilbert, Cincinnati; Dottie Lakel, Castle, Mont.; H. Harlow, Carson City, Neb.; Thomas Cupit, Park City, Utah; William McClelland, Pittsburg; W. W. Watson, Winnipeg; A. P. Nichols, Pomona, Cal.; E. M. Peck and sister, Pueblo, Colo.; Mr. and Mrs. W. C. France, Lexington, Ky.; G. C. Terry, Nashville, Tenn.; J. H. Crane, Washington, D. C.; L. H. Howe, Boston; Mr. and Mrs. Day, Marengo, Vt.; R. T. Armstrong, Birmingham; M. M. Elkan, Macon, Ga.; Mr. and Mrs. R. S. Ayers, Philadelphia.

Grand Pacific—A. Kline and family, Oil City, Pa.; H. A. Singer, Joliet; Robert Baker, New York; George M. Oyster, Washington, D. C.; F. M. Maddox and wife, Austin, Tex.; C. E. Perkins, Burlington; Howard Elliott, St. Louis; John R. Tanner, Miss Lulu Tanner, Louisville, Ky.; D. Hofeman, Ottawa; C. W. Pavey, Springfield, Ill.; S. J. Bennett, Fort Dodd; W. J. Price and wife, Montreal, Que.; J. O. Olds, Fort Wayne; C. A. Pillsbury and family, Minneapolis; L. B. Sigsbee, Boston.

Auditorium—Col. D. P. Slatterly, St. Louis; George Strong, Boston; Dr. S. F. Fish, Denver; E. A. Leroy, W. B. Reynolds and wife, New York; J. M. Hainford, Charles Fee, Providence, R. I.; W. J. Dunham, Buffalo; J. W. Powers, Fort Benton, Mont.; James Fentress and family, New Orleans; George Tilton, Omaha; J. F. Cramer and wife, Milwaukee, Wis.; G. L. Woolsey and wife, Nebraska City, Neb.

Tremont—H. W. Earley, T. C. Pound, Chippewa Falls, Wis.; E. L. Baldwin, Detroit; A. W. Martin, Brooklyn, N. Y.; J. E. Forsee, St. Joseph, Mo.; George P. Lee, Rochester; F. A. Reynolds, New York; H. W. Holt, Clyde, O.; A. C. Messler, Providence, R. I.; P. H. Callinhan and wife, Louisville; Edward Leonard, Crestline, O.

Richelieu—J. F. Sullivan, San Francisco; Hiram Kendall, Providence, R. I.; P. P. Moore and wife, San Francisco; A. F. Southerland, wife, and daughter, New York; Halsted Burnet, St. Louis; William McChain, Baltimore, Md.

Leland—W. Hunter Brown, G. F. Atmore, Paul Esterhazy, New York; Elmer Otis, U. S. A.; H. B. Drum and wife, Montana; A. A. Green, Providence, R. I.; F. Prince, Stonington, Pa.; Thomas Richard, Brooklyn.

Acker, Merrall & Condit find the demand for Blooker's Dutch Cocoa large and steadily increasing.

To Whom It May Concern.

Prominent Business Men Indorse Drs. McCoy & Wildman's Method of Treating Chronic Diseases.

We, the undersigned, having been successfully treated for catarrhal troubles by Drs. McCoy & Wildman's treatment, have no hesitancy in recommending said physicians as skillful, honest, and conscientious men of ability. Their vast experience in the treatment of all chronic diseases enables them at once to diagnose and prescribe the proper medicine and treatment, and the thorough and masterly manner in which they combat disease is a sufficient guaranty that they are masters of their profession:

JERRY S. WHITE, commission merchant, 37 Wabash-av.
F. J. LANGE, with Reid, Murdoch & Co.
ANDREW WEBBER, wholesale grocer, 65 and 67 S. Water-st.
GEO. J. REED, with Corbin, May & Co.
B. B. ANDERSON, with the J. M. W. Jones Printing Co.
A. E. BRANCH, piano dealer.
Judge J. J. C. GILLESPIE, claim agent Wabash railroad.
PETER CARPENTER, passenger agent Chicago & Atlantic railroad.
WM. SMITH, agent Glens Falls Insurance Co.
The Rev. ERIC SANDELL, professor Theological Seminary, Morgan Park.
A. A. AKERLIND, boot and shoe merchant, 115 E. Chicago-av.
D. K. BRICKET, hardware merchant, South Chicago.
WM. MAYHEW, contractor, 665 67th-st.
ROBERT W. BEACH, manufacturer, 718 61st-st.
H. HOLM, grocer, 594 N. Clark-st.

Scores of other names of prominent people who have been cured by Drs. McCoy & Wildman's treatment could be added, but space forbids the publication at this time.

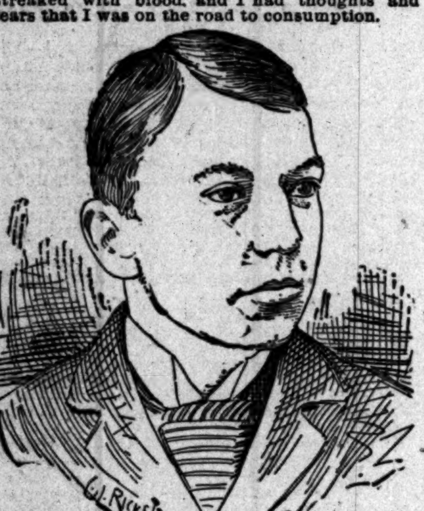
RESCUED IN TIME.

A Narrative of Plain, Unvarnished Facts.

One of the happiest young men in Chicago today is Mr. George Hehs, whose picture adorns this sketch. Noting his countenance beaming with a satisfied, happy look and inquiring the cause, Mr. Hehs answered:

"I have been troubled with chronic catarrh for years, during which time I have suffered horrors which the tongue is inadequate to portray. During that time I was treated by prominent physicians, besides using various patent medicines, all of which failed to do me any good and life became almost a burden to me.

"The catarrh had extended to the bronchial tubes, and at times the phlegm I raised was streaked with blood, and I had thoughts and fears that I was on the road to consumption.



MR. GEORGE HEHS, 197 MARCY-ST.
Cured of Catarrh and Bronchitis by Drs. McCoy & Wildman's Treatment.

"I had a dull, heavy headache, nose all stopped up, a constant dropping of mucus from the head into the throat, sometimes profuse, watery, and acrid, other times thick, tenacious.

"I was also troubled at times with dizziness; small yellow and black spots would float before my eyes. My eyes were weak, watery, and inflamed.

"I would blow large scabs out of my nose, which would emit a bad odor.

"My voice had a sort of a nasal twang, smell and taste impaired. I was also troubled with nervousness and mental depression and at times felt almost debilitated.

"Some time ago I placed myself under the care of Drs. McCoy & Wildman and the result is I am entirely cured of my catarrhal trouble, and feel that I have a right to be in a cheerful mood. You can publish what I have told you."

As stated above, Mr. Hehs resides at 197 Marcy-st., and will verify the above.

Drs. McCOY & WILDMAN,
OFFICES
224 STATE STREET,
(Corner of Quincy), and
HAYMARKET THEATER BUILDING,
Madison and Halsted-sts.

Medical diseases treated skillfully. Consumption, Bright's disease, Dyspepsia, Rheumatism, and all NERVOUS DISEASES. All diseases peculiar to the sexes a specialty.

CATARRH CURED.

Office hours—9 to 11 a. m.; 2 to 4 p. m.; 7 to 8 p. m. Sundays only from 9 a. m. to 12 m.

CARSON PIRIE & CO.
Wabash-av. and Adams-st.

REDUCTION SALE
—OF—
Trimmed Millinery.

$ 5.00 Trimmed Hats for $ 3.50
8.00 Trimmed Hats for 5.00
10.00 Trimmed Hats for 7.00
12.00 Trimmed Hats for 8.00
15.00 Trimmed Hats for 10.00
18.00 Trimmed Hats for 12.00
20.00 Trimmed Hats for 13.50

AND SO ON.

Also an Immense Assortment of Untrimmed Goods,
All Fashionable Shapes, that sold at from 75c to $1.50,
FOR
25 CENTS EACH.

TRADE MARK. GENEVA OPTICAL CO., Manufacturers and Importers of Optical Goods. Washington-st., Chicago

---

MARSHALL FIELD & CO.

The Boys' Clothing Dept

"Blouse Sale."

We announce a continuation in the Blouse Department of its remarkable sale of last week. *In order to make this sale even more successful, we have added many more styles, shown today for the first time in America.*

"Foreign Blouses."

The prices quoted about half actual value,
$1.90, $2.20, $2.50 and $3.00 each.

"Star Blouses,"

Made of the best English and French Tennis Flannels,
$1.50, $1.75, $2.25, and $2.75 each.

The Basement Dept.

Will display the styles of the *Lower Grades* at unquestionably low prices, as quoted:
47c, 69c, 75c, $1.00, and $1.25.

MARSHALL FIELD & CO.

Boys' Hat Dept.

Straw Hat Sale.

An unprecedented display today of Midsummer Novelties in Straw Hats have been opened for examination. On account of the late season the prices quoted are considerably below the actual selling values. The display will include

The latest European Styles.
The latest American Styles,

Adapted for
Tennis, Sea Shore,
Outing and School Wear.

"The Basement Dept."

Shows the less expensive grades at 25c, 50c, and 75c each.

MARSHALL FIELD & CO.

We beg to direct attention to the "very large variety" shown and to the "very low prices" quoted in our Shoe Dept,

Artistic Summer Footwear.

Russet, Goat, and Canvas Shoes---for Seashore, Country, and Mountain Wear.

Oxfords in Patent Leather, Kid, Goat, and all the new combinations.

LADIES' ROYAL KID OXFORDS, patent tips, "Opera" last, hand turn, stylish and durable, good value at $3.50, at....... $2.60 A PAIR.

LADIES' ROYAL KID OXFORDS, patent inlaid and tip, hand turn, good value at $3.75....... $2.80 A PAIR.

MISSES' ROYAL KID BUTTON, spring heel, patent tips, and plain toe, Summer dress shoe, value $3.00....... $2.50 A PAIR.

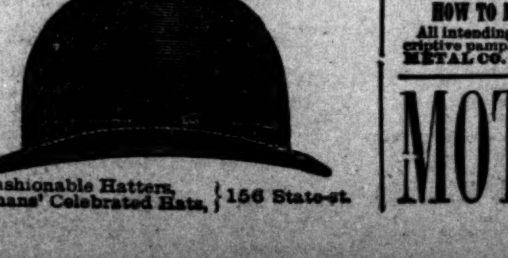
Misses' Oxfords: *All Styles.*
Boys' Russet Goat Shoes: *For Vacation.*

HO!! EVERY ONE THAT THIRSTETH!!

—COME—
TO THE FAIR.
—BUY—
A Beautiful Colored Glass Water Set, with Brass Tray,
For 98c.
A GREAT BARGAIN.

THE FAIR CROCKERY DEPT.
Corner State, Adams, and Dearborn-sts.

A. BISHOP & CO.,



Fashionable Hatters, Youmans' Celebrated Hats, } 156 State-st.

A NEW SYSTEM OF
HOUSE CONSTRUCTION.
HOW TO MAKE FRAME HOUSES FIREPROOF.
All intending to build send 5c stamp for illustrated descriptive pamphlet of much value. N.-W. EXPANDED METAL CO. 148 Adams-st. Chicago. Mention paper.

MOTHS
Furs stored and insured against fire, moths, and all loss or damage.
A. BISHOP & CO.
156 State-st.

Auction Announcements

—BY—
GEO. P. GORE & CO.,
200 and 202 Madison-st.

Tuesday, June 17, 9:30 a. m.,
DRY GOODS!
Carpets, Oilcloths.

We have PEREMPTORY ORDERS to close all consignments before July 1, and all merchants should avail themselves of this Grand Opportunity to obtain BARGAINS.

Wednesday, June 18, 9:30 a. m.,
Boots, Shoes, Slippers.
PROMPTLY AT 11 A. M.,
FIRE SALVAGE SALE
Of Balance of Stock of
NOYES, NORMAN & CO., St. Joseph, Mo.,
Consisting of
Men's, Boys', Women's, and Children's
Shoes & Rubbers.

Thursday, June 19, 9:30 a. m.,
CLOSING SALE OF
Men's, Boys', Women's, and Children's
Straw and Palm Leaf Hats,
Followed by a Fine Stock of
Ready-Made Clothing.

IN BASEMENT:
Crockery and Glassware.
White Granite, Porcelain,
C. C., Rock, and Yellow Ware.
AT 11 O'CLOCK
25 Doz. Library Lamps,
100 Doz. Spades, Shovels, etc.,
Burners, Illuminators, Shades, etc.

Friday, June 20, 10 a. m.,
FIRE SALVAGE SALE, for Account of Fire Underwriters of
DRUG STOCK
Of W. J. TURNER, Lincoln, Neb.,
Consisting of Drugs, Patent Medicines, Perfumery, Stationery, Druggists' Sundries, etc. Also 25,000 CIGARS.
GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

Fire Salvage Sales.

On Wednesday, June 18, at 11 a. m.,
AT STORES,
200 and 202 Madison-st., Chicago,
The balance of stock of
BOOTS & SHOES
From
NOYES, NORMAN & CO.,
St. Joseph, Mo.,
Which remained on hand, consisting of 2,500 pair Men's, Boys', Women's, and Children's Shoes.
300 pair Rubbers.

On Friday, June 20, at 10 a. m.,
For Account of Fire Underwriters, at the Salvage Wrecking Salesrooms,
200 to 206 Madison-st., Chicago,
THE DRUG STOCK
—OF—
W. J. TURNER, LINCOLN, NEB.,
Consisting of a Fine Line of
Drugs, Patent Medicines,
Perfumery, Stationery,
Druggists' Sundries, Etc., Etc.
ALSO
A Fine Stock of 25,000 Cigars.

Goods arranged for sale by
SAMUEL GANS, Manager,
Western Salvage Wrecking Agency.
GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

DUEBER-HAMPDEN WATCHES.

DUEBER
THE BEST THE DUEBER WATCH CASE
THE BEST TIME-KEEPER THE HAMPDEN WATCH

2½ MILLIONS IN USE.
The DUEBER WATCH FACTORIES
CANTON, OHIO.

Lyon & Healy
State and Monroe-sts.,
Will close at 1 p. m. Saturdays during June, July, and August.

COLLARS AND CUFFS,
Linen-covered with perspiration-proof Celluloid. Retain shape during warmest weather. Comfort, neatness, economy. Illustrated cards mailed free. Goods sent by mail everywhere.
J. S. BARNES & CO., 86 Madison-st.

JAMES·H·WALKER & Co

Wabash-av. and Adams-st.

DRESS GOODS!
Values for SATURDAY which readily commend themselves on inspection.

FRENCH DeBEIGE!
46 in. wide. The proper material for seashore and traveling suits, only
$1.00 Yard

REAL TURKISH MOHAIR
BLILLIANTINES!
40 in wide. 100 colors, including exquisite grays and creams, at
38c, 48c, 62c, 79c
PER YARD.

PARIS UNMADE ROBES, } 1/3 THEIR VALUE, To Close at
$5.00, $7.50, $10, $12.50.

We Continue our Great Sale of
Wash Fabrics.

BLACK RIBBON
100 Boxes Best Quality Satin Edge Gros Grain, No. 30, at
25c yd.
Regular 45c Quality.

500 Boxes Tourist Ruchings, 6 yds in box, at
20c, 25c, 50c and 60c.

50 dozen Ladies' Rolling Collars, plain and embroidered,
25c and 50c each.

50 doz. Chemisette Collars, Plain and Pleated Bosoms, with Emb., at
50c and 65c,
Worth 75c and $1.00.

MULL TIES!
100 doz. with handsomely embroidered ends, at
25c.
Reduced from 50 cents.

200 Doz. Ladies'
COLORED
EMBROIDERED
Handkerchiefs,
Reg. 25c Value at
12½c

Chas. Gossage & Co.,

State and Washington-sts.

"OUR GREAT JUNE SALE."

Today's Special Bargain,

Ladies' and Children's Millinery.

150 DOZEN
Misses' and Children's White Leghorn Flats,
$4.00, $3.50, $3.00, and $2.45 qualities.
Ladies' $4.00 Tuscan Hats,
ALL AT $1.00 EACH.
The BEST QUALITIES Yet Placed on Sale.

ALSO 4,000 SPRAYS OF FLOWERS,
Sprays of Roses, Sprays of Violets,
Sprays of Daisies, Sprays of Scotch Hedge Roses,
Sprays of Red, Yellow, Pink, and White Clover,
ALL AT $1.00 PER SPRAY.
Worth $2.50, $3.00, and $4.00.

TURKISH,
JAPANESE,
AND CHINESE
High Art Productions.

Rugs, Carpets,
Curtains,
Embroideries, &c.
BY AUCTION
TODAY,
At Cor. Wabash-av. and Monroe-st.,
Rear of Palmer House.
RICHARD O'NEILL & CO., Auctioneers.

L. Manasse, Optician,
88 Madison-st. (Tribune Bldg.)
ESTABLISHED 1868.

SIGHT IS PRICELESS

☞ *Beware, We Have NO Branch Store in this City.*

Spectacles and Eye Glasses adapted to every form of defective eyesight with our Brazilian Pebbles and French Crystal Lenses, which have acquired an overwhelming reputation.
☞ Artificial Human Eyes inserted without pain.
Opera and Field Glasses, Microscopes, Telescopes, Barometers, Thermometers, Magic Lanterns, Amateur Photographic Outfits, Architects' Engineers' and Surveyors' Supplies, Etc.
☞ The largest stock in the Northwest.
Your large Illustrated Catalogues on application

TO RENT
—IN THE—
TRIBUNE BUILDING,
Third story office. Apply to
WM. C. DOW,
20 Tribune Building.

CHAS. W. BARNES'
CELEBRATED HATS.
Unsurpassed for quality and style. REMOVED to
223 STATE-ST.

AT AUCTION.
TO THE TRADE.
BOOTS & SHOES,
CLOTHING,
Dry Goods, and Crockery.

RICHARD O'NEILL & CO., 247 and 249 Monroe-st., will offer to the trade at auction

On Tuesday, June 17, at 10 a. m.,
A well-assorted stock of BOOTS and SHOES and SLIPPERS.

On Wednesday, June 18, at 10 a. m.,
We will offer a large line of MEN'S, BOYS', and YOUTHS' CLOTHING.

On Thursday, June 19, at 10 a. m.,
Our auction sale will consist of some very good lines of DRY GOODS and NOTIONS. Also 200 rolls of Chinese Mattings. 127 cases Men's and Boys' Straw Hats. Cases Table Oilcloths. Cases Lawns. Cases White Goods. Cases Silesias. Cases Umbrellas and Parasols, etc., etc., etc.

On Friday Morning, at 10 a. m.
1 car-load White Granite, 1 car of Glassware, 1 car Yellow Ware.
RICHARD O'NEILL & CO., Auctioneers.

9:30 THIS MORNING,
REGULAR CLEARING SALE.
FURNITURE, CARPETS,
And General Household Goods, Cigars, Pictures, and General Merchandise.
—AT 2 O'CLOCK—
Under Chattel Mortgage
One Glass Front Carriage,
One Leather-Top 2-Seat Surrey,
Two Phaetons, One Carriage,
One Ferry Cart.
ELISON, FLERSHEIM & CO.,
84 and 86 Randolph-st.

Candy
Try the experiment of sending $1.25, $2.10, or $3.50 for a box of candy PREPAID by express from Denver east to Boston west, of the best candy in America. Address
C. F. GUNTHER, Confectioner, Chicago.

$25,000.00
In Cash to Smokers of Tansill's Punch Five-Cent Cigar.

Pages 9 to 16.

The Chicago Daily Tribune.

Part Two.

SATURDAY, JUNE 14, 1890—SIXTEEN PAGES.

PRIME'S CROP REPORTS.

GOOD GROWING WEATHER IN ALL PARTS OF THE COUNTRY.

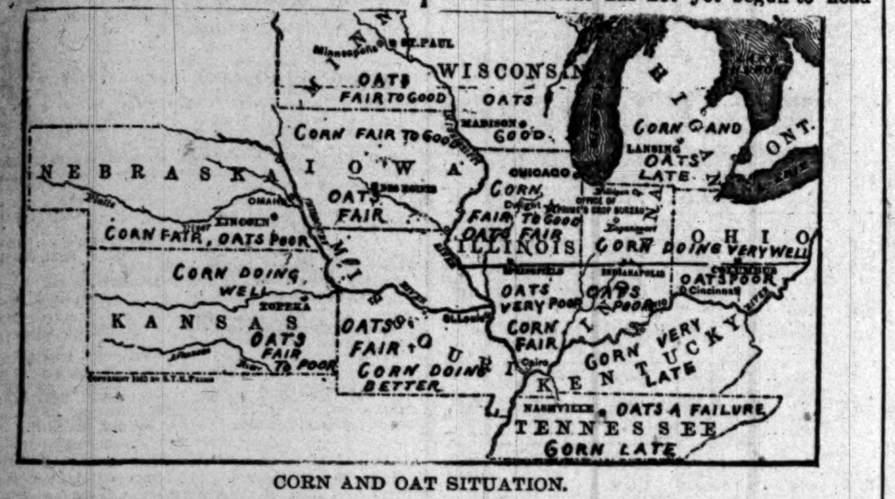
No Complaints of Lack of Moisture from Any Point—Spring Wheat Doing Well and Oats and Corn in Fair Condition—No Change in the General Winter Wheat Situation—The Outlook in Foreign Countries.

DWIGHT, Ill., June 13.—[Special.]—Just a year ago today there was skirmishing all along the line on the southern portion of the winter wheat belt. The weather at that time was not good for the cutting of grain, and showers were greatly interfering with harvest. The weather was generally cool. Corn had not experienced as yet much forcing weather. At the same time it was holding its own well, and the fields were clean, and it had received good cultivation. The siphonophora-granaria had made its appearance in the grain fields of Kentucky, Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois.

Owing to the advanced stage of the crop, however, it was not able to do any serious damage. This season this insect has put in its appearance a little earlier than last. So far, it has done no damage to the wheat, but has in many areas entirely destroyed the oat crop. Taking the season as a whole it has not been a favorable one so far for any development of insect life. In the Dakotas and in Minnesota the spring wheat a year ago was growing slowly, owing to cold, dry, and backward weather, and some of the largest wheat-producing counties were still suffering from a lack of moisture.

Spring Wheat.

North Dakota reports that for the last fourteen days the weather has been very favorable for the growing wheat. The late rains will answer for all practical purposes.



CORN AND OAT SITUATION.

Corn—Condition of growth—Plenty of moisture. Fields weedy. Growth small. Still three weeks later than an average season. General prospects fair.

In twelve counties in South Dakota abundant rains have fallen. Some go as far as to think that no more rain is needed to mature the crop. More rains at present would prevent the plowing of corn, which is now getting weedy. It has been a little too wet for oats, but so far, this crop has not suffered at all from this cause. Taking the Dakotas together the situation in the main is encourageing. The season is backward, but there is every prospect that in thirty days this will be largely made up. On the whole the general outlook is more favorable than that of a year ago.

In Southern Minnesota the reports show that there will be enough rain and in fact more than is needed at present.

Already the wheat is getting heavy. With rain in hot weather the wheat will lodge. In fact some of it is down now. Farmers sowed heavily this season expecting a dry year and now it has turned out just the opposite. Wisconsin reports a great deal of rain the last two weeks. The ground is thoroughly soaked. Some go so far as to say that no more rain is needed for the spring wheat crop to mature. The plants are looking healthy and vigorous.

Oats.

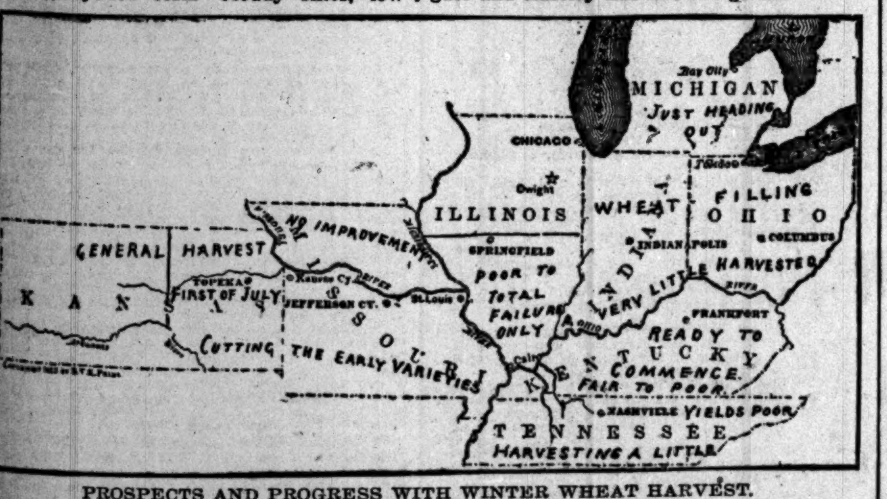
In growing and general conditions the oat crop seems to have been at a standstill during the last week. It is very much more backward in every respect than at this date in 1889. A year ago oats would have averaged twelve to fourteen inches high and were just beginning to head out.

Now the oat crop is all the way from a total failure to only six to eight inches in height. The heavy rains of the last ten days followed by hot weather seem to have baked the ground and more or less stunted the plants. In Southern Nebraska in many areas the prospects are for not more than half a crop of oats. Farmers have been plowing them up and planting the ground to corn. In other portions of the State a good many oats have headed out only about six inches high.

Cold, dry weather early in the season and followed by the other extreme has had a bad effect on the oat crop of Iowa. The prospects now are that this crop will fall short of last year.

Corn.

Out of last week the corn belt got three good days of clear skies and a high degree of temperature. This had the effect to bring the corn all up, even the late planted. The present week has not given us but two good growing days for corn. Cloudy skies, low temperature, and heavy rains have prevented the corn from making much growth and the fields are getting weedier and weedier every day. This situation is almost opposite to that which we enjoyed at a corresponding date in June, 1889.



PROSPECTS AND PROGRESS WITH WINTER WHEAT HARVEST.

Showery weather. Only the early varieties so far out. No uniformity in yield or quality. General harvest about first week in July.

Winter Wheat.

Harvest is now progressing in Texas. In the northern portion of the State there will not be more than enough harvested to seed the next crop. Oats will not make over 10 to 15 per cent of an average crop. With a good rain at the present time a fair crop of corn will be made. Flour mills the coming season will be obliged to draw nearly all their supplies from the Northern States. Northern Kentucky reports that it will be about ten days before harvest will commence. The straw is short and the heads also. The oat crop is in bad condition, and everything points to a very poor crop of this grain.

In Central Tennessee harvesting to a limited extent has commenced. This is about twelve days later than last season. The yields are very uneven, and the wheat stands very thin on the ground. Oats are practically a failure; corn now doing well, but is late.

Kansas.

The harvesting of the early varieties of winter wheat in Southern Kansas has commenced, and the general harvest will be on in about ten days. It is almost universally admitted that the yield in that portion of the State per acre will probably fall from 10 to 25 per cent below that of last year. From one of my correspondents who has just finished a very thorough personal examination of the wheat situation in Kansas I have the following:

The Kansas winter wheat crop has made no improvement during the last two weeks, except it be in a few of the eastern counties. Three-quarters of the State has gone backward. Wheat is filling out nicely and the indications are of a plump berry. Harvest will be about ten to twelve days later than usual on account of so much cool weather. Reserves of old wheat are very small, considering the large yield of 1889. The Kansas oat crop promises to be 30 to 40 per cent less than last year. The plants are short in growth and the heads are none too long. Many fields in the central and the west half of the State will be plowed up and put into corn.

In Southern Missouri a few of the earliest pieces of winter wheat have been cut. The late varieties are filling remarkably well and the prospects are for a good quality of wheat. With good weather new wheat will be on the market from this territory by July 1. The harvesting of the early varieties of winter wheat in Southern and Central Illinois will commence on the opening of the coming week.

The better fields of wheat, which are few and far between, are doing well and will be ready to harvest from the 25th to the 30th. Damaged fields that were not plowed up have grown worse all the time. Such fields do not promise more than six to eight bushels per acre. Some of the best counties in the areas referred to now report that the winter wheat will not pay the expense of harvesting.

Indiana and Ohio.

In the northern portion of the State of Indiana the wheat is just in the blossom. The wheat midge has made its appearance, but in smaller numbers compared with last year. Opinion is somewhat divided as to the effect of this insect, but those who have carefully examined the situation, and particularly noticed the effect of these insects last season, report that the midge takes more or less from the substance of the plant and lessens the weight of the grain. In Southern Indiana harvest will commence in about ten days. No change to report in wheat prospects. In many counties in this portion of the State oats are a complete failure.

Southern Ohio reports that very little wheat will be cut before the 1st of July. Wheat has not improved much during the last three weeks. There is more cheat in wheat than usual.

Province of Ontario.

Winter wheat has not yet begun to head out. There is no probability now of more than an average, if that, of the winter-wheat crop in this province. The acreage was not large, and the progress of that seeded has not been flattering. There is an increased acreage of spring wheat; looks well, but all being of the soft varieties does not count for much. As compared with last year indications now point to 75 to 80 per cent of the yield of 1889.

Foreign Situation.

The following reports bring down the outlook to the 1st of June:

France—Very favorable.

Russia—Crop progressing favorably.

Austrian Hungary—Complaints of rust and laid fields.

Italy—Good prospects; weather favorable.

Spain—Too much rain.

Germany—Brilliant prospects.

Roumania—Good prospects, but now too much rain.

Belgium—Outlook continues favorable.

United Kingdom—The weather has been good, but not forcing. Some few early fields headed on the 24th ult., which is earlier than last year by twelve days. Earing will be general in the South the present week. With a continuance of fine weather for eight weeks harvest may be expected to commence in July, or three weeks earlier than the year of 1887.

S J K Prime

"OCULAR EXPRESSION."

This Mysterious Science Originated with the Washington Girls.

New York *Evening Sun:* It was the Washington girls who sprung the memory hoop "fad" upon a fad-stricken world last winter. It is the Washington girls who have just developed the science of ocular expression. To be sure, there has been through all the years since Lilith a certain vague and rudimentary knowledge of "ocular expression" diffused among women—just enough to give color and significance to the expression "making eyes," but it has remained for the Washington girls to investigate and classify this knowledge and raise it to the dignity of an exact science. For we know that it has become an exact science when they tell us that the eye is capable of 729 different expressions conveying 729 different shades of meaning. And our appreciation of the definiteness of this science is increased when we are further informed that a chart has been prepared registering every one of these 729 expressions, and instructing the neophyte how to manufacture them on exact principles.

The seat of ocular expression lies, so this science tells us, not at all in the eyeball, as is popularly supposed, but in the lids and lashes and brows instead. The upper lid is the exponent of the intellectual processes, and the initiate in ocular science will be able to seize upon the least shade of your thoughts by simply noting the position of your upper eyelid. To the lower lid is given the expression of the senses, the eyebrows give out the cry of the emotions, and the eyelashes are the interpreters of the artistic and æsthetic instincts. So there you are, you see, mind and soul all in your eye.

The careful study of this science is to be, we are told, the severe occupation of the young women at the watering places this summer. Its application will be, of course, their pastime. And so, to the lone young man at the summer watering place, a word of warning. Don't be dismayed if you find yourself the object of much optical activity in the months to come, neither feel that slight is being cast upon you if you are winked at in new and wonderful ways by the dainty creature at your side. But set yourself at work to learn to interpret and reciprocate the significance of those winks in terms of her own exact science.

Too Late.

A dealer charged its weight in gold
For bits of ice so small and cold
But after he died he cried in pain
"What wouldn't I give for that ice again.
—*Philadelphia Times.*

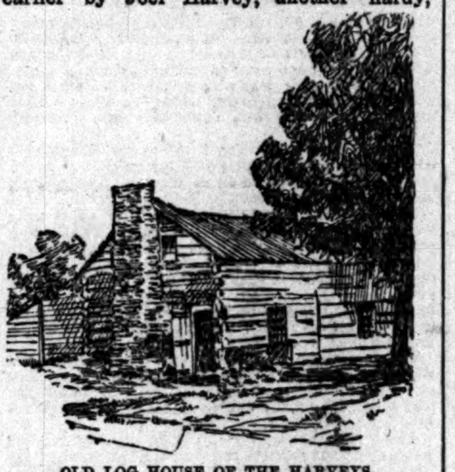
QUAINT OLD ST. CHARLES.

A KANE COUNTY VILLAGE RICH IN LANDMARKS OF PIONEER DAYS.

Last of the Log Cabins That Once Dotted the Prairies Thereabouts—Old Simon Young's Magic Fiddle—A Pioneer Wedding—The First Universalist Church in Illinois and Its Checkered History—The Old Burchell Tavern, the Political and Social Rendezvous of Early Days.

ST. CHARLES, Ill., June 12.—[Special Correspondence.]—Of the hundreds of Chicago business men and women who have their homes in the beautiful valley of the Fox River few are familiar with the historic spots, which gem its course through the rich and populous County of Kane. Few, if any, sections of Illinois are richer in the landmarks of that pioneer history which finds its center in the Aladdin-like tale of Chicago's marvelous growth than is the township in which this quaint, quiet old town is located.

One mile above the St. Charles dam, at one of the broadest sweeps in the whole course of the Fox, a creek of clear, sparkling water breaks from a broad ravine and empties into the river. Follow up this ravine for five miles and you will not only be rewarded by seeing all the curves, swirls, placids, pranks, and tumbles that a creek can make, but you will also see the only log house now standing in this locality out of all the brave little pioneer cabins that once dotted its prairies. It was built in 1836 by Atwell Burr, who came from Cazenovia, N. Y. Almost directly across the creek stood another cabin, which had been built a year earlier by Joel Harvey, another hardy, frontiersman from the central part of the same State; and a little farther up the creek stood the third log mansion which completed the "Ferson Creek" settlement. This was the home of Seth Stowell and his family, which consisted of himself, his wife, six boys, and his sister. They were better fitted to appreciate the commodiousness of a 12x16 log cabin from the fact that not only had they made the entire journey from Connecticut in a close wagon, covered with thin lumber, but they were also obliged to live nearly the whole winter of their arrival—that of 1835-'36—in the same wagon.



OLD LOG HOUSE OF THE HARVEYS.

But this little community was far from being a dull one. Close by the creek Joel Harvey built the first blacksmith-shop on the road west from Chicago; and the ring of his anvil echoed through the valley day in and day out, with a music only less cheerful than the laughter of children who played together by the stream, or of the pilgrims who exchanged jokes while their horses were being shod. The winter season was a round of country dances, occasionally varied by a big affair at this or that tavern, or a wedding and an "infair," the result of the love-making at these minor festivities. Between all these occasions the fiddle of Simon Young seldom found a silent night; and those now living who danced to its music declare they would rather hear Simon Young play the "Devil's Dream" and "Money Musk" than all the Thomas' and Strauss' orchestras in Christendom. But those good old times are gone; Simon's fiddle is silent, and, instead of "calling off" the gay quadrille to the joy of every heart, his voice was last heard in hurling stale truths at sleepy audiences in the lecture field. "So much has science degenerated."

Wolf-Hunts in the Old Days.

The pleasures of this rude settlement were not all of a social nature, however. The prairie then teemed with wolves and deer, and each winter would witness a grand wolf-hunt and deer-hunt, in which the whole country-side for miles around would participate. At these times an entire wood would be surrounded and the game closed in upon from all sides. A successful deer-hunt would fill a two-horse sled full of venison. The wolf-hunts were usually conducted on horseback and were very exciting, sometimes resulting in serious accidents to horses and riders.

The eldest son of Joel Harvey, George, who is now a resident of Elgin, gives this incident of a morning's hunt:

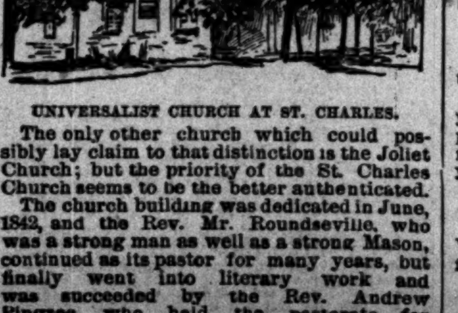
"One morning, after quite a snow-storm, Joe and I started down the gully to look for deer. We felt rather sure of finding some, as the storm would naturally drive them into the gully, which was timbered with oak, for shelter. We had not gone far when I saw a fine doe get up a few rods ahead and shake herself. Her breast was in full sight, and I drew a bead and blazed away. She dropped, but from the way the deer got up and lit out over the hills, on both sides of us, you would have thought most every bush in the gully must have hid one. I think we saw at least a hundred of them while the report of the gun was echoing through the valley—but you can depend upon it we didn't see any more that day."

James Herrington, father of ex-Representative James Herrington of Geneva, at an earlier day had brought a drove of hogs from Southern Illinois and turned them loose to fatten on the acorns, of which there was an immense quantity. These hogs ran wild and multiplied so fast that droves of a hundred or more of them could be found roving the woods, and these furnished the settlers with plenty of wild-hog hunting of an exciting kind. This was an important source of meat supply before the day of the domestic Chester-White.

A Wedding in 1839.

Perhaps the biggest event which the Harvey log cabin witnessed was the marriage of Mary L. Burr to George Harvey Oct. 13, 1839. It was packed full of guests and a famous dinner was served, but the customary dance was postponed until the newly-wedded pair moved into their own cabin at Pigeon Woods. Christmas-Day a four-horse team brought a big load of young people from St. Charles and their cabin was given a "house-warming" that would completely melt one of our modern structures. The fact that the taller young men had to stoop a little in order to accommodate themselves to the limitations of the cabin did not seem to interfere with any one's enjoyment of the dance.

The minister who united George Harvey and Mary Burr in marriage was William Roundseville of St. Charles, who there founded what was undoubtedly the first Universalist Church in Illinois.



UNIVERSALIST CHURCH AT ST. CHARLES.

The only other church which could possibly lay claim to that distinction is the Joliet Church; but the priority of the St. Charles Church seems to be the better authenticated.

The church building was dedicated in June, 1842, and the Rev. Mr. Roundseville, who was a strong man as well as a strong Mason, continued as its pastor for many years, but finally went into literary work and was succeeded by the Rev. Andrew Pingree, who held the pastorate for two years. When he left the pulpit was filled for some four years by a preacher named Mason, from Chicago, who has since been one of the principal editors of the *Covenant*, the oldest Universalist paper in the Northwest. Mason built the society up to its strongest point.

Just at this time Mr. Roundseville, the first pastor, returned to live in St. Charles. From the date of his return the church history was a troubled stream, although it is hard to say with justice how much the one event had to do with the other. At last the dissension in the church became so great that several of the most prominent members did not think it worth while longer to loose their purse-strings to keep up a quarrel and preaching was discontinued.

Story of a Split.

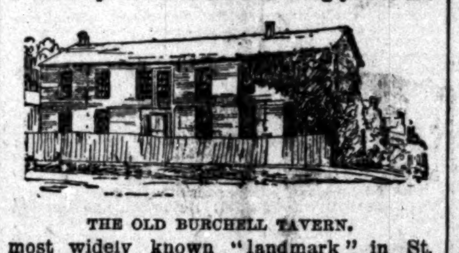
In these latter days, however, an event occurred in the old church which gave rise to a new religious sect. A methodist exhorter named Redfield, a man of marvelous magnetic power, made St. Charles the center of an evangelistic campaign extending over several months of time and a wide stretch of territory. He drew men to him and could command a great audience. One Sunday, the Methodist pulpit being occupied by the regular pastor, Redfield was offered the privilege of the Universalist Church and accepted the offer. Many of the Methodists left their own house of worship and went to the Universalist house to hear him. This angered the pastor and his personal followers and those who absented themselves to attend the Universalist church—even though Redfield preached as orthodox a discourse as his tremendously vigorous speech could frame—were expelled from the Methodist church. These were joined by others who also determined to be "free," and from that time St. Charles has had "Free Methodists," who for a long time were derisively called "Redfieldites." Redfield, by much the same methods and power as Knox and Whitfield, drew to himself a mighty following and planted his hardy little churches all over Kane and adjoining counties.

When preaching was discontinued the building was used for three or four years by the Spiritualists under the lead of S. S. Jones, a prominent lawyer, who was a charter member of the old church, for a long series of notable Spiritualistic lectures by the leading lights of that day, among whom were Leo Miller, H. P. Fairfield, Mary and A. J. Davis, and William Denton, the celebrated geologist, who was thought to have perished in the terrible Ischid earthquake, but who afterwards made his appearance only to lose his life in the interest of science in the wilds of Africa. Although a brilliant lawyer, who tutored such pupils as the late Amos B. Coon of McHenry County, Mr. Jones left the law to establish the *Religio-Philosophical Journal* in Chicago. He succeeded in making it the greatest Spiritualistic journal in the country, but he met a tragic death at the hand of one who held that faith.

The next and the last public use to which the old church was put was when, in 1871, the St. Charles Literary Society occupied it as a theater. The first play was "Ten Nights in a Barroom," but the play most frequently repeated was "Still Water Runs Deep." When the theatrical society fell victim to the same disintegrating forces that downed its spiritual and spiritualistic predecessors the windows of the old building were boarded up, and its walls have been silent save for the cooing of the pigeons that inhabit its belfry and strut about its decaying roof.

Landmark of Landmarks.

Cross the common from the old church and a few steps towards the Fox bring you to the most widely known "landmark" in St. Charles—the old Burchell Tavern. A high board fence and a dense growth of cucumber vine are doing their best to cover the nakedness and ruin of the old tavern that was once the Tarbard Inn of this Western country. Here farmers with their wheat, preachers with their wives, lawyers with their lies, and blacklegs with their eyes open put up for the night, and politics, religion, and credulity were made to suffer accordingly. The tavern was one of the earliest frame buildings in St. Charles. It passed through sundry administrations; but it was not until Maj. Pete Burchell became landlord that it took on that personal character that will stick to it as long as it hangs together. From being a place for "entertainment for man and beast" Pete Burchell made it the forum and focus of old-time Democratic doctrine and "politics" for this Congressional district, which then extended as far as Galena. When "Long" John Wentworth wanted to carry the district for himself for Congress, or for anything for his friends, he presented himself at Pete Burchell's board, and straightway B. F. Fridley, Mix, and Dunning of Aurora, Gus Herrington of Geneva, W. D. Barry of St. Charles, George Renwick, William C. Kimball, and Ed Joslyn of Elgin would appear like faithful knights and squires, and the bailiwick of Kane would invariably show results accordingly.



THE OLD BURCHELL TAVERN.

Great Character Was Pete.

Pete Burchell was a remarkable type of a certain phase of pioneer character. He was a born leader of men and a born orator. Without education he had a command of language and logic which amounted to genuine eloquence. Night after night he would gather a crowd about him in front of the tavern and electrify friend and opponent by his statement of Jeffersonian doctrine. Nor was his ability confined to political discussion. According to all accounts he was a marvelous story-teller as well. A bright old Irishman in St. Charles, who boarded at the tavern then, declares he would rather hear Pete Burchell tell lies than the "foinest orator till th' truth." He kept what might be called a Democratic logbook, which he was pleased to call his bible, and in which he preserved everything, in fact and fiction, touching on the great theme of Democracy, and from this he gave out the law and put the wise to confusion. He could lead the rude social life of the day as effectually as the political life, and the dances in the big hall, which occupied the whole upper story of the "L" then extending back from the main "upright" of the tavern, were the great occasions which drew together the brave and fair from "Hard Scrabble" to "Pigeon Woods," and set the hearts of great grandmothers in Kane and their gallants in many a fatal flutter. Maj. Pete Burchell has been dead for eighteen years, and by the time the old building gives way, under the decaying touch of time, and falls to earth, those who took part in its gay and homely festivities and survive its ruin probably can be counted on one's fingers.

FORREST CRISSEY.

REUNION OF THE TWENTIETH ILLINOIS.

Survivors of the Regiment Meet at Bloomington—Officers Elected.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., June 13.—[Special.]—The annual reunion of the survivors of the Twentieth Illinois Veteran Volunteers was held in this city today, the reunion bringing here nearly 100 comrades. The Twentieth was organized in 1861, the companies being from Champaign, McLean, Livingston, De Witt, and Kankakee Counties. It served through the war, participating in twenty-five battles. A business session was held at Turner-Hall at 1 o'clock. It was voted to hold the next reunion at Pontiac, June 11, 1891. The following officers were elected: President, Dr. C. Goodbrake of Clinton; Vice-President, James Coyle, St. Louis; Recording Secretary, A. J. Sanger, Joliet; Corresponding Secretary, John A. Edmondson, Clinton; Treasurer, Vespasian Warner, Clinton. This afternoon the veterans visited the Soldiers' Orphans' Home at Normal.

It Took Time.

Miss Fanny—"Mr. De Smith, I do not believe that you love me truly?"

Gus De Smith—"That's where you are fooling yourself, Miss Fanny. My love for you is not a passion that comes and goes. It has taken me five years to persuade myself that I really love you."—*Texas Siftings.*

She Excelled Him.

"What a horrible match Madge has made. Why, the man she's taken has not one good quality."

"O, yes, in one respect he far surpasses her."

"And what is it, pray?"

"Why, he certainly has better taste than she has."—*Philadelphia Times.*

CONDITION OF BUSINESS.

THE VOLUME OF TRADE UNPRECEDENTED FOR THE SEASON.

Exports from New York Show a Decline, While the Increase in Imports Continues—Better Crop Prospects Improving the Condition of Affairs in the West—Speculation Attracting Less Attention, Though Conditions Seem to Favor the Bulls.

NEW YORK, June 13.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly review of trade says:

Speculation has been neither large in volume nor enthusiastic in tone during the last week, but the legitimate business of the country continues unprecedented in volume for the season and highly encouraging in prospects. There has been quite a decline in exports from New York for two weeks past, the value having been 14 per cent below that of the same weeks last year, while in imports here a moderate increase continues, that of last week being 5 per cent. But the flow of currency to this center supplies demands and makes the market easy. Interior cities report rather more demand for money, and at Boston rates are rising, at Chicago and St. Louis steady, and at Philadelphia dull, not much commercial paper offering; but at most points the demand is fair, with a sufficient supply.

Crop prospects begin to rule all markets at this season, and these are distinctly improving. Wheat has declined 1⅜ cents, oats 1 cent, and corn ⅜ cent. Coffee is unchanged. Hogs, lard, and pork have scarcely changed in price, and the rise of 2¼ cents in oil is purely speculative. A better demand for refined sugar is alleged as reason for an advance of ⅜ cent in price, but other reports indicate that dealers are not buying freely at the high prices now asked. The general level of prices is but a shade higher than a week ago, and the prevailing tendency seems at present to be toward a lower range of quotations for a time.

The capacity of iron furnaces in blast June 1 was 180,795 tons, against 180,099 May 1, and 133,119 a year ago. The tone of the market is fairly confident. Eastern makers are said to have checked the incipient advance in prices, in order not to establish a market for Southern and Western producers to unload on. The demand for various forms of manufactured iron and steel is still good and prices steady. The wool market has been dull. Philadelphia and Chicago reports indicate that growers are holding for higher prices. But no improvement is seen in woolen goods, though dress goods are in fair request here, and stocks of light weight cloths are small. Flannel mills are generally cutting down production.

Reports from other cities show a healthy state of trade, with clear signs of improvement where better crop prospects have immediate influence. Chicago grain receipts are heavy, and hides move largely, but wool receipts fall 60 per cent below last year's; the dry-goods trade shows considerable excess over last year's, with good collections, but there is little present activity in clothing, though prospects for fall trade are bright. St. Louis notes strong trade in nearly all lines, Pittsburg, continued activity in iron and flint glass, and the Northwestern and Southern cities generally report better trade with a brighter crop outlook.

The business failures occurring throughout the country during the last seven days number 212, as compared with 205 last week. For the corresponding week of last year the figures were 250.

THE WEEK IN WALL STREET.

Business Feverish and Irregular, with Somewhat Lower Prices.

NEW YORK, June 13.—[Special.]—London, contrary to all expectations, has been a moderate seller of our securities this week, chiefly on account of the passage of the Silver bill. Business here has been somewhat feverish and irregular; investors on the other side, however, have been persistent buyers of Reading, Lake Shore, Louisville and Nashville, Lake Erie, Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, Erie seconds, Wabash, Northern Pacific, Union Pacific, and Pennsylvania. It is evident that the investors pay no heed to the bear predictions, and they recognize that those who sell stocks short must buy them back again. If they are unable to frighten out legitimate holdings they must settle. The day is not far distant when our own people will awaken to the fact that this country is by long odds more prosperous than any other in the world, and the sellers of stocks will in the natural course of events buy back at considerably higher prices the securities which they profess to think so lightly of for the time being. During the last six months Berlin and London must have taken at least 150,000 shares of stocks. Amsterdam, Paris, and Glasgow have taken 50,000 shares more. There is a much larger short interest in the market today than there was a week ago.

The banks are in a stronger position than ever before. The Secretary of the Treasury continues to buy bonds moderately, and the result is that the money paid out by the Government for its 4s and 4½s must be reinvested.

There is enough money at this center to supply all real and even imaginary demands. Merchants who need accommodation can get it for 5 to 6 per cent. Six months' money, on mixed collateral, can be had in any amount for 4½ per cent, and money on call loans is procurable for 3 per cent. Of course this last rate is liable to be changed at any moment, but such a change would mean nothing. Exports of gold could go on from now until the end of September, and not cause much of a spasm. We are exceptionally easy on money matters. It will be some weeks yet before any large amount will be required for interior points. The first real need will be that of the wool-growers. Next we shall have to move the crops, but money will not leave this city for any length of time, and in the meanwhile we shall be made easy through the heavy disbursements made by the Government for bond purchases and pension payments and by the railroad companies, trust companies, banks, and other corporations for dividends, interest, etc. Money makes the mare go, and an abundance of "filthy lucre" will have the effect of starting the bull market upward.

YESTERDAY'S WALL STREET MARKET.

Stocks Weaker, with an Average Net Decline of 3-8 Per Cent.

NEW YORK, June 13.—[Special.]—The foreigners played tricks with our market today, but prices are only a fraction lower. This was the last day of the settlement in London and some buying orders from that center were expected. Instead of that, however, Ladenburg, Thalman & Co., and other prominent houses sold stocks. There was apparently some deal in London involving the displacement of a large sum, for money in the open market advanced to 3½ or 4 per cent, and Heidelbach, Ickelheimer & Co. of this city secured $1,000,000 at the assay office for shipment by tomorrow's steamer.

The fact that gold had been engaged for export had its effect on stocks. Up to the time the market closed it was difficult to learn the exact facts about the transaction, and exaggerated rumors were in circulation. Stocks closed weak and a fraction below last evening's level. As the trust stocks are less available than others as collateral for loans they are most sensitive to any fact or rumor affecting the money market, and, accordingly, they were the first to be sold by traders in the flurry over the engagement of gold. Chicago and Northwest was conspicuously weak. It fell off 1⅛ and closed at the lowest. Richmond Terminal is down on the statement of Baltimore and Ohio people that the Terminal would not obtain a controlling interest in that road. The average net decline in the more active stocks is about ⅜.

A Perfect Fit.

"Your suit's not done," the tailor said,
With a weak attempt at wit,
"But the bill's made out and receipted, too."
Then the dude got a perfect fit.
—*Philadelphia Times.*

First Blood.

The man struck his cheek with his hard-swung palm
In a dull and sickening thud.
But the only mosquito just laughed and cried:
"I've gained at the least first blood."
—*Philadelphia Times.*

THE GREAT MAGNET OF THE SKY.

Effect of Solar Energy in Disturbing the Magnetism of the Earth.

New York *Sun:* It is no new idea that the earth is a huge magnet, having its north and south poles of magnetism and its lines of force along which the magnetic energy manifests itself. Analogy would suggest that the other planets are also great magnets, and there is more than mere analogy to support the idea that the sun is beyond comparison the mightiest magnet of them all. It has been known for many years that the influence of the sun upon the magnetism of the earth is most pronounced and powerful at those times when the surface of the solar globe is most agitated by disturbing forces. Sun spots and their related phenomena are the visible manifestation of the activity of these forces.

The fact that one of the most conspicuous manifestations of the effect of solar energy in disturbing the magnetism of the earth is shown in extensive displays of the aurora borealis may be responsible for the now widespread belief that the weather is directly influenced by disturbances in the sun. It seems quite natural to conclude that if, as has often occurred, a violent outburst in the sun is instantly followed by a brilliant electrical display in the earth's atmosphere, the atmospheric influence of the solar energy may go further and be instrumental in the production of storms. But if the sun exercises such an influence its manifestations are either so uncertain or so slight that no conclusive proof of its existence has yet been obtained. Recently, however, observations have been made which may possibly throw new light upon this very interesting question, and which at any rate present the sun in a very formidable shape to the imagination. M. Charles Lagrange of the Brussels Observatory has arrived at the conclusion, based upon an extensive series of observations and experiments relating to the daily, annual, and secular variations of the magnetic needle, that the sun, being charged with electricty, has become a magnet as a result of its rotation upon its axis, and that the earth, being also electrified, and having in like manner become a magnet, is under the direct influence of the sun, within whose enormous magnetic field it is moving. M. Lagrange proceeds to explain how the magnetic axis of the earth, which does not correspond exactly with the axis of rotation, may have been formed under the influence of the sun, and how it is caused to retrograde by virtue of the earth's rotation in the sun's magnetic field. From the phenomena of the daily variation of the magnetic needle he concludes that the sun electrifies the earth by radiation and produces a system of electrical currents, principally in the atmosphere, by means of which the observed variations are produced. The point of maximum potential, from which the currents diverge, always follows the sun in its daily circuit through the heavens.

The significance of M. Lagrange's conclusions with reference to the weather is to be found in his statement that the earth's attraction on the atmosphere is composed of two elements: gravitation, which is constant, and the attraction of the layer of electricity covering the surface of the globe, which is variable and dependent upon the sun. In this way he offers an electro-magnetic theory of the formation of centers of barometric depression, and their movement toward the poles and from west to east. If this theory should turn out to be substantially correct, then it would be easy to understand how, and to what extent, the sun affects the weather.

The manner in which the sun holds the earth with the resistless grasp of gravitation is a familiar picture to the mind, but this idea of its magnetic power over our globe is somewhat novel and proportionately startling, for it conveys a greater sense of our helplessness. We know the gravitative energy of the sun to a nicety, and it never varies. But its electric influence depends largely upon its own condition, which is subject to the most violent and tremendous vicissitudes. Moreover, there is evidence that the sun's electric power, or whatever that force may be by which it excites the magnetism of the earth, extends equally to other planets. When the sun is most intensely agitated the vast globe of Jupiter is covered with unwonted spots and belts, and its great equatorial bands flush fiery red.

When a comet comes into the solar system there is a beautiful exhibition of a power of the sun which is certainly not gravitation, nor an effect of radiant light or heat as we know them, but which is probably an expression of electric energy. The appearance of the comet's tail, while it is yet far from the sun, is the first evidence that the visitor from space is affected by its approach toward the solar orb. At first the tail is barely visible, but as the comet draws nearer it increases in size and brightness until, at last, as it swings around the sun at close quarters, its blazing train sweeps away a hundred million miles. In this field of the sun, into which a comet cannot venture without thus attesting the far-reaching power of the wonderful governing body at its center, our little globe circles, and its inhabitants cannot be too thankful that the great magnet around which they revolve is not more erratic in the manifestations of its power.

ORIGINAL PACKAGES IN SOUTH DAKOTA.

A Depot for Their Sale Opened at Yankton—A Protest at Fort Dodge.

YANKTON, S. D., June 13.—[Special.]—A car load of whisky was received here today for George Brown, who will open an original package house to-morrow. One bottle of beer will constitute an ordinary package. Prohibitionists practically had given up the fight.

FORT DODGE, Ia., June 13.—[Special.]—There is one town in Iowa where original packages cannot be sold, notwithstanding the recent Supreme Court decision. A couple of weeks ago a branch of this industry was established in Dayton. Although the town is strongly in favor of prohibition, no effort was made to check the now legalized traffic until a little 5-year-old boy was seen toddling around the street in a state of pitiable intoxication. Then the citizens of the town arose in their might and told the original package agent he must go. A notice to quit, signed by Mayor Burnquist and every business-man in the town, was served upon him with the warning that if he staid it would be at his peril. He went.

WATERLOO, Ia., June 13.—[Special.]—Judge Ney of the District Court has just rendered an important decision in an original package case at Independence, in which he holds that although beer was served in cases the bottles, if sealed and wired, may be treated as original packages. He also holds that a dealer in Iowa may not get the beer from an agent in the State and sell it as original packages, but must have it shipped to him from outside the State. In the case in question M. Daugherty got Milwaukee beer of an agent at Dyersville, Ia., and sold it in original packages at Independence. He was found guilty and fined $300 and costs.

PITTSBURG, Pa., June 13.—A profound sensation was created in this portion of the State this afternoon by the decision of an Armstrong County Judge in an original package case. Some days ago Charles Silverman, a resident of Allegheny County, opened an original package store in Leechburg, a local prohibition town in Armstrong County, which is also prohibition. He was promptly arrested and placed on trial before Judge Rayburn. The temperance people pushed the prosecution strongly, claiming that Silverman was violating the law by selling liquor without a license. Silverman admitted that he had sold beer in kegs, half-barrels, and barrels, and proved them to have been unbroken and to have been duly sealed and stamped as required by the United States law. Judge Rayburn in his charge refused to consider the evidence of the prosecution in regard to the local prohibitory law and affirmed those relating to the United States Inter-State Commerce law. The jury remained out about two hours and a half and acquitted Silverman.

Registered from Boston.

First Chicago Man (in a New York hotel)—"You registered from Boston. Why don't you register from Chicago?"

Second Chicago Man (an old traveler)—"Because I've got tired of having these New York hotel clerks tell me not to blow out the gas."—*Life.*

Tit for Tat.

Miss Vassar—"Don't you think Miss Springlove is a charming poetess?"

Uncle Solomon—"O, yes, a very sweet poetess, and her cousin, Miss Chalmers, is a charming paintress, and her Aunt Lucrece is an excellent sculptoress, and her mother used to be an excellent dishwasheress, and——."—*Life.*

ONE DISSENTING VOICE.

JUSTICE MAGRUDER'S OPINION OF THE CHICAGO DRAINAGE ACT.

He Takes a View Directly Opposite to That of the Other Members of the Supreme Court—In His Opinion the "Special Assessment" and the "Sanitary District" Features Are Both Illegal—A Voluminous Discussion of the Subject.

OTTAWA, Ill., June 13.—[Special.]—Justice Magruder filed a dissenting opinion in each of the two drainage cases. The three cases involving the constitutionality of the law were submitted at the March term and one of them was assigned to the Justice mentioned for examination. He failed after a careful examination to see wherein the act was constitutional and consequently prepared an opinion holding it to be invalid, which opinion was read to the other members of the court at the May term at Mount Vernon, but his views were not accepted by the majority of the court. Mr. Justice Magruder has not as yet found sufficient reason to change the views expressed in the opinion he then submitted. At least such is a fair inference from the prefatory remarks to the dissenting opinion in the Wilson vs. The Board of Trustees case. He holds that the provisions of the act authorizing the raising of money by general taxation are unconstitutional. The districts organized under the law must, in his opinion, be regarded as drainage districts, notwithstanding the fact that sewage is spoken of, for even the sewage from the city is regarded as one species of drainage. Referring to the power already conferred by the Constitution to create drains the Justice is of the opinion that the section is broad enough to include the drains from the cities as well as for the surface water of the farms. And the only mode specified in the Constitution for the construction of drains is by a special assessment and not by general taxation. The Constitution is not a grant of power to the Legislature, but a limitation of the powers of the Legislature, and applying this principle the Justice finds that the Legislature had no power to clothe a municipality organized as a drainage district with authority to make improvements except by special assessment, as provided for in the Constitution.

Only Local Improvements.

A special assessment involves the idea that the property assessed is to receive a benefit and can be assessed to the extent only of the benefit received. One portion of the law under consideration provides for the levying of special assessments for certain purposes, and such being the case the Judge argues that the improvements proposed to be made are local. "Lots fronting on a paved street are assessed, although many who do not live on that street are benefited by being permitted to use it after it is paved," says the justice. The improvements sought to be made under this act are, in his opinion, unquestionably local, and being only local the contemplated indebtedness of $15,000,000 cannot be contracted. The constitutional limit to which cities and towns may incur indebtedness would be exceeded. This is taken as a reason for his belief in the unconstitutionality of the act, for he says under its provisions either or all of the cities or towns situated within any district may contract a greater indebtedness than is permitted by the organic law.

The act creating the Chicago Sanitary District was unquestionably passed for the benefit of a sanitary district of which Chicago should be a part, and extensive improvements are provided for, and these improvments are regarded as an uncertain experiment. Using Judge Magruder's own language, "no other construction can be placed upon the cautious phraseology made use of as to the danger of overflow and of river pollution." The City of Chicago cannot lawfully increase its indebtedness beyond the constitutional limit even by an alliance with the Town of Cicero and the Village of Lyons.

Urging the Same Objections.

In dissenting to the opinion written by Justice Bailey in the Nelson case Justice Magruder reaffirms his views in many particulars as expressed in the first case referred to. He also says that the act embraces two distinct measures, one relating to the organization of drainage districts which might, under certain conditions, refer to any county in the State. But the other measure is special and local, as shown by reference to "Lake Michigan," "Chicago River," "Illinois and Michigan Canal," etc. It also relates to a navigable water course constructed by a single drainage district between Lake Michigan and the mouth of the Illinois river. The language used in the act cannot possibly apply, he thinks, to any other locality. No two objects can be more distinct and diverse than these two. The Judge expresses his views at length upon the subject of the construction of the proposed water way, the building of docks, etc., and of the right of the State to require a portion of the funds derived from the sanitary district to be paid into the State Treasury to be used for State purposes. He says this would be unjustly burdening one class of districts for the relief of the balance of the State. Commenting upon the creation of the Board of Commissioners to determine the boundaries of the proposed district the justice holds that this law confers authority upon a County Judge not consistent with the provisions of the judiciary laws of the State, for he, the County Judge, is thus empowered to create a tribunal by his own fiat and independent of any action of the people. The two dissenting opinions by Judge Magruder will cover about 12,000 words.

OPPOSE THE IMPORTATION OF COOKS.

Members of the Craft Want Foreigners Kept Out of the Country.

The following has been forwarded to Washington:

CHICAGO, June 13.—To the Hon. R. P. Porter, Superintendent Eleventh National Census, Washington, D. C.—Sir: At a regular meeting of the Meat and Pastry Cooks' Union, No. 1, of Chicago, held June 11, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

"*Resolved*, That the Superintendent of the Eleventh National Census be respectfully requested to classify the cooks of the United States as a distinct class of artisans in making up the compendium of said work. In this connection we desire to state that we deem it important to our craft that this information should be within the reach of all members, and especially is it desirable for the various organized unions throughout the country. Up to the present time we have made no complaint to the Treasury Department, but in all frankness we desire to say that there is no class of skilled workmen in the United States which has more cause to complain of the outrageous system of imported contract labor.

"Long and varied experience has demonstrated to us that it has been the practice to import cooks from Europe. Until a few years ago there was room for all such as were brought over; but now the attention of the native-born American has been directed to it, and we think the time has arrived when the attention of the National Government should be called to the present numerous infractions of the Alien Contract Labor law." Very respectfully, W. H. MCNAUGHTON, Recording Secretary Meat and Pastry Cooks' Union, No. 1.

The Paper Treatment for Partial Asphyxia.

In regard to the treatment of persons overcome with gas several suggestions were made by different speakers at the recent meeting of the American Gaslight Association at Toronto. The most practical were those quoted on the authority of a prominent physician:

1. Take the man at once into the fresh air. Don't crowd around him.
2. Keep him on his back. Don't raise his head or turn him on his side.
3. Loosen his clothing at his neck.
4. Give a little brandy and water, not more than four tablespoonfuls of brandy. Give the ammonia mixture (one part in all. aromatic ammonia to sixteen parts water) in small quantities at short intervals, a teaspoonful every two or three minutes.
5. Slap the face and chest with the wet end of a towel.
6. Apply warmth and friction if the body or limbs are cold.
7. If the breathing is feeble or irregular artificial respiration should be used and kept up until there is no doubt that it can no longer be of use.
8. Administer oxygen.—*College Record.*

The Same, Yet Different.

Ted—"His is a singular absence."

Ned—"Plural, you mean. He ran off with another fellow's wife."—*Life.*

Just His Way.

Merritt—"Did that critic read your poem and give you his opinion?"

Tubbs—"He gave me his opinion."—*Life.*

KENSINGTON,

WALKER COUNTY,

GEORGIA.

22 MILES SOUTH OF

CHATTANOOGA, TENN.

In Lookout Valley,

On the line of the

Chattanooga Southern Railway,

Is destined to be one of the most important manufacturing cities in the South. The location, consisting of 1,600 acres, which has been secured by the managers of the KENSINGTON LAND COMPANY of Chattanooga Tenn., is surrounded by inexhaustible deposits of coal and iron, equal in quality to that of any section in the great mineral belt of the South. Manufactured Iron, Cotton, Leather, etc., can be produced cheaper in KENSINGTON than at any point in the South, and its railroad service will be unsurpassed.

The Kensington Land Co.

Solicits correspondence with manufacturers generally, and offers liberal inducements to those contemplating the removal of their establishments or the building of new factories in this prosperous section of the country.

Sale of Lots at Kensington

July 1, 2, and 3.

Arrangements for reduced rates of fare will be perfected.

Pamphlets descriptive of Kensington and its surroundings may be had by addressing

Kensington Land Co.,

CHATTANOOGA, TENN.

Two Factories To Rent.

Located West Twelfth-st., Pan-Handle Railroad, and Wisconsin Central Crossing. 100x100, six stories, 150 horse-power engine, steam heat, elevators, dry kilns, and railroad switches.

Also 3 Floors, 100x100, Pacific-av., two blocks from the Post-Office.

LAZARUS SILVERMAN,
93 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT.

381-385 Wabash-av.,

Just south of Harrison-st., the elegant 6-story building now occupied by Deimel Bros., furniture dealers. 70 feet frontage; fine display windows, superior light, steam heat, passenger and freight elevators, Long lease and special terms to one tenant.

SNOW & DICKINSON,
Renting Dept., Exclusive Agents,
Corner Dearborn and Washington-sts.

TO RENT.

In the immediate vicinity of Dearborn and Monroe-sts.,

Main Floor Office.

Elegantly and commodiously furnished. Long lease. Moderate rent.

SNOW & DICKINSON,
Cor. Dearborn and Monroe-sts.

FOR SALE. ACRES.

Choice acres adjoining the Stickney Tract. For particulars as to prices, terms, and location inquire of

A. LOEB & BRO.,
120 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE.

30 ACRES IN TENTH WARD.

Viz.: 10 acres S. W. corner 27th-st. and Kedzie-av.

10 acres S. E. corner 27th-st. and St. Louis-av.

10 acres N. W. corner 31st-st. and Lawndale-av.

Near churches and schools and accessible by railroads and street-cars. Price, $100,000 and taxes, etc., for 1890.

PETER GEDDES, 31 Nassau-st., New York.

Money to Loan

AT LOWEST RATES.

WALKER, LARNED & MOSS,
201 Tacoma Building.

Paving Bonds for Sale.

The City of Lincoln, Nebraska, will offer for sale to the highest and best bidder, on June 16, 1890, at 2 p. m., in the Council Chamber of said city, eighty-five six per cent interest-bearing district paving bonds of the denomination of one thousand dollars ($1,000) each, payable at the fiscal agency of Nebraska in the City of New York.

(25) Twenty-five of said bonds maturing July 1, 1890.
(34) Thirty-four of said bonds maturing July 1, 1892.
(26) Twenty-six of said bonds maturing July 1, 1895.

Provided that said bonds shall not be sold for less than par or face value.

The city reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

All communications to be addressed to HENRY VEITH, Chairman Finance Committee.

By order of the City Council.

D. C. VAN DUYN, City Clerk.

GRAIN INSPECTION RULE.

At a meeting of the Railroad and Warehouse Commission of Illinois held in Springfield May 21st, 1890, the following was adopted and ordered published:

RULE.

All grain in store in any warehouse of Class "A" at the time any amendment to the established rules of inspection (affecting such grain) may hereafter go into effect shall be inspected out in satisfaction of warehouse receipts dated prior to (and only) in to such amendment.

JOHN R. WHEELER,
ISAAC N. PHILLIPS, } Commissioners.
W. L. CRIM,
J. H. PADDOCK, Secretary.

BOISE CITY, CAPITAL OF IDAHO.

Metropolis and by provision of Constitution Permanent Capital. Unusual opportunities for investment and business. Capital needed. Mortgages net 10 per cent. Sawmills, brick kilns, woolen mills, iron works wanted. Unlimited water power. Best society, schools, churches. Perfect climate. Stock growers' paradise. Free government land. Great grain, fruit, and vegetable country. Field crops net $25 per acre. Idaho, "Gem of the Mountains," will soon be a State. Third in precious minerals. Output last year $17,000,000. Combine business with pleasure and visit us. Excursion rates. Illustrated pamphlets mailed free.
BOARD OF TRADE, Boise City, Idaho.

$240,000 Spokane Falls, Wash.,

6% SCHOOL BONDS.

Dated July 1, 1890. Due July 1, 1910. Interest payable January 1 and July 1, at Hanover National Bank, in New York City. Denomination, $1,000. Bonds are issued by School District No. 81, of Spokane County, which includes the City of Spokane Falls.

True value of property, estimated....$16,000,000
Assessed valuation for taxation 8,300,000
Total Debt of School District and City..............$350,000
Less water debt.............. 70,000
(Works owned by City)....
Net indebtedness.................. 280,000

Population variously estimated at from 20,000 to 25,000. The city has ten banking institutions, three street-car lines, four parks, nine public buildings, five weekly newspapers, one morning and one evening paper, and eighteen churches, one denomination having about one million dollars invested in lands, churches, schools, and hospital. The falls of Spokane River, from which the city takes its name, are capable of furnishing 30,000 horse-power net, as against 20,000 horse-power from the Mississippi at Minneapolis; and its friends claim that Spokane Falls will rival Minneapolis as a manufacturing center, and not many years hence contain a population of 100,000.

Spokane County, of which Spokane Falls is the county seat, has no bonded debt. The Constitution of the State of Washington prohibits the creation, by school districts, FOR ANY PURPOSE, OR IN ANY MANNER, of an indebtedness exceeding five per cent of the last assessed valuation for taxation for State and county purposes.

Price furnished on application.

N. W. HARRIS & COMPANY,
BANKERS,
163-165 Dearborn-st., Chicago.
70 State-st., Boston.

BONDS.

Sure Income.
Absolute Security.

$250,000 of the issue of $1,500,000 First Mortgage Bonds of the St. Louis Railroad Company, which is owned by the National Railway Company. For sale by

FOREMAN BROS.
BANKERS,
128 and 130 Washington-st.

Edward L. Brewster & Co., Stock Brokers,

Cor. Dearborn & Monroe-sts.,

Members Chicago Stock Exchange,
Members New York Stock Exchange

We carry Local Securities on margins and loan money on approved collaterals.

WESTERN TRUST & SAVINGS BANK,

Washington-st., cor. Fifth-av.

CAPITAL, - $100,000

GENERAL BANKING.

ACCOUNTS SOLICITED.

4 per cent interest paid on savings deposits.

OFFICERS.
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E. Jennings, Vice-Pres. W. M. R. Vose, Cashier.

Walker & Wrenn, Stock Brokers,

Cor. La Salle and Quincy-sts.,

Members New York Stock Exchange,
Members Chicago Stock Exchange,
Members Chicago Board of Trade,

Buy and sell on the above Exchanges all classes of securities and carry same on margins.

Money to loan on approved collaterals.

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GALLOWAY, LYMAN & PATTON,

Real Estate Loans & Investments.

BUILDING LOANS A SPECIALTY.

Real Estate Bought and Sold on Commission. Business Property Managed.

TACOMA BUILDING.

THE UNION TRUST CO. BANK,

N. E. Cor. Madison and Dearborn-sts.

Capital and Surplus, - - $800,000

4 per cent interest allowed on savings deposits.
Interest paid on daily balances to merchants, manufacturers, and individual accounts, subject to check.
Issues demand and time certificates bearing interest.
Receives and discounts commercial paper.
Directors—J. H. Pearson, E. F. Pulsifer, James Longley, G. M. Wilson, S. W. Rawson.

$1
$5
$10
$25
$50
$100
$200
$500
$1000

FARMERS TRUST CO.

6% First Mortgage Bonds for Sale.

Conservative investors find these Bonds a satisfactory means of regular income. Money to loan on Chicago real estate and on farms at lowest market rates. Also real-estate paper bought. Mortgages for sale. Send for list.

If you wish to borrow money on real estate go to Farmers Trust Co., 112 Dearborn-st. If you wish to invest surplus or trust funds, to yield a regular income, buy Farmers Trust Co. 6% First Mortgage Bonds. A speculative investment will sometimes pay you better, but in the long run these Bonds will yield you more, and save you care.

FOR SALE BY HARRISON BROTHERS,

121 La Salle-st.

GREAT BARGAINS!

MONROE-ST., near Homan-av. 25x191, so. front; cheapest lot on street.....$105.00
HOMAN-AV., corner near Colorado-av., ...$65.00

Money to Loan

On Improved Chicago Real Estate.

H. A. HURLBUT,
88 Washington-st.
REED & HURLBUT,
11 Pine-st., New York.

Money to Loan

On Real Estate at 5, 6, and 7 per cent.
Special attention to making
BUILDING LOANS.

Baird & Bradley, 90 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE. 47th Street.

Several choice lots and corners on 47th-st., near Grand-boulevard.

SNOW & DICKINSON,
Exclusive Agents,
Cor. Dearborn and Washington-sts.

William V. Jacobs & Co.,

607 Tacoma Building.

LAND ON

DREXEL

ELLIS, GREENWOOD, LEXINGTON, and

WOODLAWN

Avenues and 87th to 93d-sts,
Tracts of 5 Acres or more.

THESE ACRES are immediately east of and adjoining tracks of Illinois Central R. R., with 60 daily suburban trains stopping at the handsome depots of Dauphin Park and Burnside.

THE ROUTE of the Elevated Road to South Chicago runs on north line of the property. And the new Electric Road is now building immediately through the property.

THE LAND is perfectly drained and streets graded in fine shape by hand, and arrangements have been made with City for extension of water mains on the property. On adjacent property, already sold and subdivided, a building limit has been established, insuring a fine class of improvements.

THESE ACRES are the only tracts on the Main Line of the Illinois Central north of Pullman which are on the market and can be subdivided and sold at a great profit this summer. Terms, 1-3 cash, balance one and two years. Unpaid purchase money prorated if desired.

FOR PLATS, TERMS, AND INFORMATION
APPLY TO

William V. Jacobs & Co.,
133 La Salle-st.

JOHN J. MITCHELL, P't. WM. H. MITCHELL, 2D V-P.
JOHN B. DRAKE, V.-P. JAMES S. GIBBS, Cashier.

Illinois Trust and Savings Bank,

"ROOKERY" BUILDING,

Under State Jurisdiction and Supervision.

Capital and Surplus........$1,800,000

This bank is a legal depository for court funds, and is authorized to act as Administrator, Executor, Guardian, Trustee, Conservator, Assignee, and Receiver for estates, corporations, and individuals.

Invites confidential interview with parties contemplating the creation of trusts by will or otherwise. Investments of trust funds kept separate from the assets of the bank.

INTEREST PAID ON DEPOSITS.
ACCOUNTS SOLICITED.

Circular Letters of Credit issued, and Exchange drawn on the principal cities of the world. Makes Cable Transfers.

DIRECTORS:
JOHN McCAFFERY, JOHN B. DRAKE, GEO. STURGES,
L. Z. LEITER, W. H. REID, WM. G. HIBBRAD,
WM. H. MITCHELL, JOHN J. MITCHELL, J. C. McMULLIN.

6% TO INVESTORS. 6%

DEBENTURES OF

Red Oak Investment Co.,

RED OAK, IOWA.
Organized 1876.

SECURED BY FIRST MORTGAGES ON

CHOICE IOWA FARMS,

Deposited with Illinois Trust and Savings Bank, Chicago, as Trustees, where interest semi-annually (May 1st and November 1st) and principal are payable. Inquire of

C. W. SPALDING, Manager,
215 Dearborn-st. CHICAGO, ILL

SAFE SECURITIES.

We offer the following select BONDS:

$300,000 City of New Albany, Ind....5s
75,000 City of Omaha, Neb........6s
40,000 City of Cleburne, Texas.....6s
20,000 City of Owatonna, Minn ... 5s
21,000 City of Joplin, Mo.........6s
15,000 City of Anaconda, Mont.....6s
130,000 City of Cleveland, O. (School). 4½s
49,000 Brown County, Wis..........5s
(Green Bay County Seat).
40,000 St. Louis County, Minn ...4½s
(Duluth County Seat).
20,000 Pinal County, Ariz 6s
40,000 Buffalo County, Neb.... .. 5s

Complete List furnished on application.
LOCAL SECURITIES bought and sold.

S·A·KEAN & CO BANKERS,
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C. V. BANTA, JR., & CO., STOCK BROKERS

(Members of Chicago Stock Exchange).

170 Dearborn-st. Telephone No. 686.

Local Securities bought and sold for cash or carried on margin.

HENRY C. FREEMAN,
Civil and Mining Engineer,
142 Dearborn-st., Room 8, Chicago.

Examines and reports on Mines and Processes. Acts as Special or Permanent Advising Engineer. Consultations on Mining Questions and Treatment of Ores.

Office Desks, Folding Beds.
A. H. Andrews & Co.
Wabash Av., Chicago.

That Day in June.

Ah, love, do you remember?—sweet old phrase,
For twilight hours and fire-enlightened gloom,
That seem to people all the shaded room
With forms and faces from a long dead past;
And through all, like the keynote of some tune,
Come back the dreams of one fair day in June!

Dear love, don't you remember how the moss
Curled golden green about our shaded seat?
How ferns and flowers clustered at your feet?
How rang the birds' full-throated melody
That peaceful, lovely, perfect summer noon
Whence date our lives; for we loved first in June.

Ah, love, do you remember?—filling eyes
With joyful tears; yet since that sweet day died
Many and bitter are the tears you've cried,
Many the furrows on your dear white brow!
Yet in mine arms I cannot deem that soon
Faded the radiance of that day in June.

Nay, 'tis not faded, darling, 'tis strange
How all our loving cannot banish death!
We were so young then; now the winter's breath
Shrivels and pinches where the blood once coursed,
Leaping with rapture; o'er the fire we croon,
And scarce believe that once we loved in June.

Dear love, always remember; years pass on,
Mingle with dust, and leave but little mark;
The light burns lower, nearer comes the dark,
Yet 'twill not matter, if still lives our love,
E'en in the night our lives shall have their moon—
The fair remembrance of that day in June.

Against Difficulties.

For every missionary sent to Africa the world ships 10,000 barrels of bad whisky into that country, and for every native converted to Christianity, ten are made drunkards and bad men. The Germans have given the missionary work up in disgust, and the English are wondering if it pays.

BUSINESS.

FINANCIAL.

Clearings at the principal cities of the United States yesterday and a week ago were:

	June 13.	June 6.
New York................	$129,819,761	$129,966,180
Boston..................	18,697,032	19,346,853
Chicago.	13,143,000	14,981,000
Philadelphia............	10,279,300	11,950,314
St. Louis..........	3,997,053	3,463,011
Baltimore	2,012,980	2,714,461
New Orleans......	1,207,558	....

New York exchange was quoted as follows yesterday: Chicago, par; Boston, 10@15c discount; St. Louis, 75c premium.

There is still an unchanged money market and borrowers almost have given up hope of an easier situation this year. If we are to have any easier money it certainly is time it were here, judging by past seasons, but since the break in the call loan rate some ten days ago there has been not the slightest change. We apparently are no nearer easier rates for discounts than we have been for weeks. Money is still to be had at 5 per cent on sharp call loans, but for time accommodations there is little shading of the 6 per cent rate. Sterling rates were unchanged yesterday, 487¾ being quoted for demand and 485¼ for sixty days. Although quotations were unaltered the tone of the market at the close of the day was weak.

The little wave of better feeling in West Side stock that set in Thursday afternoon gathered considerable strength yesterday morning, and it commenced to look like another boom. About all there was of it, however, was a little buying demand which found no stock for sale. As heavy a pressure to sell likely would put the market down as much as it went up. The stock opened at 116 and jumped quickly to 117. From that it was worked up to 117¾. In the afternoon the bull spirit had died out and the price dropped back to 117. There was scarcely nothing in the market aside from West Side stock. A little Strawboard was sold, opening ½ point above the close Thursday at 117 and selling off to 112¼. Yesterday's sales follow:

SALES FIRST CALL—10:30 A. M.

150 A S B Co Ill.........113
100 Do.........112⅛
100 Do b 30.........112⅜
25 Do.............112¼
200 Cen U Tel Co..... 70
7 Chi. City Ry. Co..312½
100 Do.............313
110 C A I. & P Co....104
100 W C S RR Co.....116
100 Do b 30... ......116⅛
100 Do.......... .....116⅛
50 Do b 30.........117
50 Do 116¾
100 Do..... ....116⅞
100 Do.... 117
50 Do b 30.... ......117¼
50 W C S R R Co....117
100 Do...... ....117⅛
200 Do b 30...........117⅜
100 Do...............117⅜
300 Do b 30..... ....117¾
100 Do s 3............117¼
200 Do...............117⅜
100 Do...............117⅜
100 Do b 30.... ....117¾
50 C & C C & Dk Co. 81¼
100 Do........... .. 81
25 Do................ 81⅛
25 Do 81
100 Do b 30 81
50 Do................ 80¾

BONDS.

$ 5000 CGL & C Co 5s.... 93⅝
5000 Do 93½
$ 1000 Con. Gas 5s...... 91

SALES SECOND CALL—2:15 P. M.

100 W. Stone Co b 10.125
300 W C S R Co b 30..117¼
100 Do...............117⅛
100 W C S RR Co b 30.117¼
100 Do b 30.. ......117⅛
150 Do..... 117

Henry Clews telegraphs to W. G. McCormick & Co. regarding the general situation:

"The market this week has had to contend with a great deal of London selling of long stocks, which the various cliques apparently unwillingly have had to take, as the outside buying has not been adequate to do so. This, therefore, gives a tired look to the market at the present time and places it in a position where skillful operators, if inclined, would find it easy to mark down prices. Under the circumstances, therefore, I advise caution and discrimination for the present on the buying side."

There was a report current during the day that a shipment of gold to the extent of $1,000,000 had been ordered. The condition of the exchange warrants no such shipment. The hint was wired to this city that the talk about gold exports from New York was started for the purpose of depressing stocks in Wall street.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, June 13.—[Special.]—Oregon Transcontinental, Chicago Gas, and Sugar Trusts were the only stocks on the list this morning whose fluctuations were worthy of notice. In the first mentioned stock, advantage was taken of an increased short interest to advance the price 1 point. Sugar Trusts were bid up an equal amount on the admission of the trustees that the regular 2½ per cent dividend had been declared for the quarter. Chicago Gas sold down 1⅛ points, but rallied ⅜ before noon. There was little in the market outside of these stocks. Richmond Terminal sold off ⅝, but rallied again. Union Pacific declined ⅛ and Delaware and Hudson 1⅛. In general prices were a shade lower, but the variations were confined to small fractions. Oregon Transcontinental, Sugar Trusts, and Richmond Terminal monopolized about two-thirds of the forenoon's business. Elsewhere the volume of trading was below the average.

The early afternoon market was weak, with sharp declines in the Granger stocks and Oregon Transcontinental. On a reported order for $1,000,000 in gold from abroad the whole market went off, the bears hammering with the added point that the rate negotiations among the granger roads were not proceeding as harmoniously as had been hoped. In the last hour there was a slight improvement all along the list.

Money on call easy, ranging from 4 to 5 per cent; last loan at 5, closed offered at 5. Prime mercantile paper, 5@6½. Sterling exchange quiet but firm at 485½ for 60-day bills and 488 for demand.

The total sales of stocks today were 219,866 shares, including: Atchison, 11,091; Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, 3,200; Louisville and Nashville, 4,350; Missouri Pacific, 8,500; Northern Pacific, 4,040; Oregon Transcontinental, 36,850; Reading, 7,300; Richmond and West Point, 78,535; St. Paul, 11,405.

SALES AND QUOTATIONS OF STOCKS ON THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Description.	Sal's.	High.	Low.	Closing— J'ne 13	J'n 12
Am. Cot. Sd. T.	400	31	30½	30½	30½
Atchison...........	10,691	47¾	46¾	46⅞	47⅝
C., B. & Q.	250	106½	106¼	106¼	106¾
Canada So.	800	60¾	60	60	60¼
Ches. & Ohio........	900	24⅛	23¾	23¾	......
Do 1st pfd........	300	65⅝	65	65	......
Do 2d pfd.........	400	44	44	44	44
Colo. Coal..........	500	53⅞	53¾	53¾	53⅛
C., St. L. & P.	200	17½	17	17½	......
C. & E. Ill	100	40	40	40	40¼
Do pfd............	260	86	86	86	......
C., C., C. & St. L. ...	1,500	79¼	78⅝	78⅝	79
Do pfd............	350	100¾	100½	100½	100
Chicago Gas.........	6,200	54	52⅞	53	53⅞
Citizens' Gas (Bn.) ..	500	85	85	85	85⅞
D., L. & W.	6,200	146¼	145⅜	145⅜	146
Del. & Hud.	700	168⅝	168	168	169⅛
Den. & Rio G	100	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	18¼
Do pfd............	220	54	53½	53½	54
Erie	1,200	27¾	27⅜	27⅜	27¾
Hocking Valley......	100	25	25	25	25
Hocking Coal........	400	32½	31¼	31⅜	30
Jersey Central......	310	125⅜	125⅛	126⅜	126¾
Lake Shore..........	300	113⅝	112½	112⅝	113
Louis. & Nash.......	4,350	90¼	89¼	89¼	90
Long Island.........	286	92	92	92	91½
L. E. & W	487	19¼	19	19	......
Do pfd............	637	66⅜	66¼	66¼	66⅜
Lead Trust..........	1,850	21⅝	21¼	21¼	21¾
Laclede Gas.........	100	22½	22½	22½	24
Mo. Pac.	8,800	75¼	74⅝	75	75⅜
Michigan Central....	200	102¼	102	102¼	......
Manhattan...........	100	114	114	114	114
Mex. Cent.	750	29	28⅝	28⅞	29¼
Northwest...........	1,610	112⅜	111⅝	111⅝	112¾
New England.........	2,250	49⅝	48⅞	49⅛	49
Nor. Pacific........	4,040	38⅜	37⅞	37⅞	38⅛
Do pfd*...........	200	85⅝	85⅜	85⅜	84⅜
Nor. & W.	100	23⅜	23⅜	23⅜	22⅞
N. Y., S. & W.	500	32½	32½	32½	32
N. Y., C. & St. L. ...	200	17	17	17	......
Do 2d pfd.........	100	40⅜	40⅜	40⅜	40⅜
O. Trans.	35,950	50⅜	49⅜	49⅝	49⅜
O. Ry. and Nav.	400	105	104⅞	105	......
Ont. & W.	950	20⅜	20¼	20⅜	20¼
Pullman.............	1,525	206⅞	205¾	206⅞	205
Peoria D. & E.	100	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	21¾
Reading.............	7,400	47⅞	47⅜	47⅜	47⅞
Rich. Term'l........	28,235	24⅞	23⅞	24⅞	23⅞
Do pfd............	700	85⅜	85	85	85⅝
Rock Island.........	2,300	94⅜	93⅞	93⅞	94
St. Paul............	10,208	77⅛	76⅛	76⅜	77
Do pfd............	700	121⅛	121	121	120⅞
St. P. & D.	300	38	38	38¼	37⅞
So. Pac.	500	35	35	35	35
St.L.& S.F. pfd.	105	65⅝	65⅝	65⅝	64½
Sugar Trust.........	47,256	85	83⅝	83⅝	83¾
Silver B.	100,000	105	104	104	104⅜
Texas Pac.	1,200	22	21⅝	21⅝	22
Tol. A. A. & N. M.	1,000	42⅞	41⅞	42⅝	41⅞
Tenn. Coal..........	700	52	51⅞	51⅞	52
Union Pac.	4,350	67	66	66⅛	67
W. & L. E.	1,100	40	39⅝	39⅞	39⅜
Do pfd............	505	77⅜	77⅛	77⅜	77⅜
Wabash..............	700	13	12⅞	12⅞	13
Do pfd............	1,510	28⅛	27⅞	27⅞	28⅛
Western Union.......	1,272	85⅞	85⅜	85⅜	85⅞
Whisky Trust........	1,600	47⅛	46⅛	46⅛	47
Wis. Cent.	900	30¼	30	30	30½

*Ex div. 1 per cent.

EXPRESS STOCKS.

Adams...........150 | Fargo...........145
American........114 | United States.......71½

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

U. S. 4s reg..........121 | U. S. 4½s reg..........103
U. S. 4s coup.........122 | U. S. 4½s coup.........103

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

10 A. M. TO 12 M.

45000 Atch 4s.......87@87⅛
121000 Atch inc.......68@68⅜
5000 A&P inc.......20¼
1000 C&O cons.......101⅜
42000 C&Can 1st.......95½@96
1000 CHV&T 5s.......84¼
10000 E T con gld 5s.......106
10000 FtW&Dist.......106⅛@107
5000 I&GN 1st.......115
10000 LSL&T1st.......99⅛@99⅞
34000 KyCent1st 4s.......84⅛@85
5000 L I gm 4s.......94⅞
5000 LNA&C cn.......101
2000 LS 1st.......86
1000 MetEl 1st.......116¼
1000 M L S & W 1st.......119⅛
4000 M&StP1-C&MRRs.......104¾
1000 M&StP1s-SoMD.......117
10000 M&StP1st—Tm 5s.......105¾
12000 MK&T gn 6s trst.......88
1000 NYLE&W fds cp.......89¼
4000 OR&N 1st.......111
33000 Ogn T 6s.......105¾
1000 OhioSo 1st.......107¼
2000 P&R 2d pfd.......58
9000 P&R gm 4s.......85⅞
2000 P&W 1st.......82
10000 R&D 5s.......93⅜
1000 R&D deb.......105
97000 R&WPT col tr 5s. ....78⅝@79
16000 RioGW 1st.......77⅛@77⅜
23000 StLA & T 1st trst ....93⅜@93⅛
5000 SL&IM 5s.......91⅝
1000 StP&Dul 2d.......105
1000 Sav & W 1st.......94
30,00 Tex Pac 2d inc. ....43⅛@43⅛
4000 Un El 1st.......107⅛
5000 Wab 1st.......105⅜
1000 Wab 2d.......83⅛
1000 WabR deb Ser B 52

12 M. TO 2 P. M.

17000 Atch 4s.......87@87⅛
63000 Atch inc.......68⅛@68⅜
3000 BCR&Nlst.......99
1000 CS 1st gtd.......105⅛
31000 CNJ gm 5s.......113⅛@113⅜
25000 C&O-R&A div 1st con.......72⅛
1000 C&EI gm 5s.......97⅞
82000 CRI&P5scp.......105⅞@106
1000 Clev&C 1st.......109
1000 CRI&P5s.......105
10000 CHV&T g m 5s. ....85⅛@85¼
3000 D&RG Imp 5s.......85⅝
2000 ET 1st.......121
3000 FtW&Dist.......105⅛
11000 GH&SA—W Dist
5000 M&SPls-C&MR5s.......105⅛
9000 M&S P ls-LacD.......118⅛
8000 NYC&StL 4s.......94⅜
18000 MK&Tgn 6s trst. ....88@88⅛
3000 NYO&W cn 5s.......98
3000 NW g m.......121
10000 P&E inc.......34
1000 PFW&C 1st.......145¼
3000 P & W 1st.......82⅛
3000 P&R 6s.......117⅛
29000 R&WPTcol tr 5s. ....78⅝@79
25000 RG&W 1st.......77⅞
1000 SA&AP 1st 6s 1885.......87⅛
5000 SPa of Cal 1s cn 5s.......101⅜
1000 TPac 1st 5s.......90⅛
10000 TC&RI 6s-BirD 1st ....101@101⅜
5000 TPac 2d inc.......43
2000 Wab 1st.......105⅜
1000 Wab 2d.......83⅛
6000 WNY&P 2d.......38⅜@38⅞

2 P. M. TO 3 P. M.

10000 Tenn comp.......81
5000 A&S con 7s.......112½
1000 Atch 4s.......86⅞
4000 C S 1st gtd.......105⅛
2000 CNJ gm 5s.......113
1000 C & O cons.......101⅜
5000 CRI&P 5s coup.......105⅞
10000 C H V & T gm 6s.......86
1000 D&H reg 1891.......104
5000 EL&BS 6s.......94½
5000 GH&H 5s.......94
30000 KyCen1st 4s.......85⅛@85¾
6000 L St L&T1st.......100
1000 L So 1st.......85⅝
1000 O S g m 4s.......67
1000 OT 6s.......100
6000 PaCo 4½ cp.......109
4000 PD&E inc.......34
12000 P&R 1st pfd.......74
27000 R&D 5s.......93
100000 R&WP-T col trs. ....78@78⅛
33000 RioG W 1st.......77⅝@77⅞
2000 StLA&TH inc.......105
2000 St P & D 2d.......105
2000 SPM&M 2d.......118
3000 SA&AP1st 6s 1886.......89⅛
3000 SoP of C. 1st cn 5s.......101⅛
5000 TPac1st5s.......92⅞
1000 TSt L & KC1st.......98
3000 WabR R2d.......83
5000 WS gtd 4s reg.......100⅛

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., June 13.—The market closed unsettled. Pennsylvania, 53⅝@53⅝; Reading, 23⅛@23 5-16; Lehigh Valley, 52⅜@52⅝; Reading gen. 4s, 85⅛@85¼; do first preferred, 75⅜@74⅝; do second preferred, 57@57⅛; do third preferred, 45⅜@46.

BOSTON.

BOSTON, Mass., June 13.—Stock sales and quotations:

Description.	Sal's.	First.	High.	Low.	Last.
Atchison	8,500	47⅛	47⅜	46⅞	46⅞
Atlantic & Pac. ..	50	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
Bell Telephone....	10	238	238	238	238
C., B. & Q.	416	106⅜	106⅜	106¼	106⅜
Illinois Steel....	230	88	88	88	88
Mexican Central...	800	29	29	28⅞	28¾
Oregon Short Line.	100	48½	48½	48½	48½
Pullman...........	250	205	206	205	205
Sugar Trust.......	12,060	85	85⅝	83	83⅝
Thomson & Hous'n..	183	65⅛	66	65⅛	66
Union Pacific.....	640	66⅞	66⅞	66	66⅛

Bond sales and quotations:

12000 Atch 4s........86@86⅝ | 5000 Illinois Steel 5s....99½
61000 Atch inc........68@68⅝ | 10000 O S L 5s........93⅛
15000 Eastern 6s........125⅛ | 25000 Mex 4s........76@76⅞
5000 Vermont 5s........84 | 5000 Bell Tel 7s........111⅛
10000 Mex Cent inc........43⅛ | 1000 Bost Gas 5s........95⅛

Money at the clearing house is 6 per cent, call loans are 6@7 per cent, and time paper is 5@7 per cent.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, June 13.—Close—Consols—Money, 97 5-16; do. account, 97⅜; United States 4s, 124, ex-coupon; Atlantic & Great Western firsts, 41⅜; Canadian Pacific, 85; Erie, 28⅜; do seconds, 107; Mexican ordinary, 41⅜; St. Paul common, 77⅞; New York Central, 113⅝; Pennsylvania, 55; Reading, 24⅛; Mexican Central new 4s, 79⅜.

The amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance today is £35,000. Bar silver 47⅝d per oz. Calcutta linseed, 43s 3d per quarter. Linseed oil, 24s 6d per cwt.

PARIS, June 13.—Three per cent rentes, 92f 77½c for the account.

MINING STOCKS.

NEW YORK, June 13.—Mining quotations: Alice, $2.65; Brunswick Consolidated, $1.00; Caledonia B. H., $1.90; Consolidated California & Virginia, $4.50; Eureka Consolidated, $3.50; Hale & Norcross, $2.50; Horn Silver, $3.45; Mexican, $3.00; North Commonwealth, $2.05; Ontario, $42.00; Plymouth, $7.00; Phœnix Arizona, $1.35; Sutter Creek, $1.40.

BOSTON, Mass., June 13.—Closing prices: Allouez Mining company (new), $7.37½; Atlantic, $25.75; Boston and Montana, $67; Calumet and Hecla, $316; Catalpa, $40; Franklin, $22.25; Huron, $5.75; Kearsarge, $25.50; Osceola, $47.50; Pewabic (new), $12.50; Quincy, $125; Santa Fe Copper, 90c; Tamarack, $206; Centennial Mining, $39.87½.

MARKETS.

The leading produce markets averaged firm yesterday. There was no great exhibition of strength in any department, but less disposition to look for further declines. The weather was unsettled and the crop news far from being uniformly good, while the movement of produce from country points was fair in volume.

The greatest attempted sensation of the day was a report that the bankers' meeting in Dubuque had decided that its members would not lend money on the growing crops in the West, the reason being that the said crops are backward and otherwise do not promise well. The rumor was not generally believed to be any other than the baldest kind of a canard. The statement that reports submitted to that convention make out the corn crop to be backward is probably true. There was also some talk about hot winds in Kansas affecting unfavorably the corn and other grain, but especially the growing wheat.

The report of yesterday that several cargoes off coast had been absorbed by buyers for the continent of Europe should be understood as applying to corn, not wheat.

Some of the bears in wheat talked as if they were looking for the usual June break, and others professed to think it probable the trade has already seen about all of the break that is destined to come along in June of the present year. It was remarked that freights to England are now 10c lower than when wheat in this market was selling at 78c, which on that basis would make wheat worth 88c now.

There is some disposition to believe that the wheat crop of the United States this year will show a reduction of 55,000,000 bu for condition and 20,000,000 bu for acreage, leaving the total about 415,000,000 bu.

The *Practical Farmer* (Philadelphia) of June 14 has numerous reports concerning the wheat crop prospects, and from them deduces the following: The crop will be short and the condition is still low, but it will not be so small as predicted a month ago, and the quality is good. The reports referred to are all from practical farmers, and "not regular crop reporters."

A good many members of the board seem to be well pleased with the decision of the Supreme Court of this State in the bucket-shop case. They hold that there should be no trouble in dealing with the bucket-shops seeing that the law against them is fully sustained by the highest legal authority in the State.

St. Louis men wire the statement that lots of wheat in Kansas is heading out with no grain in the ears because of the frost of May 16. Also that no orders have yet been received in that city for wheat sacks, while a year ago the orders in hand were for fully 300,000 sacks.

Duluth sold another 100,000 bu wheat yesterday for export, and Detroit reported 140,000 bu worked for Eastern mills. New York reports 112,000 bu wheat, 128,000 bu corn, and 125,000 bu oats taken for export. New Orleans has shipped 96,000 bu corn for Cork.

The receipts of wheat in Liverpool during the last three days reported were 538,000 bu, of which only 184,000 bu are credited to American ports.

The New York *Mail and Express* figures out from the Government statement that the wheat crop of the United States this year will be about 426,000,000 bu. The highest estimate made from it by others is 455,000,000 and the lowest about 412,000,000. All these are supposed to be on the basis of a measured bushel and to compare with a 490,000,000-bu crop last year. If the crop of 1889 could by any means be ascertained to have been much less than that, as many people in the trade believe, there would be room for a further reduction of the guesses for this year.

MARKETS ON 'CHANGE.

Flour was exceedingly dull, with no noted change in prices.

Wheat was irregularly firmer, though private cables were said to be slightly less encouraging to holders. There was good buying of futures led by White, Logan, McCormick, and Dunham, the first named taking on about 1,000,000 bu in the first hour, and some thought it was for Hutchinson, but that gentleman sold later and was believed to be on the selling side most of the day. Ream was a free seller near noon and the market fell back mostly on account of his offerings, but reacted on news of a better export demand, while Cudahy's expert sent a blue account of the outlook in Southern Illinois. Towards the close the news of large purchases of cash wheat at Minneapolis, indicating a good demand for flour, caused good buying, led by Mitchell and Bryant, followed by men who held the winning side on privilege transactions of the previous day. July opened at about 88¾c, being ⅛c above the latest regular price of Thursday, declined to 88⅝c bid, advanced to 89⅝c, and closed at 89½c, with this month at 1c discount. December sold at 90⅛@91c and the year at 87⅝@88⅜c. No. 2 in store sold at 88¼c for both spring and red winter. Free on board sales by sample were at 73@75c for No. 4 red winter, 82@85c for No. 3 red winter, 70@76c for No. 4 spring, 76@81c for No. 3 spring, and 84c for No. 3 hard. Total cash sales, about 26 cars. July wheat sold on the curb at 89½@89⅝c, closing at 89⅝c.

Corn was easier at the start because of fine weather and on account of receipts exceeding the estimates by 91 cars, then turned stronger on unfavorable news from the West, accompanied by some buying orders to Logan and others, while Hutchinson sold liberally as if in derision of the report that Iowa is not good for more than half a crop. The shipping movement was a brisk one, and prices for cash lots showed little change. July opened a shade lower, at 34⅜c bid, declined to 34¼c, advanced to 34¾c, and closed at the outside asked, with this month at 34c bid. October sold at 36⅛@36⅜c. In store and to go there sold at 34⅛@34⅜c for No. 2 yellow, 33⅝@33⅞c for No. 3 do, 33⅞@34⅛c for No. 2, and 33¼@33½c for No. 3, with 31@31¼c for No. 4. Free on board and on track sales were at 31¼@32½c for No. 4, 34@34¼c for No. 3, 33¾@34c for No. 3 yellow, and 34¼c for No. 3 white. Total cash sales, about 287 cars and 45,000 bu.

Oats were fairly active and strong, the lowest prices of the day being at the opening, and closed at nearly the top prices. There was considerable activity early, then relapsed into dullness, but near the close the business became rather brisk. The development in wheat and corn had much to do with the firm feeling, but the market was also influenced by the moderate arrivals, the large charters, and the continued liberal withdrawals from store. June was comparatively neglected. July sold from 27⅜c to 28c, August from 25½c to 26⅛c, and September from 25½c to 25⅝@25¾c together. At the close July was ⅛c higher than it closed Thursday, August ⅛c higher, and September ⅛c higher. Car-lots of No. 2 sold in store and to go to store at 27⅞@28c, No. 2 white at 29@29½c, and No. 3 white at 28¼@29¼c. Free on board sales by sample were at 28½@28¾c for No. 3, 28⅞@29¼c for No. 3 white, 28@28¼c for No. 2, and 29@30c for No. 2 white. Total cash sales about 250 cars.

Rye was more active, but nearly 2c lower. Buyers reduced their bids, and sellers finally made the concessions demanded, but there was not much business even at the decline. Car-lots of cash No. 2 sold at 45½c, closing at that. June was said to have sold early at 46¼c, but dropped to 45¼c, closing at that. July was the same as June, selling sparingly, and at 46¼c to 45¼c. September was said to have sold early at 47¼c, but closed nominally much lower. No. 2 sold free on board at 48c, and No. 3 at 38@40c. Total cash sales about 38 cars.

Barley was again neglected; the offerings though moderate were more than sufficient for the demand, and sales dragged. Prices were nominally the same as Thursday, but holders found it extremely difficult to find purchasers. Poor thin samples are exceedingly slow. No. 4 quotable at 27@33c for poor to fair, No. 3 at 32@35c for common to good, and choice at 36@40c. Total cash sales about 10 cars.

Millstuffs were quiet, with moderate offerings. Bran sold at $9.00@9.50 per ton. No sales of middlings reported.

Provisions were mildly irregular. Pork was easy for lack of support, but a higher quotation for hogs induced greater strength in other product. Armour and Cudahy were buying ribs rather freely, with Hutchinson and Ryan the principal sellers, and lard was firmer in sympathy, though not much wanted. Ribs opened 2½c higher, at $5.07½ for July, advanced to $5.12½, and fell back to the inside bid at the close, with 5c less for this month. Year ribs sold at $5.00. Lard sold 7½c higher at $5.95@5.97½ for July, closing at the range with this month at $5.90@5.92½. October sold at $6.25. Pork sold 5c higher, to $12.80 for July, but fell off to $12.65, and closed at $12.70, with June nominal at $12.70. January was held at $10.25, with $10.20 bid. Cash sales include 1,000 tcs lard at $5.90, 150,000 lbs green hams averaging 16 lbs at 8c, 20,000 lbs green California hams at $5.05, 45 tcs S. P. hams skinned averaging 18@20 lbs at 9c, 75 tcs S. P. shoulders New York cut at 5¼c, and 270 brls beef hams at $15.00.

Flaxseed was dull and easy; the offerings were not large, but there was less demand than usual and prices weakened some. Cash No. 1 sold at $1.30, but closed weak at that. New for September sold at $1.31½, October at $1.31, and November at $1.31. A the close $1.31 was bid for October and November and $1.30 bid for year. These figures show a decline of ⅛c. Timothy seed was quiet but 1@2c higher. New for September delivery sold at $1.47, but later $1.48 was bid. Cash contract prime quotable at $1.37@1.38, choice seed at $1.40 and country prime at $1.33. Common to fair quotable at $1.05@1.20, and good seed at $1.25@1.30. Clover seed continues very dull and prices weak. New for October delivery about $3.35@3.35.

Cash prime $1.30, choice seed $1.45, and common to good $1.25@1.35.

The street produce markets were quiet and generally easy. Dairy produce are going slow and the feeling is weak. Eggs in ample supply and weak. Poultry in moderate request at steady prices. Hides in good demand and firm. [illegible] Strawberries were in liberal supply and prices firm. Vegetables were plenty, demand moderate, and prices steady. Groceries were quiet with the exception of sugars, which were higher. Coal and oils steady. Bar iron and nails unchanged. Broom-corn quiet and easier. Wool in good request and steady.

PRICES ON 'CHANGE.

The following table shows the range of prices on grain and provisions:

[illegible]

GRAIN INSPECTION.

The following grain was inspected as received in this city Thursday by car-loads:

	Contract grade.	No. 3	Low grades.	Total.
Winter wheat.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Spring wheat.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Corn.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Oats.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rye.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Barley.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	518	416	89	1,023

[illegible]

The following were the local receipts and shipments of the articles named for the 24 hours ending at 6 o'clock Thursday evening:

[illegible]

GENERAL MARKETS.

[illegible]

LIVE STOCK MARKET.

The following is a statement of the movements of live stock for the periods indicated, with comparative figures:

[illegible]

CATTLE.

[illegible]

OTHER MARKETS.

[illegible]

LUMBER.

[illegible]

BY TELEGRAPH.

[illegible]

87@87¼c; No. 2 Northern, June and July, 85c; on track, 84@85c.

TOLEDO, O., June 13.—GRAIN—Wheat firm and higher; cash, 89½c; June, 89½c; July, 89⅞c; August and September, 89⅛c. Corn dull and steady; cash and July, 35¾c; August, 36c. Oats quiet; cash, 28c.

CLOVER-SEED—Steady; cash, $3.25; October, $3.80.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 3,119 bu; corn, 95,170 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 1,000 bu; corn, 65,000 bu.

PHILADELPHIA, PA., June 13.—GRAIN—Wheat—Spot steady; options nominal; rejected, 72@75c; fair to good milling, 79@82c; prime to choice, 93@95c; good ungraded, on track, 92c; choice do on track, 95c; No. 2 red, June, July, August, and September, 91@91½c. Corn—Options steady; car-lots weak and lower; ungraded mixed in Twentieth street elevator, 40c; No. 3 high mixed on track, 40c; No. 3 high mixed in Twentieth street elevator, 40¾c; No. 3 in export elevator, quoted 38c; steamer in do, 39c; No. 2 in do, 40½c; No. 2 high mixed and yellow in grain depot, 47c; No. 2 mixed, June, 40¼@40¾c; July, 40½@41c; August, 41@41¼c; September, 41½@42¼c. Oats—Car-lots quiet but steady; No. 3 white, 34½c; No. 2 white, regular, 35c. Futures dull and a shade weaker; No. 2 white, June, 34½@34¾c; July, 34¼@34¾c; August, 31¾@32½c; September, 30@30½c.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 1,200 bu; corn, 4,300 bu; oats, 5,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 450 bu; corn, 48,000 bu; oats, 14,800 bu.

BALTIMORE, MD., June 13.—GRAIN—Wheat—Western quiet; No. 2 winter red, spot and June, 88@88½c; July, 88¾@89c; August, 88¾@89c; September, 89@89¼c. Corn—Western firm; mixed spot, 40¾c; June, 40¾@40⅞c; July, 40½@40¾c; August, 41¼@41½c; September, 41½c bid; steamer, 38¾c asked. Oats—Western white, 33@35½c; do mixed, 32@34c; graded No. 2 white, 35½c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 5,132 brls; wheat, 40,000 bu; corn, 68,000 bu; oats, 7,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 3,426 brls; wheat, 1,000 bu; corn, 1,000 bu.

PEORIA, ILL., June 13.—GRAIN—Corn quiet and easy; No. 2, 33¾c; No. 3, 33c; No. 4, 32c. Oats steady. No. 2 white, 29@29½c; No. 3 white, 28@28½c.

WHISKY—Firm; wines, $1.10; spirits, $1.12.

RECEIPTS—Corn, 27,000 bu; oats, 36,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Corn, 3,600 bu; oats, 60,000 bu.

BUFFALO, N. Y., June 13.—GRAIN—Wheat—No. 1 hard dull at 94½c; No. 1 Northern, 93½c; winter, No. 2 red, 92½c. Corn—No. 2, 38c.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 25,000 bu; corn, 161,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 7,000 bu; corn, 200,000 bu.

WILMINGTON, N. C., June 13.—TURPENTINE—Firm at 35c.

THE GAMBLING DENS OF PARIS.

High Play at the Clubs—Desperate Death of a Ruined Prince.

London *Saturday Review:* Gambling has always been high in Paris—higher, perhaps, than in any other Capital of Europe. In the days of the Second Empire it was at its highest, but most of the members of that generation have either passed away or been ruined or are now too old to play. The Cercle Imperial, at the corner of the Place de la Concorde and the Champs Elysées, has now been united to the "Mirlitons," and is known as the "Epatants," and here gambling is still carried on to a large extent, especially since the fusion of the two clubs. Baccarat and poker are chiefly in vogue. Play begins in the afternoon and goes on again after dinner until the small hours of the morning.

Among the gambling tragedies Prince Melissano's death stands out as a warning to those who make too free with "la Dame de Pique." Here was a man popular in all classes of society, well born, and possessing a considerable fortune, but the day came when "quinze" and baccarat left him high and dry, and he was unable to pay his debts of honor. Then his name was posted in the looking-glass of the salon of the Rue Royale. When the prince caught sight of it he smashed the looking-glass to atoms with one blow from his cane, and then there was a scandal. Prince Melissano, who occupied a room at the club, sent a few days later for his coiffeur, and, having been carefully shaved and, in American parlance, "fixed," he dressed himself in evening clothes and then put a bullet through his heart. Thus was another life, and the life of a deservedly popular man, sacrificed to the demands of Dame Fortune.

To descend to a lower scale of club in Paris than those already mentioned, we may refer to certain magnificent establishments far easier of access than the Rue Royale and the Jockey Club, where gambling—especially baccarat—is played for very high stakes. Of these the principal ones are the Presse, the Washington, and the American—the last generally called the Colonel, from the sufficiently well-known fact that all Americans are Colonels. The Presse is frequented by the better class of journalists—men who make large sums of money by their pens and who spend the greater part of these sums in gambling. Then there are rich stock-brokers, financial dabblers, la tout boulevard—that unknown quantity which certainly exists, but which is so difficult to define. All these men are prepared to risk a thousand louis in the bank, and at the Washington and the Colonel the play is even higher.

Here Americans, and indeed all strangers, are admitted with less formality than in other clubs, and it was at the Colonel that Mr. Benzon—in sporting parlance—"skinned the lamb" to the extent of some £12,000 during his stay in Paris two years ago. These clubs are openly spoken of as tripots or "hells" by those who frequent them. Their very existence depends upon the members gambling, and indeed they were founded for no other purpose.

Baccarat is one of those games which in the long run mean certain ruin. The banker pays 5 per cent for the advantage that he has in dealing—namely: that when his adversaries ask for cards the cards he gives them are turned up, and he can therefore gather very clearly what points they have and can make a very shrewd calculation as to whether or not he ought to take a card himself.

This 5 per cent goes to the benefit of the club, which thus makes enormous profits during the evening whether any of the players have won or not. If a given number of players were to sit down and play baccarat, each with a stated sum of money, it would only be a question of time for the united amount to have passed into the cagnotte, or pool, and for no one to be any richer save the proprietors of the club.

Like Beautiful Snow.

His girl had made some strawberry cake
 And she gave him a piece to eat.
He said it was tender as rose-leaves dewed,
 That honey was not more sweet.

He went to his home full of loving thoughts;
 But ere the next morning's gleam,
Whatever the cause, o'er his unshared couch
 There hovered a strange, weird dream.

He dreamt that he'd married the maid of his heart,
 And that she, when his word-bound wife,
Provided him nothing but cake like that
 To eat for the rest of his life.

He awoke and found it was naught but a dream.
 So the night dark shadows go—
He looked in the glass as the sun came up,
 And his hair had grown white as snow.
—*Philadelphia Times.*

"Summer Tours, 1890,"

Is the title of the new illustrated summer-tourist book of the Michigan Central, "The Niagara Falls route." It is a practical guide and profusely illustrated. Sent to any address on receipt of 6 cents postage by O. W. Ruggles, G. P. & T. Ag't, Chicago, Ill.

Nicholson's Liquid Bread

Is really a temperance beverage. While it gives the exhilarating effects of alcohol, it does not waste the constitution, but nourishes it by assimilating with the food, giving a healthy tone to the appetite and delightful rest at night. Ask your grocer or druggist for it.

Reduced Rates to St. Paul and Minneapolis. On June 14, 15, and 16 the Wisconsin Central will sell round-trip tickets to the above named points at $11.50. For further information, tickets, etc., apply at 205 South Clark street.

The new dining-car service on the Pennsylvania lines will be inaugurated on the P., F. W. & C. Ry. 3:15 p. m. train today and on other through trains of the Pennsylvania system, both Fort Wayne and Pan Handle, commencing Sunday, June 15.

Smoke Thomas Jefferson cigars, made from finest Buelta Abajo and packed in ten sizes. C. Jevne & Co., Nos. 110 and 112 Madison street.

Health drinks—Silurian Water, Silurian Ginger Ale, Silurian Tonic. 89 Wabash av. Tel., 2571.

Genuine Crown tooth-brushes. Dale & Sempill, Clark and Madison streets.

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When baby was sick we gave her Castoria.

When she was a child, she cried for Castoria,

When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria,

When she had children, she gave them Castoria.

Brown's Household Panacea.

"THE GREAT PAIN RELIEVER," cures Cramps, colic, colds; all pain. 25 cents a bottle

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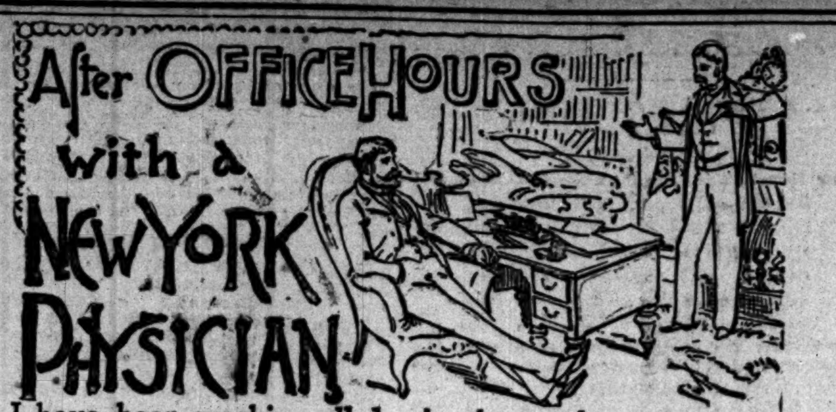
Use Brown's Camphorated Saponaceous Dentifrice for the teeth. Cooling, delicious. 25 cents.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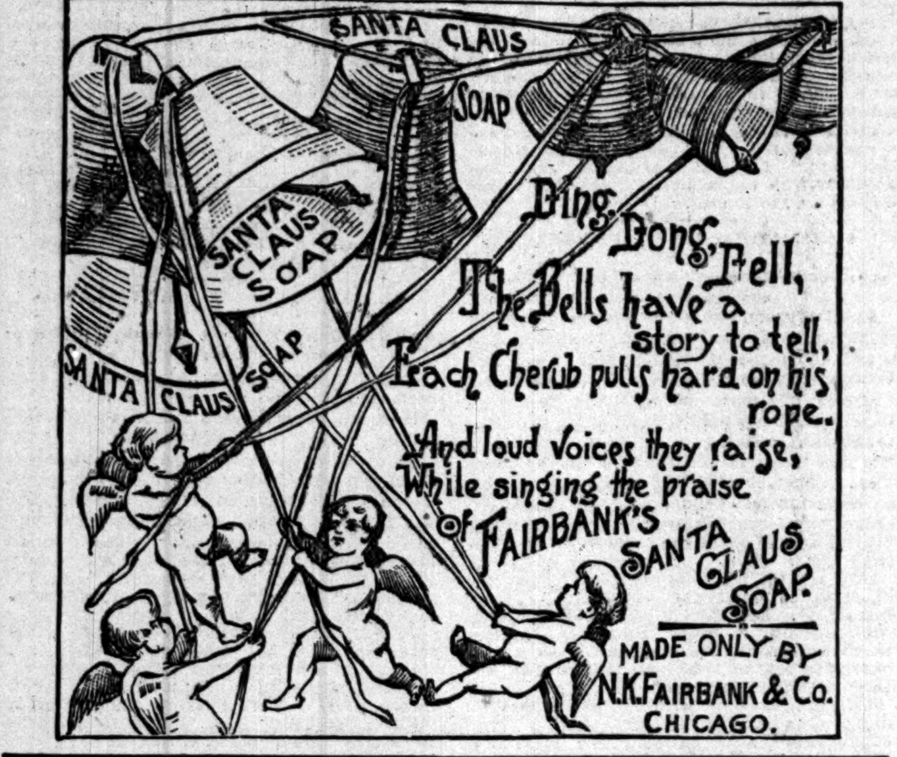
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University of Michigan.

An examination for admission to the Department of Literature, Science, and the Arts of the University of Michigan will be held at the Grand Pacific Hotel, Chicago, on Tuesday and Wednesday, June 24th and 25th, beginning at 9 o'clock a. m. of each day. For Calendar of the University address JAMES H. WADE, Ann Arbor, Michigan.

Jennings Seminary.

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Amherst College.

Examinations for Admission to Amherst College will be held at Board of Education Rooms, City-Hall, Chicago, beginning at 9 o'clock, Thursday, June 19, and continuing for two days.
EDWARD B. MARSH, Registrar.

YALE UNIVERSITY.

Examinations for admission to the Freshman Classes in Yale College and the Sheffield Scientific School will be held in the Bryant & Stratton Chicago Business College, Washington-st., N. E. corner Wabash-av., beginning Thursday, June 26, at 9 a. m.

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AN EXAMINATION FOR ADMISSION TO THE Chicago Manual Training School will be held Saturday, June 21, 1890, at 9 a. m., at the school building, Michigan-av. and 12th-st. Applicants must be 14 years old, and will be examined in the English language, arithmetic, geography, writing, U. S. History.
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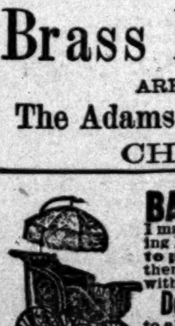

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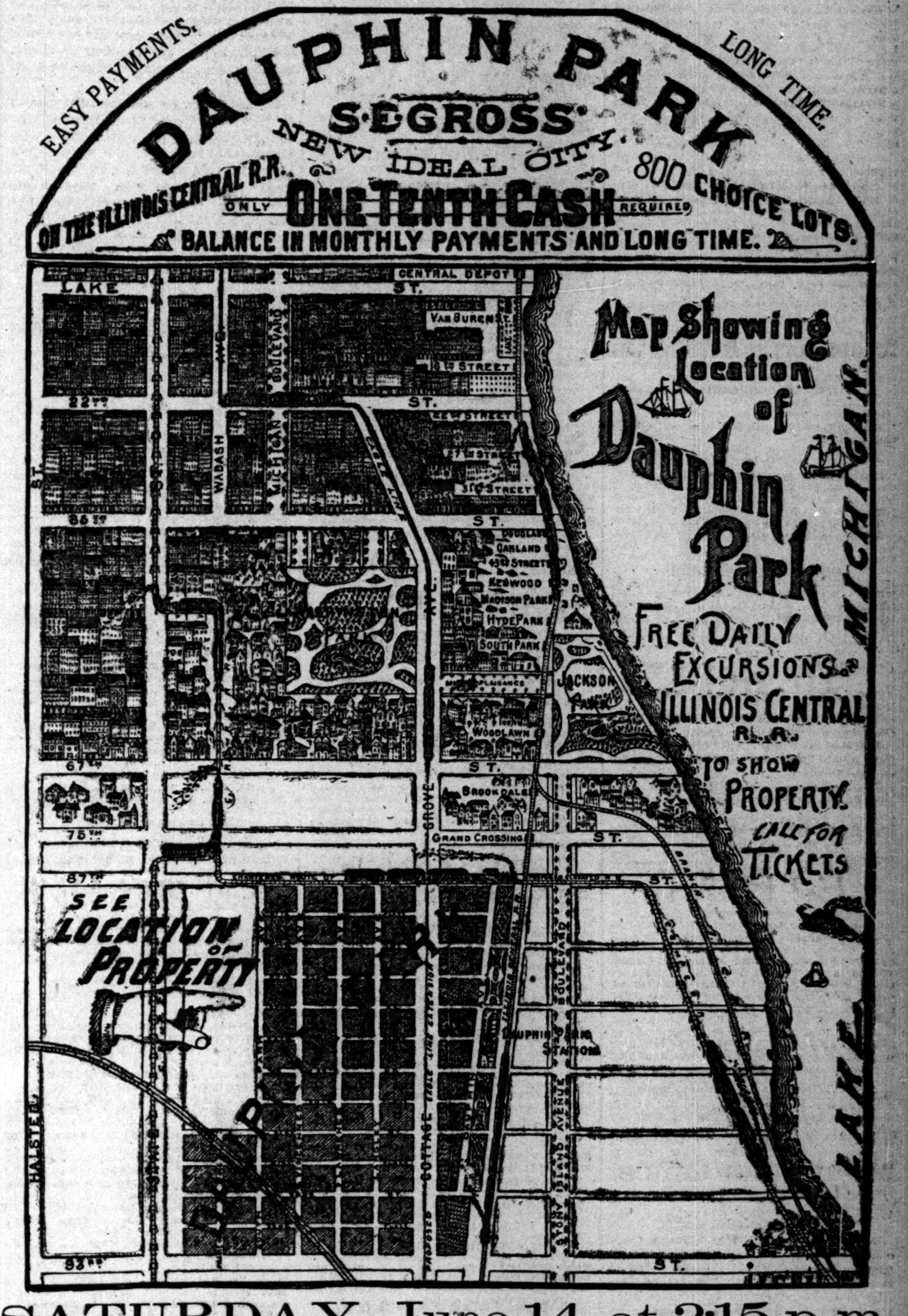

SATURDAY, June 14, at 2:15 p. m.

TRAINS WILL STOP at all Stations north of 43d-st.

FREE TICKETS Can be had on application at my Main Office or at Depot ten minutes before train time.

DAUPHIN PARK

Is destined to be within a very short time one of the most popular residence localities in Chicago. The improvements made by me on this property before being placed on the market, and the improvements made by my purchasers in the additions now sold out, make it very desirable for homes. Along the Illinois Central R. R. I have laid out a large, beautiful Park. The Illinois Central have erected, at a cost of $4,000, a handsome suburban depot. Sidewalks and crossings have been laid on all streets; large, fine trees have been planted in front of all lots; streets have been graded, and a large water main now in. Schools, Stores, Churches, all within two, three, and four blocks. The homes already completed are on so pretty a plan as to appear equal to many which cost double the money. The property is high and undulating, and lies between 87th and 93d streets, away from the dust, dirt, and turmoil of the busy city.

Its northern boundary is the southern boundary of the Drainage District. Residents and property-owners will reap all the advantages to be derived from the great $20,000,000 improvement, but will not be called upon to pay for it. The transportation facilities are unsurpassed. Besides the Illinois Central Railroad, the South Side Elevated Railroad will pass on the north, and two blocks south is the crossing of the C., R. I. & P., the Western Indiana, L., N. A. & C., C. & A. R. R. The new Calumet Electric R. R., on which work is now in progress, will cross the subdivision on Cottage Grove avenue. These facilities leave nothing to be desired. It is embraced in the territory recently annexed to the City of Chicago, has police and fire protection, and will soon enjoy all the conveniences and improvements of the older portions of the city. Sum it all up, Dauphin Park offers every advantage for a home, and it is a safe prediction to say that Dauphin Park will have a population of at least ten thousand people within five years.

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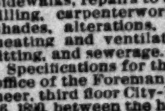
TO CONTRACTORS.

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, third floor City-Hall Building, up to 12 o'clock noon of Tuesday, June 24th, for the following branches of work required on the public school buildings in the City of Chicago, to be done during the summer vacation: Painting exterior of buildings, graining and hard oiling interior, painting basements, fences, etc., calcimining, whitewashing, caulking windows, recoating gravel roofs, repairing slate roofs, masonwork and plastering, cement sidewalks, repairs to cement floors, earth and cinder filling, carpenterwork, venetian shades, Holland shades, alterations, additions, and repairs to steam heating and ventilating apparatus, plumbing, gas-fitting, and sewerage.

Specifications for this work may be obtained at the office of the Foreman of Repairs and the Chief Engineer, third floor City-Hall, on and after Monday, June 16, 1890, between the hours of 4 and 5 p. m.

JOHN McLAREN,
J. W. FERNALD,
F. WENTER,
Committee on Buildings and Grounds.



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SEALED PROPOSALS

Will be received up to 6 o'clock p. m. July 1, 1890, for the erection of a central building for office and other purposes at the Orphans' Home at Davenport, Iowa.

The building will be built of brick, with stone trimmings and slate roof. The size will be 90x142 feet, two stories high, with basement.

Plans and specifications are at the office of J. W. Ross, Architect, at Davenport, Iowa, who will give all information desired in regard to the building.

Proposals must be accompanied by check for $500, to be returned in case proposal is not accepted.

The trustees reserve the right to reject any or all bids. Address proposals to A. P. DOE,
President of the Board of Trustees, Davenport, Ia.

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Ladies, go to Thome's Hair Bazar, 180 Wabash-av., for Hair Cutting, Shampooing, and Hair Dressing. Finest Parlors and largest Hair Bazar in the country.

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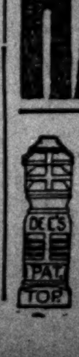

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Sewers Cleaned, Repaired, and Deodorized.
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BAD NEWS FOR BLONDES.

REASONS FOR THINKING FAIR HAIR IS BECOMING EXTINCT.

Locks of Darker Hue Replacing the Flaxen Tresses—Difference Between Masculine and Feminine Orders for Luncheon—A New Occupation Suggested for Impecunious Gentlewomen—How New York Telephone Girls Are Made Happy.

British Medical Journal: In forming opinions as to whether fair-haired persons are less numerous in a particular locality now than formerly the element of age has to be considered. A person who has spent his childhood in a fair-haired district, and visits it again after a lapse of years, may easily imagine that the number of fair-haired persons is fewer than formerly, merely on account of the class of persons from whom he draws the inference being more adult than those of whom he has recollections formerly.

Upon the rate at which hair darkens from childhood to adult age we have some valuable observations, which show that the hair of light-complexioned male children darkens from 55 per cent during the first five years of life to 33 per cent at 45 years, and dark hair with light eyes is found to increase in about the same ratio. Darkening of the female hair and eyes with age takes place to a much less extent than among males. It would appear, therefore, that in estimating the increase or diminution of fair-haired persons in a particular district observations on females are much more trustworthy than on males, from the fact that they are much less liable to variations; but, on the other hand, it must be remembered that the color of a woman's hair is more liable to alter according to the tint which is considered the most fashionable at a particular time.

Besides the blending of fair-haired races with the dark stocks, there are other elements which Dr. Beddoe has shown may account for the diminution of fair hair in England, and these should not be overlooked. He considers that the xanthous temperament is less able to withstand the unsanitary conditions existing in the crowded populations of our great cities than the melanotic, and that in this way the law of natural selection operates against its increase.

Again, as a large majority of women live and die unmarried and childless, it is probable, in his opinion, that the physical qualities of the race may be to a small extent molded by the action of conjugal as well as natural selection. In support of this he has given statistics showing that of 737 women only 55.5 per cent of those with fair hair were married, against 79 per cent with black hair, while 37 per cent with fair hair were unmarried, against 18 per cent with black. On classifying those with red, fair, and brown hair as "blonde," and those with dark brown and black hair as "dark," we have 359 of the former and 361 of the latter. Of the blondes he found 60 per cent were married to 70.5 of the dark, and 32 per cent of the former were unmarried to 21.5 of the latter.

If during several generations this preference among the male sex for wives with dark hair should continue it is reasonable to suppose it would exert an influence decidedly adverse to the increase of fair-haired persons being maintained. On various grounds, therefore, it would seem as if the fair hair so much beloved by poets and artists is doomed to be encroached upon and even replaced by that of darker hue. The rate at which this is taking place is probably slow, from the fact that nature is most conservative in her changes.

WOMEN'S ORDERS FOR LUNCHEON.

Partial to Dainty Tid-Bits, Pastry, and Ice-Cream.

New York *Times:* Fifty women take luncheon down-town now where one did five or six years ago. This fact is due to the extraordinary influx of women into the business life of this town below City Hall Park. The sphere of feminine usefulness is constantly increasing in quarters where, ten years ago, a woman's presence would have excited curiosity. While the typewriters, dairy waitresses, and dispensers of bonbons have multipled by the score there has been a steady growth of small shops where attractive women are engaged to sell pictures, books, jewelry, dainty toilet articles, or tourists' paraphernalia. The proprietors of the down-town restaurants have come to regard their female patrons as an important element, and special pains are taken in many places to cater to the fair lunchers. While women are not all light eaters, most of them are partial to dainty tid-bits, pastry, and ice-cream. Where a man would order a plate of roast beef or spring lamb with green peas, a woman would ask for a patty of some kind or the wing of a fowl. The cozy restaurants in the tops of some of the big office buildings in the vicinity of Wall street get the larger share of feminine patronage. Some idea of the extent of this patronage may be gathered from the fact that 150 women are employed in various capacities other than menial in the great Equitable Building, and nearly 100 female typewriters and bookkeepers find employment in the Mills Building. There is scarcely a broker's office, an insurance office, or a law office of any importance in the lower part of the city in which a female clerk may not be seen.

PROFESSIONAL MENDERS.

Wanted—Women Who Will Call at the Home and Darn to Order.

New York *World:* Why do not impecunious gentlewomen who desire employment become professional menders? There is a wide field for such industry and the labor is not heavy, while the remuneration would be considerable. Just so long as we conform to the prejudices of civilization in the matter of raiment will garments and gloves, laces, underwear, stockings, and linen be eternally in need of the thrifty "stitch in time," and idle women, busy women, and men would thankfully pay some one to take it for them if only such a person could be found. If somebody would establish a bureau of menders the concern would flourish and be a blessing to the community. There women desiring such employment could register and secure employment by the day or the hour even. And just think of the comfort of being able to hand over your keys to a nice, ladylike, reliable woman who would repair your frocks, put on fresh facings and new braid, sew trimmings and tackings that have come loose, fasten buttons and tapes, darn laces, attend to all the rips and buttons on your gloves, and go after the dropped stitches that are making "ladders" in your best silk vests and stockings. The work wouldn't be nearly as tiring as giving lessons or doing fancy work at starvation prices, standing behind a counter, or running a sewing machine.

TESSIE FAIR'S PRETTY SISTER.

"Birdie," Who Is the Prettier and More Intellectual of the Two.

New York *Sun:* It should be mentioned for the encouragement of young men in New York here who have a fancy for millionaire wives that Tessie Fair has a very pretty sister, who will shortly make her début, and who is known affectionately and familiarly in the family as "Birdie" Fair. She is said to put forth the promise of becoming ultimately more beautiful and more brilliant, intellectually, than her older sister. Of course she will not be so rich, but she will be rich enough to attract the enthusiastic attention of young men who want to establish themselves comfortably in life after this rather easy Old World fashion. What influence a rich wife will have on Mr. Oelrichs, so far as his business career is concerned, it is difficult to foresee. It is only within the last three or four years that Oelrichs has devoted himself to business matters with any degree of energy, having postponed all efforts in this direction as long as possible. After he became identified with mercantile life, however, he developed a liking for it, and it is quite possible that under the new conditions he will branch out more energetically than he would have done had his life moved on in the matter-of-course way which was interrupted by his marriage.

HAPPY TELEPHONE GIRLS.

Rest During Working Hours and Drink Free Tea in a Sunny Reading-Room.

New York *World:* The Metropolitan Bell Telephone company has just completed arrangements for the benefit of the girls in its employ. A large sunny sitting-room has been provided, with wide windows, affording lovely river and harbor views. Turkish rugs cover the floor, and lounges and rocking-chairs invite repose. Three large tables are laden with cups, saucers, plates, spoons, sugar and milk, while behind two immense urns stands a woman supplying tea and coffee to those who wish either. All this is free, and the telephone girls at lunch in their handsome room present the appearance of boarding-school pupils.

Besides the noon hour each operator has two recesses a day known as "reliefs." The "Central" then makes herself comfortable with book or fancy work or more often catches a little nap.

One portion of the dressing-room is divided into lockers, every girl having one to herself. All this is in sharp contrast to the semi-dark basement, the rows of pegs, with dangling hats and sacks, and the lunches eaten from brown paper bags and swallowed in conjunction with close air and tepid water, with which most working-girls are familiar.

NERVY IN THE DISSECTING-ROOM.

How Women Take to the Awful Experiences of Surgery.

Baltimore *American:* It is often asked how the women take the awful experiences of the dissecting-room and the hospital. However the nerves of the sex generally may be, these strong-hearted women never falter. Dr. Winslow stated to the reporter that during the entire history of the institution there had never been one case of fainting. One of the young ladies was asked by the reporter concerning her feelings when she first began work in the dissecting-room. She stated that the horror of what she would see had been so exaggerated to her beforehand, and she had been led, through popular report, to expect so much more than the reality, that her nerves were braced to such a degree that she experienced no very disagreeable impressions. The first body was a fresh one, and the odor, therefore, not very bad. It was that of a colored person, and seemed like a mahogany statue stretched on the table. The bodies are never thought of as connected with human beings, but as mere things, mere machines, whose mechanism is to be investigated.

The ladies work two and two, choosing as their companions those congenial to them socially, as well as from their style of work. Though they work so courageously over their horrible victims, these young ladies are not strangers to human fear. One of them confesses that, as she was left alone for several minutes by her companion one wintry evening towards 7 o'clock, she felt some decidedly unpleasant feelings as she sat among the bodies, and also confessed that, while she could make herself do anything she had to do, she would not like very much to enter a dissecting-room alone in the dead of night. She laughed at her own feeling, but said that it is only in such moments that she realizes that these things have once been living persons.

Defying Mrs. Grundy.

Pedestrians who passed by the Masonic Temple, at Broad and Filbert streets, yesterday afternoon, were treated to an unusual spectacle for Philadelphia, or, for that matter, any other city. A young, demure-looking woman, dressed in a neat, modest costume, but with a determined expression about her mouth, stood with her back resting against the railing, her dainty foot, inclosed in a neat-fitting but mud-incrusted gaiter, resting on a bootblack's kit, and with the utmost sang-froid watched the "knight of the brush" manipulate his tools of trade. Presently, at the conclusion of the operation of having one shoe polished, she raised the other foot, and at the conclusion of the process, with unaffected modesty, dropped a nickel in the palm of the knight of the brush and tripped her way with a gladsome smile across the street to the public building and disappeared in its imposing portals.—*Philadelphia Inquirer.*

Wanamaker's Pretty Daughter.

Washington Letter: Miss Wanamaker, the daughter of the Postmaster-General, is of more than average personal attractions. She has the roundness and freshness of youth and a fair complexion that would bear any test. She is a well-educated young woman, possessing a well-bred manner. Were her father but half as rich as he is Miss Wanamaker would have some chance to be estimated as she deserves. As it is, however, her father's money overshadows her. In the general mind she is forever associated with the power of money, and she does not get the credit her own worth and beauty entitle her to receive. Every young man paying her any attention is regarded as a fortune-hunter, and envious young women, while flattering and courting her hospitality, declare privately that she owes everything to money. But the truth is, were Miss Wanamaker moderately poor her beauty and accomplishments would be appreciated and she would shine as a superior young woman.

Deceptive False Curls.

Interview with a St. Louis Wigmaker: Every one must have noticed the number of ladies who wear short curly hair at present. It may astonish you to learn that most of these charming curls are false. Typhoid and other fevers have played havoc with hair this winter. After such an illness the hair is almost invariably seriously injured, and even if it does not fall out it becomes so dry and harsh that there is nothing to be done but to shave it close and wait for a new growth. Unless the hair grows very rapidly it will be two or three months before it is long enough to look well and in the meantime a wig is a necessity. The short, curly hair looks more natural than a dressed wig and is easier to keep in order, so most ladies prefer them. Elderly ladies, however, often use French twists and pompadours. Few people know how common wigs are. I have sometimes sold five or six in one day, and a great many ladies say they are sorry when their own hair grows out, as the wig saves them so much time and trouble.

A Famous Woman Surgeon.

Philadelphia *Press:* Mme. Ribart, the ex-grisette, who was the first European to practice medicine in the Turkish harems, was as skillful as most of her contemporaries. The woman's career is more romantic than most fiction. Her lover in Paris was a medical student; she devoured his text books with more avidity than he did her novels. She passed a brilliant examination at 26, and went to Cairo to practice; her patients were soon numbered by the hundreds, but the excesses into which she plunged resulted in her incarceration in a lunatic asylum. She then sought a new career in Cochin China, and at once won the admiration of the French inhabitants. So speedily did her skill as a surgeon make her famous that she in a short time became physician to the court, and was to have operated on the Queen-mother of Annam for a cataract. The day before she was to have relieved the old Queen, who had been blind for years, the wonderfully beautiful and skillful Dr. Ribart died—probably from early excesses. She drank hard in her youth and had run the gamut of Parisian and Oriental indulgence.

Her Duel with the Doctor.

Wiener Tagblatt: An extraordinary duel is reported to have taken place in Vienna. A few days ago a girl, aged 19, challenged a young doctor, who had offended one of her friends and refused to apologize. He was challenged in the usual way by two seconds, a student and an officer of reserves, and when he ridiculed the idea the girl threatened to horsewhip him publicly. The challenge was then accepted, and a meeting with seconds and doctors took place in a hired room in a Vienna suburb. All the rules for a duel with swords were strictly observed. The doctor first acted on the defensive, but was soon obliged to fight in earnest, and left off after the second round with a wound in the left side, which was declared not to be dangerous. The girl, a Croatian educated in South America, is said by the seconds to be the best fencer they ever saw. After wounding her adversary she left the place without casting another look at him.

The Girls All Admire Him.

Washington Letter: The girls all admire the new German Minister, Count Arco Valley. I wish I could paint him as he looks at a Washington reception. He is over six feet tall, weighs a tenth of a ton, and is a magnificent picture of physical beauty. His face is as rosy as the rising sun, and his monocle, which he screws into his left eye, is as big around as a trade dollar. He has a gorgeous turnout. His footman is more wonderful than Solomon in his glory, and he had for a time a man to open his carriage door almost as tall as himself, who wore a sword and a military cap. The Count is a bachelor, and if he wishes a desirable catch with a few millions attached he can get it here. His Government owns its Legation Building, and a bright American girl could make things hum if she would marry him.

Philadelphia's Pretty Girls.

Chatter: There are more pretty girls on Chestnut street, Philadelphia, on a fine day at this season than ever were seen in New York, Brooklyn, or Baltimore all together. I exclude Montreal; its very name is hallowed to any one who admires lovely women. But the Philadelphia girls are astonishingly beautiful. Perhaps they always were, but they used to be poky and old-fashioned and afraid to dress well—the result of the men's niggardliness every time, the world over, wherever women are not making the most of their charms. Now the fast trains have brought the Quaker Capital to within two hours of New York, and the old place is stirred and wide-awake. The loveliest costumes, the prettiest bonnets, the most artistic hair-dressing, the very latest walk and "manner" now distinguish the ladies.

Paternalism.

Census-taker (with his little list)—"Have you any children, madam?"

Madam—"Two girls."

"Black, white, octoroon, Indian, Chinese, or Japanese?"

"Sir!"—*New York Sun.*

FASHION NOTES AND FADS.

WALKING PARTIES WILL BE IN FAVOR THIS SUMMER.

How That Form of Exercise Can Be Taken in a Rational Manner and in a Way That Will Be Productive of Good—All Sorts of Suggestions About Bodices, Skirts, Bonnets, Hats, and Other Matters That Delight the Feminine Soul.

Walking parties are likely to be in great favor this summer. There is no doubt that this pastime properly indulged in is a saving grace to womankind. It is the simplest form of outdoor exercise, and yet the majority of American women don't know how to take it. They can't walk. They can't stand the fatigue, and if the truth must be told they don't know how to go about doing it. Eight out of a dozen will put on an elaborate frock with skirts that flap inconveniently at every step, a tight bodice and tightly fitting high heeled shoes. This is well enough for a short stroll, but if you're going to walk and enjoy it you require a different equipment. Wear a light weight frock that has no pull back arrangements, and see that there is no more than one skirt worn underneath. Balbriggan tights are quite the best underwear for such occasions, if one does not wish to don a silk divided skirt, which is really the next easier to a pair of wings to get about in. Let the cords of your stays be loosened, and wear a bodice that is quite easy and loose sleeved.

Wear shoes that are entirely comfortable and have a somewhat broad, low heel. Let your gloves be loose also, and if you carry a sunshade let it be very light in weight, and wear a hat which does not press down upon and bind your brow until it gives you a headache.

Next, mind how you walk. Square your shoulders, expand your chest, and look out for your chin. That is the pivot upon which depends the poise of the machine. Step out easily and firmly, letting the ball of the foot strike the ground first, so that you get the benefit of that beneficent little spring which Dame Nature built into your instep to save the rattle and jar to the whole system which people who will walk on their heels inflict on their anatomy.

Don't exhaust yourself by a fearfully long tramp one day, and then lie on a sofa or in a hammock for a week to get over the fatigue. Begin with short stretches and increase the distance daily. Early morning and late afternoon are the best hours for walking. When you return to the house a sponge bath, a rub with alcohol, followed by a liberal application of violet powder, a cool gown, a glass of milk, and a nap are a treatment that will make you feel healthy, happy, and wise all through the summer days, and send you back to town an animated picture of vigorous womanhood in the autumn.

LITTLE TALKS ABOUT DRESSING.

Tailors and Modistes Dream Over the Bodice.

It has been bodices rather than skirts that tailors and modistes have studied and cogitated and dreamed over. Those whose fastenings are most intricate and mysterious and whose decorations are most unique and altogether incomprehensible are the greatest artistic triumphs. The man who conjectured that a lady attired in one of these Chinese puzzles had climbed through the bars arranged on the front of hers was a genius. The shoulder puff or loosely-fitting upper sleeve conceals the fact that hooks and eyes are fastened there, or distract attention from it by their own vagaries. Not a hint must be given of how the fastening is accomplished, and the modiste who can plan a seamless bodice to show the fewest plaits at the waist is the queen of designers.

Collars, if collars are worn, should match the sleeves, and are made higher than ever—either straight or round and enlarging toward the top, funnel wise. Narrow bright-hued ribbons are tied outside these high, straight collars, and may be seen in the shops prepared for that purpose in Pompadour designs and tintings, plaids and gay colors in suitable lengths and with fringed ends.

Skirts, which must be, as has been said, extremely plain, are frequently hemmed up on the right side with a row of feather stitching and mounted on the bodice about an inch below the waist, or have the back breadths closely gathered and sewn to the round bodice, while the fronts are folded over it and draped slightly on the hips. Sometimes the back of the bodice is finished off in a little jockey basque, and the division between the front and the tablier is concealed by a belt, either shaped to the figure and pinned down in a point, or else fastened with a rosette on one side. Sashes are very fashionable for evening gowns, and for light summer fabrics the flounce put on in pleats or gathers, and with a little beading has all the charm of novelty, it is so many years since it has been worn.

Corselets form a pleasing addition to many new gowns, either in gold or silver arabesques with collar and cuffs to correspond. Lightly woven corselets of gold or silver filigree make a pretty finish to white evening dresses cut in the Empire style, and girdles of jet or gilded metal set with jewels are very striking worn with black lace gowns, though somewhat theatrical in effect.

Lace is very much used in the evening, or embroidered tulle made up over a color, and all kinds of thin fabrics brocaded with gold thread, spangled with stars, or woven with deep gold borderings. Daring women, courageous in the consciousness of faultless figures, occasionally appear in the short waists tied round with broad satin sashes, straight skirts, the front setting without a fold and the back breadths plaited into a long, narrow train, excelling the days of the First Empire; while, on the other hand, the so-called "powdered balls" have brought Louis XV. styles into favor even to the full paniers and skirts festooned with garlands of roses. Jet trimmings, too, applied on color are very much used, and a strawberry-tinted dress of Lyons velvet has the entire front wrought with fine jet beads, and is ornamented in addition with jet epaulets, girdle, and a ruching round the hem powdered with jet drops.

BONNETS REDUCED TO SIMPLICITY.

There Is Hardly Enough Left of Them to Talk About.

The bonnet has been reduced to its simplest expression, and there is hardly enough left of it to talk about. The caprice is to retrim or rather remake a bonnet—since it is formed entirely of flowers—with the flowers which happen to be in season at the moment. We had a wearying surplus of Neapolitan violets, and as they faded lily of the valley coronets blossomed and bloomed. No sooner did Guilder roses appear in the market than they were immediately in request at the shops, and now we have trails of honeysuckle and quantities of wild flowers. Cascades of ribbon, reckless butterflies, and beetles rampant continue to decorate the light, airy structures, and the duodecimo editions of the headdress dear to the heart of Mme. De Staël, consisting of a twist of tulle with a tiny posy or aigrette in front, are frequently seen.

Sailor hats should have two bands of inch-wide velvet, with a little bow at one side, and the black and colored straw hats are so open and lacy that ribbons are run in and out of the brims, pulling them up in a most purposeless and erratic manner.

A sudden whim has developed for veils hanging down from the back of the hat to the hem of the garment. These long streamers have an elegant appearance when the wind does not blow. When a gale rages they are wrapped round and round the throat in a very engaging way.

Hat and bonnet pins increase in importance and elegance. An oar, a paint brush in metal, an enamel ball studded with diamonds, a half coronet of jet or tortoise shell, a formidable comblet of filigree gold, standing erect like a grenadier on guard over the frail structure.

AN OPINION OF THE DIVIDED SKIRT.

It Is Not Likely That It Will Ever Be Generally Adopted.

C. D. F., in New York *Post:* The divided skirt and other articles of the so-called "rational-dress" order have been taken up recently by a number of fashionable women who, in the beginning, were emphatic in their denunciation of them. It is not at all likely, however, that the models will ever be universally adopted, as are the generality of current styles. A wide margin is to be found among extremes, and men's and women's dress has from time immemorial been quite distinct. It is to be hoped that the wise line of demarcation will never be overstepped. A woman cannot be too womanly. Women who hunt and shoot, play base-ball and cricket, and indulge in what are termed "manly sports," do indeed need a special and peculiar dress, both for convenience and safety; but the ideal woman does none of these things. If she needs extra exercise for strength and health she seeks it in other fields than these. Those who prefer the cricket-field are perhaps not to be wholly ostracized, but one cannot wish to see women take to it generally, and the conclusion cannot be avoided that the persistent effort of both English and American women to compete shoulder to shoulder with men in certain walks of life will in time produce a result that they will perhaps view too late with dismay. When women insist on their so-called "rights" and expect concession to their sex to be made as heretofore it is to be feared that they will be disappointed, according to the old rule, "one cannot eat one's cake and have it."

PHILOSOPHY IN COUCHES.

The Soothing Influence of a Nap on a Long, Easy Lounge.

A room without a couch of some sort is only half furnished. Life is full of ups and downs, and all that saves the sanity of the mentally jaded and physically exhausted fortune fighter is the periodical good cry and the momentary loss of consciousness on the up-stairs lounge or the old sofa in the sitting-room. There are times when so many of the things that distract us could be straightened out and the way made clear if one only had a long, comfortable couch on whose soft bosom he could throw himself, boots and brains, stretch his weary frame, unmindful of tidies and drapery, close his tired eyes, relax the tension of his muscles, and give his harassed mind a chance. Ten minutes of this soothing narcotic, when the head throbs, the soul yearns for endless, dreamless, eternal rest and the hands involuntarily reach out for cold lead or a package of rat poison, would make the vision clear, the nerves steady, the heart light, and the star of hope shine again.

Table Decoration.

The distinguishing principles of this season's table decoration are the low table arrangements in contrast with the height of those used on the buffet, the rare perfection of the flowers employed, and their lavish use, notwithstanding their great cost. The favorite design is to lay them loosely on the tablecloth in sprays, which form of simple arrangement appeals at once to the amateur or home decorator as comparatively easy of accomplishment, but the sprays require special preparation in a manner with which florists only are conversant, or they will be drooping and wretched before the meal is half over. The flowers must be prize specimens, fit to take the place of honor at a flower show, and of all the varieties roses may be pronounced what horsemen call "rank favorites."

Strawberry Cream.

Strawberry cream, if made properly, is a great delicacy. Put in a vessel half a pound of powdered sugar and six egg-yelks. Mix well with a spatula for ten minutes, then add one pint of boiling milk, stir for two minutes longer, and pour the whole in a copper basin. Place it on the hot stove, and, with the spatula, stir gently at the bottom until well heated, but it must not boil. Take from the fire, set it on the table, then immediately add a pint of sweet cream, mixing again for two minutes. Add half a pint of well-picked and clean strawberries. Mix well with the spatula for two minutes, then strain through a fine sieve into the freezer, pressing the strawberries through with a wooden spoon. Remove the sieve, cover the freezer, and proceed to freeze.

Perfumed Linen.

Newport Letter: Everything is perfumed save the handkerchief. Custom stamps a scented handkerchief as vulgar. If you wish your linen to have a particularly fresh, wholesome, old-fashioned odor buy one of those lavender bags now in the market. They are filled with the crushed lavender flowers and the pungent odor will last much longer than *poudre sachet.* One cannot imagine the task is to prepare these bags for the market. I was talking with a girl who does this work and she told me that when at work she is forced to cover her hair completely, wear gloves, cover her neck carefully and her gown with huge aprons, and even then the fine dust of the flowers will fly up, lodge in the eyebrows, ears, and nostrils, causing unlimited discomfort. But one-half the world must have the luxurious appointments of the toilet; the other half must prepare them.

The Latest Caprice.

The latest caprice for the "damsels who follow the bride to church" is a floral basket hung on the arm in such a way that the entire front side is seen covered with bloom, while the side next the dress is undecorated, that it may not soil the dress. The foundation is of myrtle, and the blossoms are so arranged that they may be drawn out to scatter in the path of the bride and still leave the trophy presentable. The bridal handcuffs are still used, made of flowers, chaining the maidens in pairs, while floral garlands looped from each bridesmaid's wrist are fastened to the bride's bouquet. When the final words are spoken they become disengaged, apparently voluntarily, though the slender threads which hold them are allowed to fall from the bride's hand, and the maidens gather them up, loosen their flowers, and strew them beneath the feet of the bride as they leave the church.

The Invisible-Seam Glove.

The glove with invisible seams promises to become popular with London ladies, partly because it makes the hand look smaller, but more because of its pretty mystery as to fastening. The wonder to the masculine mind is how the lady's hand gets inside it, or, once inside, how it ever gets out again, just as the fashionable bodice causes a great amount of speculation among the sterner sex as to its fastenings, for the eye of mortal man is unable to discover hooks, buttons, or lacing. A woman enjoys a little unsatisfied inquisition on the part of the man she likes, and delights in rousing his curiosity and in teasing without telling him.

The Fashionable Parasol.

"Bab's" New York Letter: The extremely fashionable parasol to be used at the seaside or at the mountains is the most unique Japanese one that can be got. On top must be tied a large black-ribbon bow, the ends of which come far down on the parasol when it is opened. It really looks very pretty when worn with a cotton gown and makes a bright speck on the landscape. The red parasol is also in vogue, and is of plain, heavy silk, with a natural-wood handle. One having a silver handle is voted extremely bad form. The very pronounced liking for red is thought to be the outcome of the general woman's disposition. Lining her coat with scarlet, wearing a scarlet frock, having a scarlet parasol, and wearing a scarlet bonnet is the nearest she can get to painting the town red, which from her youth up she has always had a yearning to do.

Patent Finger Tip.

In view of the heated weather light silk gloves are demanded, the latest innovation being a patented finger-tip woven in the glove just as heels and toes are strengthened in a full, regular stocking. The finger-ends are woven with a triplicate silk, so that with a moderately cultivated set of finger nails, a good quality of black silk will last nearly as long as kid. These goods are warranted finger-proof, but the filbert finger-nail will cut any glove unless made with thimbles. They fit as beautiful as a Suède kid, and there are long wrists and shoulder lengths to be worn with garden and evening dresses.

His Decoration.

He walked by her side, as they strolled apart,
  Through the lonely blossoming ways,
Afar from the bugles and rolling drums,
  The psalm of a nation's praise;
Afar from the crowds that lingered there
'Mid the sunlit graves and the headstones fair.

They, too, with the reverent throng had bent,
  And in dear remembrance crowned
With palms, and laurels, and garlands bright
  Full many a grass-grown mound,
And heard the voices of comrades tell
How nobly the heroes fought and fell.

But now, in silence, they turned away
  Through meadows with daisies spread—
Her face was grave, but her eyes were sweet
  With the languor of tears unshed;
And she held a rose in her finger tips,
Red as her own soft rose-red lips.

"You were kind to the dead," he said, at last,
  In a pleading, injured tone,
"But what of the living soldier brave,
  Who in daily fight alone
Must strive for duty, nor dream of fame—
Dare he no token of honor claim?"

She turned with a smile, half tears, and placed
  Her rose on his bosom. "There,—
My one last flower! It was meant for you,
  But, I was not sure you—would—care.
We give, unsought, to the noble dead,
But the noble living must ask," she said.

—*Madeline S. Bridges.*

How Heads Are Turned.

A.—"There is a sort of sympathy between extremes."

B.—"I don't precisely understand what you mean."

"Well, for instance, many a homely man's head has been turned by a pretty woman's foot."—*Texas Siftings.*

Then and Now.

First Scientist—"What fools those old Puritans were for believing in witches?"

Second Scientist—"Seems to me they must have been half-crazed. Well, we must hurry or you'll be late for your lecture on 'Hypnotism and Crime.'"—*New York Weekly.*

SMOKING AND THE VOICE.

EFFECT OF TOBACCO FUMES ON THE VOCAL CHORDS.

Sir Morell Mackenzie's Views—It Does Not Hurt Most People, but Is a Serious Matter with Those Who Make Professional Use of the Voice—Heart-Disease Is Caused by Excessive Exercise—Odd Things, Scientific and Otherwise.

New Review: The speaking voice does not generally become seriously affected as the result of smoking except in the case of those who have to make professional use of the voice. I have noticed such effects occasionally in the case of military men and more rarely among the clergy, who have generally the good sense to give up the habit of smoking when they find it injurious. They are certainly, however, most common among actors. In members of the dramatic profession there is often a great strain on both the throat and the nervous system, especially in learning and rehearsing new parts, and it is at such times that actors often exceed their bounds of moderation in smoking, which is had recourse to as a sedative to their overtaxed cerebral and nervous energies. It is easy to drift into excess under such circumstances, all the more that the throat is then in what may be called "a condition of least resistance." The result is that most of the leading actors in London suffer from a relaxed condition of the upper part of the throat, brought on entirely, I believe, by smoking. As a high standard of excellence can only be maintained in the dramatic profession under a sparing use of alcohol, tobacco must be looked upon as the sole cause of the evil. I may add, moreover, that while actors suffer much from congestion and relaxation of the pharynx, actresses are rarely afflicted in that way. But if the present craze of women for aping men even in their weaknesses continues, it cannot be expected that they will escape the consequences. The fair creatures whom I have seen smoke, however, did not seem likely to do themselves much harm, for they either toyed with the cigarette in a platonic sort of way or smoked with their lips, "puffing out innocuous blasts of dry smoke," to use the words of Charles Lamb, but taking care that very little passed inward beyond the "barrier of the teeth." I cannot imagine, however, that any lady who cares about her voice would expose it even to that slight risk.

SOME PHASES OF ATHLETICS.

Too Much Exercise Causes Heart Disease and Shortens Life.

In all physical exercises it is the heart that is most directly affected, and it is on that organ, the pumping station for the blood vessels, that the consequences of muscular exertion are most telling. The tendency, when exercise is persisted in, is for the heart to increase in size, and in every athlete it becomes much larger than in the ordinary man. Consider then what the result must be when the tyro begins to take violent exercise without long-continued previous training suitable to adapt the heart to its changed conditions. An organic weakness is sure to ensue, and the ultimate result, if the severe exercise is continued, is likely to prove disastrous. Dr. Patton, Chief Surgeon of the National Soldiers' Home at Dayton, O., said in an interview in Pittsburg only the other day that of the 5,000 soldiers in the Dayton Home "fully 80 per cent are suffering from heart disease in one form or another due to the forced physical exertion of their campaigns." And he made the prediction that as large a percentage of the athletes of today will be found twenty-five years from now to be the victims of heart disease, resulting from the muscular strains that they force themselves to undergo.

As for the likelihood of exercise to prolong life it may be said that according to the statistics of M. de Solaville there are more people living in France today who have passed the age of 60 than there are in England, the home of athletic sports. And there is probably no nation in Europe more averse to muscular cultivation for its own sake than the French. Great athletes die young, and a mortality list of Oxford rowing men published a few years ago showed that a comparatively small percentage of them lived out the allotted lifetime. Dr. Jastrow has demonstrated in some very elaborate statistics that men of thought live on an average three and a half years longer than men in the ordinary vocations of life and nearly eight years longer than men of action, among whom are included the athletes. And it is a noteworthy fact that women, who until recent years have taken no physical exercise at all, die at a more advanced age than men. But doubtless their superiority in regard to tenure of life will come to an end if they follow the advice of Dr. Richardson, who in a lecture before the Ladies' Sanitary Association of London, is reported to have "declared it essential, as a matter of principle, that eight hours a day should be devoted to exercise."

It is curious to note in connection with the above the various ailments and malformations that are caused by many of the most popular sports. The base-ball player's "Charley horse" is nothing less than muscular rheumatism of the thigh. Bicycling, according to Dr. B. W. Richardson, makes men bow-legged, while at the same time it contracts the muscles of the chest, produces round shoulder, makes respiration difficult, and in some cases induces a disease of the spine. Too constant a devotion to lawn tennis occasions the peculiar and painful "tennis elbow." As for rowing, one of the best single scullers in the country is a man of stooping figure with the signs of consumption in his face. Prof. Blaikie says that oarsmen, as a rule, have flat or even hollow chests, while their legs are poorly developed. "The very size of the muscles of the back and shoulders tends more to weigh the oarsman forward than if he had never developed them, and instead of benefiting his throat and lungs this abnormal development actually inclines to cramp them." And I may add that the most popular of New York's instructors in athletics, a man who has passed his life in gymnasiums, is a round-shouldered and anything but prepossessing man physically.

WOMAN'S PHYSICAL HEALTH.

Importance of Bodily Training and Hygienic Precaution.

British Medical Journal: Mr. Frederick Treves calls attention to a perfectly new branch of work undertaken by the society with reference to physical education. Within the last few years an immense deal of attention had been directed to the matter of physical education. It had been pointed out that the education of the mind was well looked after while the education of the body was practically allowed to look after itself. Parents did not realize that proper physical education must be conducted on as precise and as careful scientific lines as the ordinary education of the mind. Parents were quite content to send their children to gymnasiums, and when they had done this felt satisfied that their physical education was complete. They were unaware that there was no proper control over the teachers of gymnastics and calisthenics, a large number of whom were people totally unfit for their work.

The particular object of the society had, perhaps, rather more reference to children and women than to men and boys. As a matter of fact, the latter class was admirably looked after. No one could find much to criticise in the athletic pursuits of our public schools. When they came to the London shop boy they found his condition had been materially changed; he had taken to bicycling and other pursuits. When they came to schools, and especially girls' schools, it must be confessed that the conditions were about as bad as they very well could be. They heard a good deal of the enormous advances of civilization during the last fifty or hundred years, and their marvelous improvement on the unfortunate savage, who had straight limbs, graceful carriage, and an absence of the ordinary aches and pains, and he was not disposed to be always taking tea or to be living in an atmosphere of tonics. People did not seem to be aware that by a judiciously supervised system of physical education, exercises, and due attention to the development of the body, it was possible to alter its proportions, to reduce redundances, and to develop deficient and feeble muscles. Motives of vanity and regard for the future physical development of their girls might so influence mothers who were indifferent to higher considerations to see that the physical education of girls was carried out, whether in families or in schools, under persons trained, skilled, and having the requisite knowledge to make such physical training in all respects useful and in no case injurious. Neither could be said of the very limited amount of physical training now given to girls. It was pointed out that the National Health Society's diplomas would be granted to such teachers of gymnastics, calisthenics, and physical exercises as had fulfilled the necessary curriculum and passed the required examinations.

The society hoped by the institution of this diploma to encourage the development of physical education in this country; to render such training precise, effectual, and scientific; to protect the public, on the one hand, from incompetent teachers, and, on the other, to establish the position of such instructors as were fully qualified. It was intended, however, that the work of such teachers should be devoted and restricted to the one legitimate object set forth in the diploma, namely, physical training, and that they should not undertake the treatment of deformity or disease by "movement cures," "remedial exercises," massage, and the like. The diploma would certify that the candidate had passed an examination in the art and science of physical education, had fulfilled the curriculum required by the society, and was fully qualified to act as an instructor of gymnastics, calisthenics, and physical exercises generally.

IN THE KHOJAK TUNNEL.

A Wonderful Engineering Feat on an Asiatic Railroad.

An article in the *Allahabad Pioneer* gives some interesting particulars concerning the tunnel that has just been completed through the Khojak, on the railroad from Quetta to Candahar. The Khojak Pass is 7,500 feet above the sea, and about 2,000 feet above the level of the surrounding country. The tunnel pierces the range at right angles, and its course is therefore due east and west, and it enters the hill about 1,000 feet below the crest of the pass. The length of the tunnel is 12,600 feet, or two and a half miles approximately, and it will carry a double line of rails. For the first half the floor ascends about 1 in 1,000, and for the second half of the journey it descends at an incline of 1 in 40. There are two main shafts, one 318 feet and the other 290 feet deep, which were sunk in order to facilitate the construction of the tunnel. The chief obstacle to progress arose from the flooding of the tunnel at more than one point. A large spring was cut and the water flooded the shaft on the Candahar side to the depth of 180 feet.

It took ten weeks to pump out the water, and in the western heading as much as 500 gallons a minute were constantly rushing out of the west mouth. In order to overcome this difficulty a side cutting had to be made. The magnitude of the work is testified to by the banks of shale and rock at the mouths of the tunnel and at the pitheads, which are said to be quite altering the landscape in places. One curious discovery made during the progress of the work, as the result of an investigation into the cause of certain mysterious explosions, was that it was proved that "combustion had arisen inside a case of blasting gelatine."

GLASS-ROLLING IMPROVEMENTS.

An Invention Perfected Which Will Revolutionize That Industry.

English Mechanic: An invention has been perfected in the glass industry which, it is stated, will accomplish a complete revolution in that branch of manufacture. Until the present it has only been possible to produce sheet glass by blowing a hollow cylinder, which was then cut, separated, and polished. An American glass manufacturer has now succeeded in producing glass plates of great breadth and of any desired length by means of rolling. Glass thus produced is said to possess a far greater homogeneity, firmness, and transparency, and it has on the upper surface a brilliancy which is hardly to be distinguished from art plate glass. The material part of the invention consists in the application of the peculiar, undulated, hollow metal rollers, heated from the inside by means of steam or gas. These rollers seize the sticky liquid glass, which is conducted to them from the bottom of a melting-tub, without the intervention of any other apparatus whatever. To prevent the soft glass from adhering to the rollers, the latter are covered with an extremely thin coating of wax. If the new process is extensively used, window-glass will be considerably cheapened.

A MUSHROOM MANUFACTURER.

The Delicacy of the Table Fabricated Out of Turnips.

Paris Correspondence of the London *Telegraph:* A "mushroom manufacturer" is the latest thing in novelties, even in these days when commercial license is often carried to the utmost possible length. An individual living in the Department of the Aveyron, struck by the high price at which mushrooms were being sold in his district, conceived the idea of fabricating the delicacy out of turnips. He cut the turnips into rounds, dried them, and after giving them a dab of the paint brush, disposed of them to unsuspecting customers as the genuine article. For some time he drove a thriving trade, but unluckily for him he one day sold a batch to a gourmet who was not so easily to be taken in. Indignant at the trick played on him, the gourmet brought an action which has just resulted in the condemnation of the mushroom manufacturer to two months' imprisonment. It was in vain that he pleaded that he had enabled his fellow-citizens to regale themselves on a vegetable which they regarded as a good specimen of the mushroom at a cost far below that commanded by the real article. Vain, too, were his efforts to demonstrate that his mushrooms could be consumed without entailing disastrous consequences on lovers of the delicacy. The court turned a deaf ear to his specious arguments, and has allowed him two months' leisure to meditate on the error of substituting dried turnips for honest mushrooms.

Strength of the Limpet.

In proportion to its size, the limpet is probably the strongest of known animals, excepting the Mediterranean Venus verrucosa, a cockle-like creature, which pulls 2,071 times its own weight when out of its shell. "At Folkstone, by means of accurate appliances," says Mr. Lawrence Hamilton, "I found that the common seashore limpet, which, deprived of its shell, weighed a minute fraction less than half an ounce, required, when pulled according to its plane of adhesion, a force exceeding 62 pounds to remove it from its powerful grip upon the local littoral low-tide rock, or upward of 1,984 times its own dead weight. The superficial area of the base of this individual limpet measured 2.4 square inches. Taking the atmospheric pressure at 14.7 pounds to the square inch, this would even then only account for 35.28 pounds, or little more than half the power exercised in the air by this sea snail, which, acting upon immersed objects in the water, would, of course, have pulled a much greater weight than that of 62 pounds. Thus, in the air, a limpet pulled up to 32 pounds, but subsequently, in spite of its previous fatigue, when covered by the incoming tide, it then took upwards of 54 pounds to remove it. I doubt whether the limpet's adhesive force has anything to do with the question of atmospheric pressure. In other experiments even bits of rock came away sticking to the limpet's embrace.

How to Avoid Nightmare.

New York *Ledger:* There can be little doubt that many of the specters of the dark ages were Maras begotten of indigestion. Your Saxon gormandizer, who sometimes feasted far into the night on boar's flesh and venison pastry, washing them down with frothy mead, must have gone to bed with his stomach in a nice condition. No wonder that of the internal fermentation, caused by such stuffing and swilling, hobgoblins and hippogriffs in endless variety were born. The surest way to avoid the nightmare and procure that sound, healthful repose with which each day's life should be "rounded off," is to live temperately, regularly, and honestly. Ay, honestly, for a troubled conscience, as well as an overladen diaphragm, may engender evil dreams.

Suicides in Japan.

Public Opinion: According to a recent Japanese return it appears that the great majority of persons committing suicide in Japan are over 50 years of age. Next on the list in respect of numbers come the suicides of persons living between 20 and 30 years of age. Of these the greater part turn their backs on the world in consequence of disappointed love. For suicides of all ages July is the favorite month. During the period of six years, from 1883 to 1888 inclusive, the number of suicides in the month of July ranged from 500 to 800, while the number during the remainder of the year averaged from 200 to 300 only.

The Rude Awakening.

A solitude akin to death
  Pervades my choice retreat;
There summer's gentle lulling breath
  Invades with sweets replete;
There only shines the glorious sun
  With kindly tempered rays;
There Luna fair, Celestial nun,
  Peoples earth with elfin fays;
There only falls the summer rain,
  Whose rhythmic, pattering drop
Attunes its fall to music's strain,
  Enhances all—but stop.
While speaking thus of sylvan dales
  We'll have to bear this fact in mind,
Some other duck'll work the vales,
  While we keep up the blooming grind.

—*Oil City Blizzard.*

Religious Jokes.

Sunday-School Teacher—"I have brought you some odd sayings of the children in my class. I thought perhaps you'd like to print them."

Religious Editor (looking them over)—"They are hardly blasphemous enough to be funny."—*New York Weekly.*

FLOATING BITS OF GOSSIP.

INTERESTING FRAGMENTS GATHERED HERE AND THERE.

What a "Plain Repast" Cost a Young Man of Gotham—The Shrewd Trick Played Upon a French Abbe—New-Yorkers Taking to the Idea of Providing Luncheons for Their Clerks—Good Fishing at Long Branch—A Vast Number of Poor Rich People in the So-Called Metropolis.

New York *Sun:* There are many places about New York at which a good dinner can be had, but some caterers seem to grade their prices for two people rather than for a single diner. I drove out to Clermont the other evening alone and ordered a plain repast. When served I discovered from the size of the portions that the meal would have been ample for two. The bill certainly was:

Half dozen clams	$0.25
Mock-turtle soup	.50
Soft shell crabs	.70
Sweetbreads, with fresh asparagus tips	.85
Philadelphia squab	.75
Fresh peas	.40
Bermuda potatoes	.25
Strawberries	.50
Roquefort cheese	.25
Coffee	.15
Wine (Chateau Dillon)	1.50
Total	$6.10

I do not complain, remember; everything was excellently cooked; but I merely submit that $6 is too much for a single, solitary visitor to pay for an ordinary dinner in a restaurant on the property of the city.

The Abbe's Strong Wine.

Court Journal: An amusing story comes to hand from a village not far from the town of Beaune in the sunny province of Burgundy. The favorite pastor of the parish was a round, jovial-faced little Abbé, who enjoyed a good glass of wine; and so, as a surprise, the villagers, who were mostly small vintage owners, agreed to give him a pleasant surprise by filling a wine-tun that was lying empty in his back yard, and presenting it to him on his birthday. Each man was to bring his share of wine and pour it into the cask quietly at night. The next morning the cask was decorated with wreaths and flowers. All the friends assembled, and the leader presented the full decorated cask of red wine, good sound Burgundy, though of no special brand, to the delighted Abbé. Glasses were brought, and with cries of "Vive M'sieu l'Abbé!" all stood round to drink his health; his old housekeeper turned the tap and drew out the first glass, but, miracle of miracles, the wine had become pure white water! Each cunning peasant had thought his share of water would not be noticed among the other wine, but their unanimity had worked a miracle by no means acceptable to "M'sieu l'Abbé."

Luncheon in Business Offices.

Chatter: Wherever you go in the large office buildings down-town you find that the corporations, even such small ones as lawyers' firms, provide luncheon for their clerks. Some of these repasts in large establishments like that of the Equitable Life are very much better meals than the average man on a small salary could afford to buy. The rule in nearly all the offices is to allow forty minutes for luncheon, and in all of them it is the practice to permit no alcoholic beverages to be served. In that last phrase is the kernel in the nut. Long experience has taught the majority of employers that men too frequently indulge in a glass or two of beer or a pint of claret with their midday meals.

Fishing at Long Branch.

Long Branch has been noted for a good many things in its time, but probably as a paradise for fishermen it has escaped suspicion. But it is even so. Between Seabright and the Branch there are fully six hundred men who follow fishing for a livelihood. This statement will surprise many people, no doubt, but it is a fact. They go two in a boat and are at work many months of the year on some kind of game. Sea-bass and blackfish have been the chief victims during May, and now bluefish are added to the list. They sell the fish about the village and the big surplus goes to New York and Philadelphia. Even off the pier the sport is good enough for all amateurs who are not looking for boatloads of results. The early comers of the season will be able to catch on any morning all the blackfish and flounders they can eat for a month. For those who want to try the deep sea the hotel has three men who are on call to take parties out.

A Word About Amazons.

Paris Letter to the Pittsburg *Press:* The Dahomey imbroglio has brought the word "amazon" to the front, which is generally accepted to mean "without breast," though Littre alludes to the unknown origin of the word, while suggesting that amazon may be a geographical or mythological term. As for the legend that amazons were Cappadocian she-soldiers, who burned off the right breast of their daughters to facilitate the drawing of the bow, M. Pavot remarks that this is not necessary, as a lady has only to follow fencing lessons with passion, equestrianism, and violent exercises in general, when she will become equal to that true type of amazonism—man.

They Go In for Appearances.

New York *Sun:* The number of poor rich people in New York is known only to themselves and tradesmen. The tradesmen are compelled to wait for the payment of bills even when the bills are for comparatively trifling amounts, and the records of the courts are embellished with judgments against supposed-to-be rich people, which judgments have been obtained by florists and others and have remained wholly unsatisfied. It can easily be proved that many so-called rich men in this town, who support handsome establishments and whose wives dress handsomely, go around town with less money in their pockets than is usually carried by clerks on $12 a week.

"For Better, for Worse."

Quoth he: "Sweetheart, thou art young and fair,
  And thy story has just begun;
    But I am as old
    As a tale that's told,
  And the days of my youth are done."
"O'er ruins olden the clinging moss
  Doth a mantle of velvet spread;
    Shall the climbing flower
    Be more to the tower
  Than I to my Love?" she said.

Quoth he: "Sweetheart, thou hast lands and gold,
  And thou knowest not want nor woe;
    As a beggar poor
    I stand at thy door
  And I only can love thee so."
"Through leafless forests the sunbeams creep,
  All the wealth of their gold to shed;
    And are they more fair
    To the woodland bare
  Than I to my Love?" she said.

Quoth he: "Sweetheart, thou art good and kind,
  And would never the lowest spurn,
    But the storm of life
    With its toil and strife
  Has rendered me harsh and stern."
"The brooklet murmurs its sweetest lays
  As it makes for the rocks ahead;
    Shall the streamlet's song
    Be more brave and strong
  Than I for my Love?" she said.

Quoth he: "Sweetheart, thou are blithe and gay,
  And thou hast never known a care;
    But my face is worn
    And my heart is torn
  With the sorrow I've had to bear."
"The stars ne'er spangle the sapphire sky
  Till the brightness of day has fled;
    Shall the pale starlight
    Be truer to night
  Than I to my love?" she said.

Quoth he: "Sweetheart, who art young and fair,
  Will thy wonderful love for me
    Through sorrow or shade
    Be always the same?"
  "Nay, it rather will grow," said she.
Again he cried: "Will it last Sweetheart,
  Till thy lover lies cold and dead,
    And the latest breath
    Has been hushed in death?"
  "Aye, longer than that," she said.

—*Ellen Thorneycroft Fowler.*

She Got a Pointer.

Two men were playing a game of euchre in a drawing-room car on the Erie road, and a little woman who had a seat near by watched the play with great interest. Finally, as a certain play was made she asked:

"Did he take that trick with the king of hearts?"

"Yes'm."

"He took your queen with his king?"

"Just so, ma'am."

"But a queen is higher than a king."

"O, no, ma'am, the queen ranks one below the king."

"Is that so everywhere?"

"Yes'm."

"Can't be no mistake?"

"Not the slightest. Don't you play?"

"Not much. My husband set out to teach me, but I took all his kings with my queens, and he got mad and quarreled about it, and, and—"

"And you don't play any more?"

"N—no, sir, but I'll telegraph him within the next ten minutes that I was wrong, and that all is forgiven, and that I'll return and let him even take the bowers with ten spots if he wants to!"—*New York Sun.*

The Noisy Ones.

Whene'er you hear a brass band play,
  Let it be worst or best,
You'll notice that the bass drum makes
  More noise than all the rest.
So, too, 'mid men, they're loudest mouthed
  With one long, endless bawl
Who are, perhaps, the very least
  Important of us all.

—*Philadelphia Times.*

OF GOSSIP.

NTS GATHERED
HERE.

Cost a Young Man
w1 Trick Played
New-Yorkers Tak-
viding Luncheons
Fishing at Long
ber of Poor Rich
d Metropolis.

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ade their prices for
a single diner. I
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for two. The bill

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.70
aragus tips.... .85
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per; everything was
erely submit that $6
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ng Wine.

ng story comes to
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owners, agreed to
by filling a wine-tun
back yard, and pre-
day. Each man was
d pour it into the
next morning the
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and the leader pre-
k of red wine, good
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sses were brought,
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ness Offices.

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Amazons.

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ppearances.

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r Worse."

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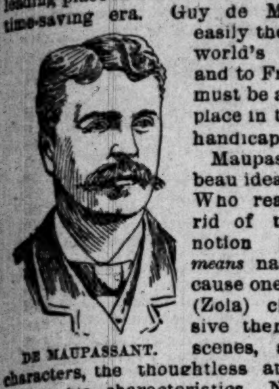
LITERATURE OF THE DAY.

THE SHORT STORY—IS IT A FAD OR HAS IT COME TO STAY?

France Leading in the Free-for-All—America Handicapped—De Maupassant Rides the Favorite—Realism Not Indecent, Indecency Not Realistic—Frank Stockton as Bearer of the American Colors—Two Late Short Stories from His Pen—Limitations of His Force.

The short story is "having a boom" in literature. Several eminent critics have gone so far as to think that it will take a leading place in the fiction of this hurried, time-saving era. Guy de Maupassant is easily the leader in the world's free-for-all, and to Frank Stockton must be accorded first place in the American handicap.



DE MAUPASSANT.

Maupassant is the beau ideal of realism. Who reads him gets rid of the prevalent notion that realism *means* nastiness. Because one great realist (Zola) chooses repulsive themes, unclean scenes, and debased characters, the thoughtless attribute to all realism his characteristics. Nothing could be more absurd. Goldsmith was a realist and the "Vicar of Wakefield" a shining bit of realism—slightly marred by stilted dialogue. On the other hand the "Heptameron," unfit to be read, is as far from realism as it is from propriety.

Much of De Maupassant's work is in Zola's vein; realistic and unfit for general reading. But all his writings which have been Englished (so far as we have seen) have been as fit as they are real. Flaubert was his French godfather (gossip asserts a nearer relationship); and Henry James is his American sponsor. The former was sometimes intolerably bad, while always great; the latter is not so great, but is impeccable as to the convenances. A late number of the New York *Book-Buyer* says that Flaubert once said to Maupassant on reading some of his early efforts: "I do not know if you have talent; what you have shown me proves that you possess a certain degree of intelligence. But do not forget this, young man, that talent—to quote the saying of Buffon—is merely long patience. Keep on working." The *Book-Buyer* goes on to say:

> For seven years—what an example for the young and ambitious authors of our own country—M. de Maupassant wrote verses, stories, novels, and even a play, submitting them each week to the criticism of Flaubert. . . . Nothing was published. At length, however, in 1880, M. Flaubert gave his pupil permission to have a sketch printed. Since then he has published half a dozen novels, a volume or two of poems, and more than one hundred tales.

America knows him best by his "Pierre et Jean," a novel marked by verisimilitude and touching pathos; and his "Odd Number," a collection of thirteen tales of French life, each a gem of vivid and exciting interest expressed in the restrained diction which is the height of art in literature and seems to be attainable only through such apprenticeship as he served. The second of the stories, "A Coward," and the sixth, "La Mère Sauvage," should be texts and tests in a college of fiction—if such a college existed. (New York: Harper & Brothers.)

Scarcely can American literature be said to make a good second to the French in this comparison. Frank R. Stockton is, on the whole, the leader in our crowd. "Rudder Grange" is a book to be proud of, a piece of realism fit to compete in the free-for-all. A perfect little jewel of cunning fancy is the "Lady or the Tiger." Now before us lie "The Three Burglars" and "The Merry Chanter," both well worthy of their author. The latter is a nonsensical yarn of an attempted voyage to Boston on an unseaworthy old ship to which the heroine falls heir—her entire fortune, on the strength of which she marries the penniless hero, the voyage coming to an absurd end before the voyagers even get clear of the coast. Funny incidents and fine character-sketching (only slightly caricatured) crowd the pages, as usual in Stockton's stories. On the whole, however, the work is not very satisfactory—neither wholly tragedy, nor comedy, nor farce—especially as he leaves the hero and heroine stranded in more senses than one, their only hope of competence or even sustenance being wrecked with their ship. No vista looms up above the word "finis" more alluring than the road "over the hill to the poor-house." This, in the romancer who has millions at command, is a mean fraud upon the reader whom he has lured on to feel an interest in the poor little babes-in-the-wood.

The "Three Burglars" is an ingenious weaving together of adventures supposed to be related by three burglars, drugged and bound while attempting to rob the narrator's dwelling. An apparently half-used decanter of doctored wine left on the dining-table serves to throw them into temporary slumber, and from their awakening till morning the family listens to their "experiences," told with the hope of rousing the pity of their captors—a hope which comes near to fruition. One of the stories, concerning a tangible but invisible dog-snake, is especially thrilling.

Stockton is a humorist pure and simple. He never ventures into the deep waters of fiction—that is, its passion and pathos. He hugs the shore (as did the "Merry Chanter") for fear, apparently, that worse might befall him. Rather than risk carrying the sublime to the ridiculous he carries the ridiculous almost to the sublime. Here he acknowledges a limitation which is spurned by De Maupassant. The latter, by the simplest words, by scenes and incidents verging on the trivial and contemptible, strikes the deepest chords of the reader's heart. After all, there is nothing so touching as pathos emerging from burlesque—heart-wrung tears streaming down the painted face of the clown.

Besides this limitation on Stockton's genius he has the disadvantage of having done some poor work with his much good work. He had no Flaubert to tear up his inferior productions. In fact, as literary work is rewarded among us, he might have starved on the pay he received for what a million of us have enjoyed. As he once said to the writer: "These short stories don't pay. No man can write enough of them to earn day-laborer's wages." Therefore one must do more; must fill more "space"; must increase quantity at the expense of quality. It is probably worse in America than in France, for we have not the "feuilleton," a French device which gives a large proportion of even a great daily journal to pure fiction—impure fiction in many cases. It is characteristic of the two classes of journalism; ours is news ballasted with fiction; theirs, fiction ballasted with news.

In this view of the situation it seems improbable that the short story can ever greatly prevail among us. No American paper can give daily space and money for a story worthy of the name. If there is any paying lead opening for this kind of work it is through the "syndicate" system, whereby, instead of selling his short story to a single journal, whence it may afterward be freely copied by every one who fancies it, a writer gets a better price from an agency which supplies it for simultaneous original publication to as many different newspapers as he may have under contract. (Boston: Dodd, Mead & Co.)

Pastels in Prose.

Has this come to stay, this new style of prose poem? Can an exquisite, unsubstantial creation be domesticated in our strong, useful, but harsh language? Howells, in his charming preface, expresses the opinion that it can. The future will show. Meanwhile we may enjoy this English-French decoction offered us by Stuart Merrill, the translator, and Henry W. McVickar, the illustrator. The illustrations of the latter come as near the artistic perfection of his French fellow-draughtsmen as it is probable that the original prose poems sure to spring up in this country will approach their French predecessors. The pictures are extremely pretty, but their prettiness is their perdition one might almost say. The translation is very well done, carrying out to an astonishing degree the elusive spirit of the original, but—well, you cannot paint a water color in oils. Perhaps Howells' preface is the most entirely satisfactory part of the whole book. It is a gem in itself, worthy to be placed beside the works of such masters in modern literature as we find here in English garb—Daudet, Leclercq, Hennequin, Baudelaire, and many others.

This is the third volume in that very dainty series begun by de Maupassant's "Odd Number," and of which Isaac's "Maria" was the second publication.

The following is one of the most characteristic and best translated pieces. It is called "The Buffoon and Venus":

> What an admirable afternoon! The vast park swoons under the burning eye of the sun like youth under the domination of love.
>
> The universal ecstasy of things expresses itself in no sound; the waters themselves seem asleep. Different from human festivals, this is a silent orgy.
>
> It seems as though an ever increasing light makes things sparkle more and more, as though the excited flowers burn with the desire to cope with the azure of the sky by the violence of their colors, and as though the heat, making perfumes visible, causes them to rise toward the sun like vapors.
>
> Yet amid that universal enjoyment I perceived an afflicted being.
>
> At the feet of a colossal Venus one of those artificial fools, one of those voluntary buffoons whose task it is to make Kings laugh when remorse or weariness oppresses them, decked out in a loud and ridiculous costume, capped with horns and bells, crouching against the pedestal, lifts his eyes, filled with tears, towards the immortal goddess.
>
> And his eyes seemed to say: "I am the last and the most solitary of mortals, weaned from love and friendship, and thus inferior to the most imperfect of animals. Yet I am made, I too, to understand and feel immortal beauty! Ah! Goddess, have pity on my sorrow and my madness!"
>
> But the implacable Venus gazes afar upon I know not what with her eyes of marble.

(Harper & Bros.: New York.)

Tempe Vale and Other Poems.

This is a collection of poems by a local poet, James Newton Matthews. They are of uneven merit. Some are so good that one wonders that there should be any with which fault could be found. But through all the poems, good or otherwise, there runs the poetic feeling, which is the most essential quality after all. A poet may fail in word, or accent, or rhythm, but if that delicate sensibility be present he may be forgiven. Some will think that the expression "summer-litten lands," might have been better without so much poetic license in the participle, but the poem in which it occurs is so sweet and touching that no child with tender mother-memories can read it unmoved. It is called, "Her Knitting-Needles."

In the bureau's bottom drawer, as I rummaged there today,
With the memory of other times aglow;
I found the knitting needles that my mother tucked away,
In the twilight of a winter long ago.
They were tangled in the fingers of a wee, unfinished glove,
And when I stooped and touched them it did seem
I could see the vanished features of the one I used to love
In the cheery chimney corner of my dream.

And so on the sweet memories go. Others might take exception in "The Death of the Baby" to the lines:

The baby sank into the skylight
Of infinite rest,

as being capable of misconstruction by the foolish or flippant.

Mr. Matthews is not a poet who needs to go to other lands for his inspiration. Here are some fine lines from a poem on Illinois:

The maiden empire of the West,
Gold-sheened, gold-sandaled, and gold-crowned,
Her brows with yellow harvest bound,
Her ample bosom blossom-drest.

Her rhythmic rivers flash and flow
Thro' meadows measureless, and here,
On banks of roses, cities rear
Their temples in the sunset's glow.
. . . .
I trow no fancy can forecast
The fame, the splendor yet to be
Unscrolled before the world when we
Are drawn into the dreamless past.

There is much that is suggestive in the poem, "They Had No Poet and so They Died," speaking of the vanished nations, the pomp of Nineveh, the power of Babel, and the strength of the Nubians. Perhaps in our poets we live longest. What did not Homer do for the Greeks and Virgil for the Latins? Perhaps in ages to come we may be known through our Longfellow and Lowell. Hiawatha may be considered a type of the early American. The Biglow Papers may be all that remains most lifelike of the anti-slavery struggle. (Chicago: Charles H. Kerr & Co.)

Educational Notes.

A small girl of our acquaintance, while toiling through her first reading lessons, once came to the sentence, occurring in a life of Abraham Lincoln, "His early education was limited." Upon mastering this she remarked, heaving a profound sigh, "I wish mine was!" One feels almost certain that this young person had not the good fortune of being taught to read by the modern method, which makes even the books prepared for beginners as fascinating as a good novel is to us of riper years. The "Picturesque Geographical Readers," by Charles F. King, are a new attempt to make the road to learning smooth and delightful by picking out all the rough flints in advance and using them to decorate the fences which keep little feet from straying into forbidden paths. The author assures us that very little more geography will be needed after the four books comprising this series shall have been studied. We have our doubts, but we shall see. (Boston: Lee & Shepard. 75 cents.)

In "The War of Independence" (Riverside Library for Young People) Mr. John Fiske has told us what he knows of that brave old time—not all that he knows, but enough to be of interest and use to teachers and to the older classes in schools. To say that he wrote it is to say that it is clear and concise. In the preface he states some of the questions that puzzled him as a boy: "Why were New Jersey and the Hudson River so important? Why did the British armies make South Carolina their chief objective point after New York? How did Cornwallis happen to be at Yorktown when Washington made such a long leap and pounced on him?" These and many other similar questions such as rise to the mind of an intelligent boy or girl are answered in a simple and direct narrative which presupposes that the ordinary text-books have been carefully studied. It does not attempt to take the place of these, but introduces into the story certain connecting links which make it a fascinating volume. An excellent index is appended, with a list of such books in biography and fiction as will aid the reader in gaining a thorough knowledge of the period in question. (Boston and New York: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. 75 cents.)

For "Exercises in Latin Composition," by M. Grant Daniell, Principal of Chauncy-Hall School, Boston, there seems to be scarcely sufficient raison d'être. There are already so many excellent works with the same object that there would be no advantage in a change; if a new school were to be opened this would perhaps be as good a book as could be adopted. (Boston: Leach, Shewell & Sanborn.)

"The Student's Cicero," translated from the German of Munk by the Rev. W. Y. Fausset, is intended only as a literary, not as a political biography. It looks at Cicero as a man of letters, and to a well-drawn picture of his life in that character adds some dissertations on his writings, enriched by the opinions of his contemporaries. Avoiding equally the deep-mouthed growls of Mommsen and the spiteful snarling of Froude, Dr. Munk looks with an impartial eye on the virtues and the weaknesses of his hero, and does not demand what it was impossible for him to give. A most lovable character was Cicero, and also, what was deplorably rare in his day, a sincere and disinterested patriot. It was for the men of his own time to regret his weaknesses; let it be ours to accept with gratitude the noble legacy he has left us. In preparing for the student this appreciative sketch Mr. Fausset has done our young people a real service. A beautiful type-etching from the bust in the Uffizi gallery faces the title-page. (New York: Macmillan & Co. London: Swan, Sonnenschein & Co. $1.)

"One Little Mustard Seed"—a pretty little church story about a young girl who draws all sorts of good things and good people about her like a magnet—is from the pen of some one who chooses to call herself Beth Linn. To a realist it might seem that people and circumstances come together and fit into each other almost too perfectly to be a picture of life as it is; but for life as it should be we can recommend this agreeable tale to our young friends without qualification. (New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $1.)

Literary Notes.

Whittier intends to write a poem of a hundred lines for the approaching two hundred and fiftieth anniversary celebration of Haverhill.

Carlyle's house in Chelsea has been subdivided for tenants. Several of the rooms still retain the appearance they had in Carlyle's lifetime.

Prince Bismarck's memoirs, which it was rumored he would possibly write, led many publishers, mostly English and American firms, to inundate him with offers of the most liberal kind. But all these proposals have been declined.

Stanley's rediscovery of the pigmies has prompted Du Chaillu to condense and rewrite his two early books of travel, making one volume, entitled, "Adventures in the Great Forest of Equatorial Africa and the Country of the Dwarfs," which the Messrs. Harper will publish directly.

Emin Pasha has accepted an offer from the firm of F. A. Brockhaus in Leipsic to publish any work which he may write on his experience in Africa, but says that he is afraid that he will have to wait some time for his manuscript, as he doubts very much whether he will find time for the work during his new expedition.

Kossuth has nearly ready for publication three additional volumes of his memoirs. The Hungarian Deputy, M. Ignaz Helfy, has revised the work, as Kossuth felt that during the forty-one years of exile he had not kept up with the advance of the Hungarian tongue—a remarkable confession when his wonderful linguistic facility is remembered.

"To write well is to think well," says M. Renan. "There is no art of style distinct from the culture of the mind. The good writer is a complete mind, gifted with judgment, passion, and imagination, and at the same time well trained. Good training of the mind is the only school of good style. Wanting that, you have merely rhetoric and bad taste."

Mrs. Erving Winslow goes to London to give her series of readings from Ibsen's works and doubtless will charm the English as she has already charmed her countrywomen. Ibsen's play, "Les Revenants" ("Ghosts"), has met with a demonstrative welcome at the Théâter Libre, and it has been decided to produce "The Doll's House" in October at the Odéon.

In "The Art of Authorship," which recently appeared in England, George Meredith is quoted as saying: "I have no style, though I suppose my work is distinctive. I am too experimental in phrases to be other than a misleading guide. I can say that I have never written without having clear in vision the thing put to paper; and yet this has been the cause of roughness and uncommonness in the form of speech."—*Critic.*

At a recent sale of autographs in Paris eighty-four letters relating to events which interested the court and Paris in the time of Mme. du Barry were sold for £1 apiece; a letter of Frederick the Great when Crown Prince to Voltaire fetched £22; a letter from Jeanne d'Albret to Catherine de Medici, £11; another in a familiar style from Mme. de Pompadour to the Duc de Nivernais when he was Ambassador of France at Berlin, £8 5s.; a letter of Voltaire's, £43.

At Stockholm will be issued soon a collection of the works of the King of Sweden, embracing four volumes. One volume is filled with the speeches of the King in the various languages in which they were delivered. King Oscar has made only twenty-four speeches during his reign. Of these eighteen are in Swedish, four in Norwegian, one in French, and one in English. Two of the other volumes contain poems and translations, and the third is made up of prose essays.

Mr. Stopford Brooke, in the little volume which he has just issued, has made out a capital case (the *Globe* says) for purchasing Dove Cottage and the orchard garden attached to it. They remain almost as they were when Wordsworth was living in the house and deep in composition walked to and fro between the apple trees. Not more than £650 is required to buy up the whole affair; and surely, if we consider the number and zeal of the Wordsworthians, there ought to be no difficulty in raising that sum. It would be more rational than erecting a monument to the bard.

A recently-published anecdote of Carlyle is the following, which refers to a visit he made to the Provost of Kirkcaldy, "a worthy Elder who regularly conducted family worship": "One morning he asked Carlyle to take the reading and he would offer up the prayer himself afterward. Carlyle, by accident, opened the Bible at the first chapter of the Book of Job. He began to read this slowly and intelligently, pausing after some clause as if to meditate on the circumstances and take in the whole meaning. On he went, the servants wondering, the Provost 'dumfoondert.' Yet no one dare interrupt the sage, as his face was getting all aglow. The time passed on, and yet he was only heating to his work. After finishing the whole forty-two chapters he quietly closed the Bible and remarked: 'That is a marvelous life-like drama, only to be appreciated when read right through.'"

The last edition of the poet Freiligrath's works, just published in Stuttgart, contains these words concerning Walt Whitman: "A wonderful man. We confess that he moves us, unsettles us, fascinates us. We must look closely at this new colleague who threatens to upset our whole ars poetica, all our æsthetic theories and laws. In fact, when we listen earnestly to his words, when the deep sonorous swell of his stormy rhapsody has become familiar to our ears, we feel that our customary verse-making, our pushing of our thoughts into certain traditional forms, our foolery with sound and harmony, our counting and measuring of syllables, our manufacture of sonnets, strophes, and stanzas are petty and childish. Have we really come to the point at which poetry demands a new style of expression? Has our day such great things to utter that the new wine requires new bottles? Is there a poetry of the future just dawning as the music of the future dawned some years ago? Is Walt Whitman another and greater Richard Wagner?"

The following paragraph from the *St. James' Gazette* will interest our readers: "Mr. R. L. Stevenson's two letters upon Father Damien are among the most remarkable pieces of literature which have come from that pen. He defends Father Damien from certain accusations regarding manners and conduct which were brought against him by a South Sea missionary who thought that a great deal too much had been made of a very ordinary man. But the defense is not of the common kind, since its net result is to remove Damien from his pedestal as a saint and to show him forth as only a man, and an intensely human man. Mr. Stevenson practically admits that he was ignorant, bigoted, coarse, and dirty. Yet Mr. Stevenson's consummate literary art has given him the advantage of contrast. The ignorant, bigoted, rather muddle-headed man who does what Damien did is surely greater than the man of education who hears all manner of voices pricking him to the glory of self-sacrifice. There was no self-consciousness of that kind about Father Damien; and Mr. Stevenson's removal of him from among the saints makes his deeds, if that be possible, even more noble and exemplary than they seemed before."

A syndicate of Jews has offered $200,000 for the Vatican's copy of the Hebrew Bible. This is a report in Europe which the *Pall Mall Gazette* says is confirmed. The *Gazette* gives the following account of previous negotiations for the purchase of this book: "In 1512, when Pope Julius II. was desperately in need of funds in order to keep up the 'Holy League' against Louis XII. of France, he was approached by the Jews, as his successor in the chair of St. Peter is now. They offered a comparatively small sum at first, but subsequently increased the amount, tendering at the same time a blank order on one of their number in Venice to be filled up in ducats according to the weight of the Bible, as against an equal weight of pure gold. The Pope got so far as to weigh the precious volume, and found that it scaled 325 pounds avoirdupois, or 433 pounds-odd troy, which at £4 the ounce, then about the value of gold, represented the enormous sum of £20,784 and a fraction. This amount in its equivalent the Jews pressed on the Pope, who, however, either because he found himself unable to part with property in which he would not seem to have more than a life interest, or on account of the pressure brought to bear upon him, declined after much hesitation to part with the volume. Should the present negotiations be more successful the amount now offered will be the largest sum ever paid for a book, whether in manuscript or in print."

Books Received.

BLINDFOLD. By Florence Marryat. New York: John W. Lovell Co. 50 cents.
APRIL'S LADY. By "The Duchess." New York: John W. Lovell & Co. 50 cents.
BEETHOVEN (Great Musicians). By H. A. Rudall. New York: Scribner & Welford. $1.
MOTHER'S HELP AND CHILD'S FRIEND. By Carrica Le Favre. Chicago: C. Le Favre.
A BORN COQUETTE. By "The Duchess." New York: John W. Lovell Co. 50 cents.
THE CRIMINAL. By Havelock Ellis. Illustrated. New York: Scribner & Welford. $1.25.
THE SHADOW OF A DREAM. A Story. By W. D. Howells. New York: Harper & Bros.
CATALOGUE OF WORKS OF BIBLIOGRAPHY AND LITERARY HISTORY. London: Bernard Quaritch.
LOCKE. By Alexander Campbell Fraser, Hon. D. C. L. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co. $1.25.
STANLEY'S EMIN PASHA EXPEDITION. By A. J. Wauters. With illustrations. New York: John B. Alden.
THE FRENCH REVOLUTION. By Justin H. McCarthy, M. P. In 2 vols. Vol. I. New York: Harper & Bros.
BETTY. A Last Century Love Story. By Anna Vernon Dorsey. New York: John W. Lovell & Co. 50 cents.
MY STRANGE STORY. By Mary Caldwell Montgomery. New York: Minerva Publishing company. 25 cents.
MISS EATON'S ROMANCE. A Story of the New Jersey Shore. By Richard Allen. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co.
EGYPTIAN SKETCHES. By Jeremiah Lynch. With 16 Full Page Illustrations. New York: Scribner & Welford. $1.75.
THE UNION-STATE. A Letter to Our States-Rights Friend. By John C. Hurd, L. L. D. New York: D. Van Nostrand Co.
A WOMAN'S JOURNEY AROUND THE WORLD ALONE. By Lilian Leland. New York: American News company. 25 cents.
LEAH OF JERUSALEM. A story of the time of Paul. By Edward Paysen Berry. New York: A. D. F. Randolph & Co. $1.25.
NATIONAL PROHIBITORY AMENDMENT GUIDE. By Ada M. Bittenbender. Chicago: W. C. T. U. Publication Association. 25 cents.
COOPER UNION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE AND ART. 31st Annual Report of the Trustees. New York: Edward V. Brokaw.
THE CURSE OF MARRIAGE. A True Story of Domestic Life. By Walter Hubbell. New York: American News company. 25 cents.
LOUISIANA LOTTERY COMPANY EXAMINED AND EXPOSED. By the Rev. B. Carradine, D. D. New Orleans: F. D. Van Valkenburgh. 25 cents.
ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE. Occasional Essays and Addresses. By E. Ray Lankester, M. A., L. L. D., F. R. S. London: Macmillan & Co. $3.00
THE BACHELOR GIRL. A Novel of the 1400. By William Hosea Ballou. Illustrations by H. Clay Coultas. New York: John W. Lovell Co. 50 cents.
XENIA REPNINA. A Story of the Russia of To-day. By B. MacGahan. With an introduction by Vassili Verestchagin. New York: George Routledge & Sons. 50 cents.
TOM BROWN'S SCHOOLDAYS. By an Old Boy. With fifty-eight illustrations by Arthur Hughes and Sydney Prior Hall. London and New York: Macmillan & Co. 25 cents
WORKS OF FLAVIUS JOSEPHUS. Whiston's translation, revised by the Rev. A. R. Shilleto, M. A. With topographical notes by Sir C. W. Wilson, K. C. B. Vols. IV. and V. $1.40 each. New York: Scribner & Welford.
STUDY OF HISTORY IN GERMANY AND FRANCE. Johns Hopkins Series. V.—VI. By Paul Frédéricq. Translated by Henrietta Leonard. Baltimore: Johns Hopkins Publication Agency.
THE VILLAGE COMMUNITY. With special reference to the origin and form of its survivals in Britain. By George Laurence Gomme. With map and illustrations. New York: Scribner & Welford. $1.25.
ADVENTURES IN THE GREAT FOREST OF EQUATORIAL AFRICA, AND THE COUNTRY OF THE DWARFS. By Paul Du Chaillu. With Maps and Illustrations. Abridged and Popular Edition. New York: Harper & Bros.

Periodicals Received.

Short Stories. July.
Dial. June. Chicago.
New Ideal. June. Boston.
Nationalist. June. Boston.
The Lookout. June. Boston.
Lend a Hand. June. Boston.
Public School. June. Chicago.
Kindergarten. June. Chicago.
Book Chat. June. New York.
The Season. July. New York.
Book News. June. Philadelphia.
Literary News. June. New York.
Society Journal. May. New York.
Medical Standard. June. Chicago.
Drake's Magazine. June. New York.
College and School. June. Utica, N. Y.
New England Magazine. June. Boston.
North American Review. June. New York.
Young Woman's Journal. June. Salt Lake.
English Illustrated Magazine. June. New York.
Political Science Quarterly. June. New York.
Northwestern Medical Journal. May. Minneapolis.
Modern Science Essayist. April. May. June. Boston.

AN AMAZING RAILROAD IN TURKEY.

How the Baron Made Mileage, and How the Servians Run Trains.

Constantinople Letter in the New York *Tribune:* Who was that Czar—Nicholas, was it?—who laid out the railroad route between St. Petersburg and Moscow simply by drawing a straight line with pencil and ruler on the map? Well, the Turks and the Russians never did agree, and so when the Sultan wants a railroad built he departs as widely as possible from the Czar's example. Or he lets the contractors do so at his expense; it's all the same. In the present instance, which is most humbly submitted for the consideration of Messrs. Gilbert and Sullivan, the contractor is the astute Baron Hirsch, and the railroad line is that from Tatar Bazardjik to Constantinople. It took a long, long time to come to terms about it. But at last the contract was made, and the bland and childlike Turk agreed to the designing Baron's wicked scheme. It was agreed that the Baron was to be paid so much per mile for constructing the road; a good round sum, in consideration of the mountains to be pierced and the marshes to be filled up. And it was furthermore agreed that the Baron was to select the route himself just as he pleased. The Baron did so. Of that there is no doubt. Some of the "horseshoe curves" of the mountain railroads of America are widely noted; and there are legends of short trains being run perforce so that the engine wouldn't smash through the rear car at places where the road crossed itself. But such roads resemble that of Czar Nicholas more than that of the Sultan—or the Baron. For the latter has scarcely a straight rail in it from end to end. Like Tennyson's brook it "curves about, and in and out," avoiding every mountain and hillock, dodging every swamp, even fighting shy of woodland where the timber would be hard to cut. And even on open, level plains it zigzags about in the most amazing fashion.

Why is this thus? Because the Baron said it should be so. His engineers protested, but in vain. The very laborers made remarks, but to no purpose. It was easier to build on level, open ground than through hills, swamps, and forests; and the contract gave him the privilege of laying out the route according to his own sweet will. Moreover, O Commander of the Faithful, this wretched Giaour was to be paid so much per mile for the road, and the crookeder it was, the more miles there would be to be paid for. The result is that the railroad line from Tatar Bazardjik to Constantinople is actually 100 miles or so longer than the old wagon roads and mule paths. That means, of course, that the journey over it consumes some hours more of time than it should. This is by no means pleasing to the patrons of the through trains from Vienna, and the unhappy Sultan is besieged day and night by ambassadors, engineers and business-men, one and all vociferously demanding that the road shall be straightened at least to some reasonable degree. And the poor Sultan is pretty nearly distracted. There is no use in his protesting that it is no affair of his, and that he never rides on railroads. "But we do," reply his persecutors, "and our goods do, and the mails do." His only really effective argument is that he has no money for the job, which is undoubtedly quite true, especially since he paid Baron Hirsch's mileage. The chances are, therefore, that Austrian capitalists will have to step in and provide the money, and then the chances are a hundred to one that Baron Hirsch will secure the contract for doing the work.

Nor is the Servian portion of the line a great improvement over that on the Grand Turk's soil. That part of the line was built by French capitalists and engineers, and was on the whole well built. But it was no sooner finished and put into running order than the Servians came down like the wolf on the fold and literally confiscated the whole business. They did not want a Servian railroad run by Frenchmen, so they summarily turned the Frenchmen out, and put no compensation clauses in the writ of ejectment either. Then they manned the whole road from general superintendent down to brakemen with Servian peasants who had never seen a railroad before and didn't know the cowcatcher from the caboose. By the way, that's not to be wondered at, for there are no cowcatchers or cabooses on European railroads! But it's all the same. They didn't know anything. The result is that travelers who want to cross Servia in a hurry usually get out and walk. It is an uncommonly fast train that doesn't fall half a day behindhand in getting across the Servian territory.

The causes of these delays are often of the most extraordinary nature. One train, which entered Servia on time, was, as they all are, manned by Servians as soon as it crossed the border. It ran two miles past the first station, and had to back down to it again. Then it got out of water and stood still while the engineer refilled the tank with water, which he carried by bucketfuls from a well nearly quarter of a mile away. A little further on it was signaled to stop between stations and asked to wait half an hour until some people in a neighboring house could get ready to go on it; and as the man who asked this was an influential politician his request was complied with. Then the engineer thought he heard some strange noise about the train and insisted on running it at a snail's pace for a few miles, while the fireman trudged alongside watching the action of the engine to see if he could discover what was wrong.

When this international line from Vienna to Constantinople was projected there were high hopes of its convenience and usefulness. Perhaps these hopes will some day be realized. At present there is probably no better way in all the world of taking a leisurely journey, with numerous stoppages and with almost limitless serpentine wanderings about from place to place, than to take a "lightning express" from Vienna to the Golden Horn. It is better—because slower and more meandering—than rafting down the Danube. There is infinitely less hurry and bustle about it than in a pedestrian tour. It is, says a Yankee friend, slower than the proverbial molasses in cold weather, because the molasses at least flows in a straight line. But, then, the Servian road is managed by Servians, and Baron Hirsch has got his mileage.

Pullman Dining-Cars on the Pennsylvania Lines.

In addition to the incomparable dining service already established on the famous Pennsylvania Limited, beginning with Saturday, June 14, Pullman dining-cars will be placed in operation upon the Pennsylvania Special Train No. 20, Pan-Handle route, leaving Chicago daily at 10:30 a. m., and, upon the Fast Line train No. 8, Fort Wayne route, leaving Chicago daily at 3:15 p. m.

For the Pan-Handle route train No. 20, leaving Chicago daily at 10:30 a. m., and reaching New York the next day at 4 o'clock, this arrangement completes a through line of dining-cars, serving dinner and supper today, breakfast and dinner tomorrow, and cannot be other than popular with and satisfactory to the patrons of that train and route.

The 11:30 p. m. train from Chicago by the Fort Wayne route of the Pennsylvania lines will also run a Pullman dining-car from Fort Wayne to Pittsburg, serving breakfast, dinner, and supper.

Tourist Tickets

At reduced rates to the principal resorts of the West and Northwest, including Colorado, Wyoming, Idaho, Montana, Utah, California, and Puget Sound points, are now on sale at the offices of the Chicago and Northwestern Railway Company, Nos. 206 and 208 Clark street, and Passenger Station corner Wells and Kinzie streets, where full information can be obtained.

ORIGIN OF THE CHINESE.

ARE THEY THE DESCENDANTS OF THE BABYLONIANS OF OLD?

Discovery of Remarkable Linguistic Evidences Tending to Uphold Such a Theory—Facts Going to Show That the Chinese Left Babylonia Forty-two Hundred Years Ago and Migrated to China—Interesting Contribution on the Origin of Chinese Culture and Civilization.

Robert Kennaway Douglas in *Lippincott's Magazine:* The existence of Chinese civilization in the east of Asia, separated as it is by the whole width of the continent from the early centers of culture with which we are familiar, was until lately an unsolved problem among ethnologists. We were accustomed to hear of the wisdom of the Egyptians and of the learning of the Babylonians, and to recognize in the owners of these pearls of great price the legitimate founders of all knowledge. But what was to be said of the sporadic growth of a highly-advanced civilization in China? Had those wonderful people, who are commonly credited with the invention of many of the arts which at later periods filtered through Asia into Europe developed for themselves a culture and civilization which had placed them very nearly on a level with Western nations? Or had some outside influence been exercised to raise them so much beyond the condition of their neighbors.

The trackless deserts and immense distances which separated them from the great focus of culture in Western Asia inclined students to accept the bold and oft-repeated assertion of Chinese writers that the civilization which they enjoyed was a natural product of the Flowery Land. If these authorities were to be trusted, the dawn of creation saw the earliest Chinese on the sacred soil of China; and at dates reaching back to the time of the flood we are told of divine legislators who taught the people all the arts which are essential to the comfort and well-being of man. This one instructed the people to till the soil, that one to build houses, another to construct canals, and yet another laid down the eternal laws which have guided the nation through all succeeding periods. Nothing was beyond the scope of the intelligence of these god-like beings, in whose utterances are to be discovered the germs of all future discoveries. Even Confucius, according to the Marquis Ts'êng, the late minister at the court of St. James, must have understood the principles of the electric telegraph, or he would never have penned a certain obscure passage in one of the early classics.

Nations, like individuals, are commonly accepted at their own estimate of themselves; and it was customary, therefore, to credit the Chinese with much that they claimed to possess. But it was, after all, noticeable that there were no traces in China of the beginnings of the arts and sciences. In the earliest chapters of the nation's accepted history we find the people in the enjoyment of a full-blown civilization, and the Emperors and statesmen uttering long discourses on the whole duty of man, in a moral tone of the very highest level. We have, for example, a full account of how Ts'ang-Hieh (about 2300 B. C.) designed the first written characters by imitating the objects before him. If, however, we were called upon to accept this as a matter of fact we should expect the country to yield inscriptions in the hieroglyphic form of writing. But none have ever been discovered. And so with all the other arts. The Emperor Yao (B. C. about 2000) is introduced to us in the "Book of History" as possessing a very considerable knowledge of astronomy; but we hear nothing of the first gropings after that science. The probable assumption from these and similar facts is that this knowledge was imported into the country, and not arrived at within its borders. But how? The answer which an increased acquaintance both with Chinese and with the languages of Western Asia enables us to give to this question is from the region to the south of the Caspian Sea.

Came from Babylonia.

A careful study of history has proved beyond the possibility of a doubt that the Chinese were not aboriginal in China, but were immigrants into that country from Babylonia. A comparison of the languages, the culture, and the civilization of the two countries accumulates a mass of evidence in support of this which it is impossible to gainsay. Even the artificial features of the two lands present such a strong resemblance that the most casual observer must be struck by it. Speaking of the aspect of Babylonia as revealed by its ruins, George Smith says, "The greatest feature of the country was its agriculture, which was mainly carried on by artificial irrigation, the whole country being intersected with canals, some of them navigable and of a great size, their banks in some places being from twenty to thirty feet high. The long-deserted lines of mounds which even now exist in hundreds, marking the lines of these artificial rivers, form far more remarkable objects than the ruined cities and palaces. Once these channels teemed with life and industry, and were lined with cities containing thousands of people." No more accurate description could be given of the aspect which China, were she to reach the same state of ruin as Babylonia has done—which Heaven forbid!—would present than this. The very name, also, by which Babylonia was, and China is, known to their inhabitants is the same. "The Middle Kingdom" was the appellation which the early Turanian inhabitants of Babylonia applied to their land, and it is that by which China has been called by the Chinese from the time of their first arrival on the banks of the Yellow River.

But the resemblances between the two countries are no more striking than are those which characterize the peoples belonging to them. We learn from the monuments that the early Turanian inhabitants of Babylonia were an industrious, law-abiding people, to whom peace was a delight, and in whose opinion the art of war was an uncultured accomplishment; who were skilled in the mechanical arts, and, so far as those on the plain-country were concerned, were ingenious and industrious agriculturists. In stature they were short and thick-set, with black hair and the very marked characteristic of the slanting eye. But these Turanian people were the Accadians; and that name signifies Highlanders. Those, therefore, whom we find on the alluvial delta of the Euphrates and Tigris were emigrants from the parent stock, who still followed their original calling of nomadic shepherds in the mountainous country on the east. This fact helps to explain an apparent anomaly in the history of the Chinese as described by certain of their more ancient written characters. We have known the Chinese both from history and from actual experience as being a purely agricultural people, such as those Accadians were who peopled the plains of Babylonia. Whence come, then, the ideas contained in those written characters which point to a nomadic origin of the race? These characters tell a very plain story. A people who picture the idea of beauty by an ideogram composed of parts meaning "a large sheep," or who represent "right," "equity," by one which means "my sheep," or who convey the idea of "to nourish" by a compound character whose parts signify "to eat sheep," or the idea of discussion by a combination of symbols meaning "to talk about my sheep," with a host of other examples which might be quoted, were evidently at one time or other a race of shepherds. And this dual character exactly accords with the history of the early Turanian inhabitants of Babylonia.

We find also the prehistoric history of China divided into ten periods, consisting altogether of 432,000 years, during which thirteen heavenly Kings and eleven terrestrial Kings sat on the throne.

Now, it is a remarkable fact that the same divisions and total length of years are attributed to Babylonia in the early records of that country. The tenth period in the Babylonian record begins with the reign of Na-khunte, whose name bears a striking resemblance to the Nai-hwangti who, according to the great historian, Szema-Tsien, was the first of the Chinese sovereigns. Nakhunte was, as we know, the King of Susians who conquered Babylonia in 2295 B. C., and it was about this period that the Chinese left their habitat in Babylonia and migrated to China. Hence the prominence of the Chinese Na-khunte in the annals of the Flowery Land.

Similarity of Government.

According to the latest authorities the Kingdom of Babylonia consisted originally of a federation of States, the chief of one of which was regarded as the supreme ruler. This is in exact conformity with the system of government established in China before She-Hwangti of Ts'in welded the several States together into an empire. Further, and this has again a bearing on the original nomadic habits of the people, the twelve rulers who were subordinate to the sovereign were known as the twelve pastors, such as those to whom the Emperor Shun gave instructions for the administration of the empire. These have their counterpart in the system of government which prevailed at an early period in Susiana, where the twelve princes of the second rank were entitled pastors, and where also the sovereign bore the title of the "King of the Four Regions," reminding us of "the Chief of the Four Mountains" mentioned in the first chapters of the Chinese Shuking. In the same work we are told that the Emperor Shun sacrificed specially, but with the ordinary forms, to Shangti, and worshiped the "six honored ones." Chinese scholars have been quite unable to explain who these "six honored ones" were, and the matter would probably have remained a mystery had it not been found from the Susian tablets that in the hierarchy of Susiana there were six deities of the first rank next in order to the principal god.

One of the most striking features of the culture possessed by the Babylonians was their knowledge of astronomy. Indeed, their country has been commonly called the birthplace of that science. We know, also, that their systematized and recorded astrology went back to a prodigious antiquity; that they were able to foretell eclipses; that they observed the stars in their courses; and that they built astronomical observatories for that purpose. We should naturally expect, therefore, that a like knowledge would be possessed by the Chinese, and such we find to have been the case. Nai-hwangti, we are told, built an observatory from which to observe the movements of the heavenly bodies, and in the annals of Yao and Shun we meet with references which show that in those days also the Chinese were no mean astronomers. Like the Babylonians, they recognized five planets besides the sun and the moon, all of which, with the exception of Mercury, they called by the same names as those current in Babylonia. Jupiter, which was known by the Chaldæans as "*The* Planet," and by the Phœnicians as *Gad*, or "Good Fortune," was called by the Chinese "*The* One" and "Good Fortune." "King" and "Criminal" were the names applied to Mars in both countries; and in like manner Saturn was known as "King" and "Righteousness." Venus was christened "Queen of the Defenses of Heaven" by the Babylonians, and bore the title among the Chinese of "Soldiers waiting."

Not only were different colors appropriated to the planets in both countries, but a most careful study was made of the portents to be derived from their relative positions. Superstition in all lands has attributed benign and malevolent influences to the planets, and it is therefore unsafe to base any argument on the occurrence of similar superstitious beliefs on the subject in Babylonia and China; but it is at the same time remarkable that the earliest Chinese list of portents which we have should be almost identical with those current among the Babylonians, and that many of these should be foreign both in matter and in manner to Chinese ideas. In the same way the portents derived from the actions of animals, more especially of dogs, bear a marked similarity.

Other Resemblances.

By the aid of astronomy Nai-hwangti learned, we are told, to "rule the varied year." In accordance with the Babylonian precedent he made the four seasons to consist of 360 days, and added an intercalary month to balance the surplus time. He established a calendar of twelve months and a cycle of twelve years, and ordained that the new year should begin in the third month after the winter solstice. According to present usage the Chinese commonly number their months and apply names only to the first and last months of the year; but the oldest dictionaries tell us that in the distant past the months had different names, all of which, though they have been happily preserved, have become unintelligible to the people. The editor of the *Urh ya*, the most famous of the ancient dictionaries, after recording them in order, adds, in a note: "The meanings to be attached to these different names of the months are unintelligible and have been lost. I therefore do not discuss them." But by the light of the Accadian calendar it is possible to explain some few of them. For example, by the Accadians the fifth month was known as *Dhe dhegar*, "fire making fire," and by the Chinese as *Hao*, "bright"; the ninth month was respectively *Yanyanna*, "thick clouds" (reminding us of the Chinese *Yun-yun*), and *Huen*, "dark"; the tenth month, *Abba suddu*, "the cave of the rising sun," and *Yang*, "bright," "the sun," "the day"; the eleventh month, "the malediction of rain," and *Ku*, "a crime," a "failure"; and the twelfth month, "the land of mists," and *Tsu*, "heavy dew or rain."

But besides the knowledge of astronomy the Chinese brought with them into China an acquaintance with the art of writing. In the oldest forms of many of their characters are to be seen reflections of the ancient cuneiform symbols which were current among the Turanian inhabitants of Babylonia, and which were adopted by the Semitic conquerors who afterwards took possession of the land. These characters were originally written in horizontal lines, but for some unexplained reason it subsequently became customary to write them in columns, and with this change of form there came also the habit of turning some of the wider hieroglyphic characters up on end to make them range more conveniently in the columns. In modern Chinese we see the result of this in such characters as those for the eye (*muh*), which was originally the drawing of an oblique full eye, for a minister (*ch'en*), which represents the upper parts of the face, for a fish (*yu*), which represents the creature, and a number of others, all of which are turned on end. Those interested in this subject will find it fully treated of in the various publications of Dr. Terrien de Lacouperie, especially in a most interesting paper entitled "The Old Babylonian Characters and Their Chinese Derivatives," which appeared in the *Babylonian and Oriental Record* for March, 1888.

Likeness in Language.

But the resemblance between the Accadian and Chinese have been held to go further than the written character. The languages themselves, it has been observed, bear a family likeness to each other, and various scholars, notably Drs. Edkins and De Lacouperie, have from time to time given their reasons for supposing that the two languages are related. Both, it has been acknowledged, bear strong evidence of belonging to the Ugro-Finnish stock, and it is obvious not only that the original structure of the two languages is identical, but that it is even possible to compare a number of Accadian with Chinese words. This most interesting branch of the inquiry has lately been pursued by Mr. C. J. Ball, who has been rewarded for his labors by being able to announce one of the most remarkable philological discoveries of modern times. His attention was first attracted to the subject by observing a curious parallelism of sound between certain terms in the Babylonian syllabaries and synonymous terms in Chinese. By chance he began with words having an initial *y* in Chinese, and, remembering the well-known philological fact that an initial *g* wears down in course of time to a *y*, he determined to try whether by substituting *g* for the initial *y* in words in the modern Mandarin dialect of China he could get "forms recognizably related to corresponding Accadian terms. Accordingly," he says, "I wrote the Chinese *ye*, 'night,' with a *g*, and got the Accadian *ge*, 'night.'" This by itself may of course have been one of those curious coincidences in language with which we are all familiar. But as he pursued his inquiries he found that the result was uniform in all cases, and that it was possible to find recognizably related terms with a *g* initial in Accadian to synonymous terms with a *y* initial in Chinese. A further fact which confirmed him in the truth of this evidence was that a number of the words which he found had undergone this change in modern Chinese preserve the *g* form in Japan, where the pronunciation of the sixth century is still maintained. For example, we have in Accadian *gu*, "to speak," becoming in the Mandarin dialect *yu* and in Japonico-Chinese *go*. In the same way "silver" is *gu*, *yin*, *gin*, in the three pronunciations, etc.

In connection with words with the *g* initial in Accadian Mr. Ball offers an explanation of the name and symbol for the word "God," both of which have hitherto been regarded as inexplicable. The symbol is the eight-pointed star, which Dr. Terrien de Lacouperie indicated some time ago as being the probable origin of the Chinese character Ti having the same meaning, and which has always presented an insuperable difficulty to paleographers, and the sound is dingira. This Mr. Ball considers to be composed of di, "to shine," and gira, "heaven." And "the Accadian for 'God,' therefore, is the 'shining one of heaven,' which explains why the ideogram is a star." Both these roots exist in Chinese, and we have therefore by the aid of Accadian an explanation of a puzzle which without it probably would have never been made plain.

More Ancient than Sanskrit.

Continuing his researches, Mr. Ball has been able to lay down a series of phonetic laws under the terms of which he has converted into Accadian almost the entire Chinese dictionary. The series of papers in which he has announced his discovery and detailed his system of working is now appearing in the "Proceedings of the Society of Biblical Archæology" and is headed "The New Accadian." We have seen that others had recognized a relationship between the two languages, but it has been reserved for Mr. Ball to point out that they are practically the same tongue. Accadian, then, may be considered to be in its relation to Chinese what Sanskrit is to the Indo-European languages, and Mr. Ball is in the same position as Sir William Jones was when he wrote, "No philologer could examine the Sanskrit, Greek, and Latin without believing them to have sprung from the same source, which perhaps no longer exists. There is a similar reason, though not quite so forcible, for supposing that both the Gothic and the Celtic had the same origin as the Sanskrit."

This linguistic discovery offers an additional and very conclusive explanation of the fact that whether we cast our eyes over the land of China, investigate the science of her people, inquire in their temples, or mix with them in their households, we are forcibly reminded of that great center of civilization in Babylonia from which all the wisdom of the world has proceeded. Fortunately the secrets of that prison house are being revealed gradually, and no more can it be said that

Babylon,
Learned and wise, hath perished utterly,
Nor leaves her speech one word to aid the sigh
That would lament her.

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DOWN TO ROCK BOTTOM.

THE LAKE SHORE SENDING DRESSED BEEF AND CATTLE RATES THERE.

A Tariff Having Been Filed by the Grand Trunk Making a Dressed Beef Rate of 39 Cents, the Lake Shore Promptly Meets It—Dissolution of the Trans-Missouri Passenger Association—The Chicago, St. Paul and Kansas City Withdraws from the Gentlemen's Association.

The Lake Shore, having learned from the Auditor of the Inter-State Commerce Commission at Washington that the Chicago and Grand Trunk and Wabash (Canadian Pacific) had filed with the commission tariffs to go into effect June 16, with a rate of 39 cents per 100 pounds on dressed beef from Chicago to Boston, gave notice yesterday that it would put in effect June 20 a rate of 39 cents on dressed beef, mutton, and hogs from Chicago to New York and on live cattle, Chicago to New York and Boston, 22½ cents per 100 pounds, with usual differences to other seaboard cities. A meeting of the Chicago Committee of the Central Traffic Association was at once called to consider the matter and considerable discussion arose as to the advisability of meeting further reductions made by the Grand Trunk and Canadian Pacific. The representative of the Grand Trunk insisted upon the right of his company to apply a three-cent differential on dressed-beef rates via Montreal and challenged the right of the committee to meet its rates. The Lake Shore's representative on the other hand contended that the Grand Trunk had no right under the agreement to make any differential rate and insisted that the association could not do otherwise than sanction its rates. A vote upon the Lake Shore's proposition to reduce the rates as given above was defeated. Subsequently the Lake Shore notified Chairman Blanchard that, notwithstanding the vote, it would apply the new rates June 20. Of course all the other roads will be compelled to meet them.

It is now quite certain that dressed-beef and cattle rates will soon reach rock bottom unless the trunk lines step in and harmonize the conflicting interests. The Lake Shore is determined to meet whatever rate the Grand Trunk may make, and the latter will go out of the association rather than give up its three cents differential via Montreal. How the difficulty can be satisfactorily adjusted no one seems to know, and Chairman Blanchard is considerably worried over the ill success of his efforts to bring about an adjustment of the trouble. It is understood that he will go to New York next week and appeal to the trunk line Executive Committee to give the matter its attention and take measures to prevent further demoralization.

Regarding the reduction in wool rates to the basis of 50 cents per 100 pounds, Chicago to New York, Chairman Blanchard announces that this rate applies to car-loads only, minimum weight, 10,000 pounds. No reduction will be made on wool in sacks or bales in less than car-loads.

OPPOSING AN AMALGAMATION.

Disruption of the Trans-Missouri Passenger Association.

The Trans-Missouri Association held a meeting yesterday for the purpose of acting upon the proposition to amalgamate this association with the Western Passenger Association. The principal roads strongly advocated such action, claiming that such was contemplated by the Presidents when they ordered a restoration of rates a week ago, and that the trans-Missouri lines virtually stood pledged to join the lines east of the river. The Missouri Pacific, Fort Scott and Memphis, and Denver and Rio Grande interposed objections. They admitted the claim made that the Trans-Missouri Association stood pledged to join the Western Passenger Association, but thought that more time should be taken before accomplishing the object in order to adjust some matters that are still in abeyance. The opposition of the Missouri Pacific appears to be due to the queer notion of Jay Gould that half of the association meetings should be held in St. Louis. As the Missouri Pacific is the only road having its headquarters in St. Louis and the records are being kept in Chicago, it would cause consequent inconvenience to all other lines to hold meetings in St. Louis, though the latter are willing to go to St. Louis whenever matters relating solely to St. Louis and trans-Missouri affairs come up for consideration. The above roads stubbornly resisting any efforts to bring about an immediate consolidation with the Western Freight Association, the Rock Island, Fremont, Elkhorn and Missouri Valley (Northwestern), Santa Fé, and Burlington roads gave the required thirty days' notice of withdrawal from the Trans-Missouri Passenger Association. These roads, together with the Union Pacific, have signed the Western Passenger Association agreement, and the other roads will either have to join also or stand out independently. It is the opinion of Chairman Finley that all the trans-Missouri roads will join the Western Association within a short time.

WESTERN FREIGHT RATES.

Efforts to Advance Tariffs Not Likely to Prove Successful.

The Western and Northwestern Divisions of the Western Freight Association concluded their labors yesterday. The action taken by the roads during the previous month in the matter of rates made against outside competition was indorsed by the association as having been made in good faith and justified under the existing circumstances. The rates thus made were seven in number, none of them of any particular importance other than the rates made to St. Paul against Lake Superior competition. The special committee of three appointed the day previous to consider the proposition to advance proportional rates on all rail traffic from the East, Chicago to St. Paul, and bring about an advance in Missouri River rates, was unable to report to this meeting, and a special meeting will be called when the committee gets ready to report. As stated yesterday the Alton is willing to agree to an advance in west-bound rates, except lumber, provided the Sioux City lines agree to advance Sioux City rates, but it refuses to advance east-bound rates from the Missouri River unless the roads west of the river agree to prorate with it. The Illinois Central is willing to advance the rates to Sioux City to 70 cents, but will not restore them to the old basis of 75 cents, and also refuses to advance fifth-class rates above 18 cents—the rate charged at present. Mr. Newman of the special committee has gone to St. Louis to confer with the Wabash people regarding the proposed advance in rates. The indications are that the present efforts to bring about an advance in rates will not succeed.

Good-By Gentlemen's Association.

The Chicago, St. Paul and Kansas City Railway surprised the Western Freight Association yesterday by announcing that it considers itself no longer a member of the Gentlemen's Association. The Western Freight Association a short time ago referred some matters in which the Chicago, St. Paul and Kansas City was interested to the "Gentlemen's" Association for adjudication. The company was not represented at that meeting, and when it heard of the action taken it rebelled, claiming that the withdrawal of the Northwestern, Union Pacific, and other roads from the association a few months ago absolved the few remaining lines from allegiance to that organization. The withdrawal of the Chicago, St. Paul and Kansas City leaves only the Rock Island, Milwaukee and St. Paul, Burlington, Santa Fé, Missouri Pacific, and Wabash railways in the "Gentlemen's" Association, and none of these pay much attention to the gentlemen's agreement. It is not likely that any further attempt will be made to keep the association alive.

Fourth of July Excursions.

The Central Traffic Association has authorized the sale of round-trip special excursion tickets at one fare for the round trip locally between all points in the association territory for Fourth of July holiday. Tickets may be sold locally Thursday, July 3, and Friday, July 4, and good returing on date stamped on back by agent at destination, but not later than for trains leaving such points Saturday, July 5. Referring to the above a correspondent states that it is the custom to make holiday rates good to start out the day preceding, remain over the holiday, and scamper back early the next day. Thousands of people whose homes are in other States, he says, would pour blessings on the railways if they could arrange Fourth of July tickets this year so they can start out Thursday evening, July 3, and return Monday morning, July 6, enabling people to spend the Fourth, also Saturday and Sunday, with relatives and friends in the country. No one likes to go home just over Friday and return to the city Saturday.

The Illinois Central Enjoined.

William Hofsaes, Peter Kopp, K. Mueller, Mary Neybert, Julius Euphrat, and James Ceyne, the owners of ten lots on Twenty-fourth street east of Halsted street, secured from Judge Shepard a temporary injunction restraining the Chicago, Madison and Northern railway company from taking possession of a twenty-foot alley in the rear of their lots. The company, it is claimed, has not acquired titled to the alley either by condemnation or direct purchase, yet it is about to lay tracks there.

Annual Passes Recalled.

It is quite evident that the former management of the Louisville, New Albany and Chicago railway has issued more annual and term passes than is agreeable to the new management. The new managers do not propose to honor free passes issued by the old régime after July 1, as will be seen by the following notice issued by General Manager Black:

> Owing to the fact that some of the annual and term passes of this company's issue have been found in the hands of persons to whom they were not issued and for whom they were not intended, and to the further fact that the office record of such passes is incomplete and unsatisfactory, the company has decided to recall them; therefore notice is given that from July 1 next a different form of pass will be used, and those of the present form outstanding will not be honored for passage under any circumstances.

Miscellaneous Notes.

W. A. Gardner has been appointed Superintendent of the Wisconsin division of the Chicago and Northwestern railroad vice E. J. Cuyler, who voluntarily retires from the service. J. C. Stewart has been appointed Assistant Superintendent of the Wisconsin division vice Gardner, promoted. Both appointments take effect June 15.

At the meeting of the Board of Directors of the Atlantic and Pacific railway company held in New York a few days ago the following officers were elected: George C. Magoun, Chairman of the board; Allen Manvel, President; J. W. Reinhart, First Vice-President; A. A. Robinson, Second Vice-President; John J. McCook, General Counsel; George R. Peck, General Solicitor; J. A. Williamson, Land Commissioner; H. W. Gardiner, Secretary and Treasurer; F. E. Hancock, Auditor; D. B. Robinson, General Manager Western Division, Alberquerque, N. M.; H. L. Morrill, General Manager Central Division, St. Louis.

The roads in the Western States Passenger Association have agreed to grant reduced rates for the round trip on account of the following occasions: Thirty-third annual session Independent Order of Good Templars, Minneapolis, Minn., June 10 to 12, fare and one-third from points in Minnesota; Illinois State Republican Convention, Springfield, Ill., June 24, fare and one-third for the round trip from points in Illinois; annual Illinois State Sunday-School Convention, Taylorville, Ill., June 30 to July 2, fare and one-third from points in Illinois south of and including Chicago; Fourth of July excursions, one fare for the round trip between all stations.

The Central Traffic Association (passenger department) has agreed to grant excursion rates at one lowest limited fare for the round trip for the following occasions: Ohio Christian Endeavor Union, Dayton, O., June 26 and 27; Indiana State Militia, South Bend, Ind., Aug. 4 to 9, from points in Indiana; International Sunday-School Convention, Pittsburg, Pa., June 23 to 27, from association points; Encampment Sons of Veterans, Evansville, Ind.; July 15 to 17, from points in Indiana; Music Teachers' National Association, Detroit, Mich., July 1 to 4, two cents per mile each way for the round trip.

THE ELECTION FRAUDS IN NEW JERSEY.

Only Sex Was a Barrier and Babies Three Years Old Were Voted.

New York *Times* (Dem.): Counselors G. L. Record, Otto Crouse, and J. L. Gordon, who are conducting the contest of the citizens against Mayor Cleveland of Jersey City in the courts of the State, have made some startling discoveries since they abandoned the recount of the votes and began an investigation of the poll and registry lists. These lists, as soon as the boxes were opened, were placed in the hands of typewriters and copied. They were then compared with one another, and subsequently each name on the poll list was copied on a separate slip of paper with the address; these slips were placed together according to localities, and then an army of canvassers were sent out to hunt up the "voters." The results of these methods of tracing the election frauds are astounding.

The names on the registry lists are, as is well known, alphabetically arranged. All through the poll lists they appear, in blocks of five to ten or more, in the same order in which they appear on the registry lists. In the First Precinct of the First District twelve men with names beginning with W seem to have walked up to the polls to vote on election day in the same order in which they had presented themselves to have their names entered on the registry two weeks before; so with four Mr. O's, and five Mr. R's, and six Mr. S's, and four Mr. T's, and five Mr. B's, and seven Mr. C's. In one place five Mr. M's and in another nine Mr. M's appear to have voted together in the same order in which they appear on the registry lists.

The case is even worse in the Sixth Precinct of the First District. There, following each other on the poll-books in the same order in which they are on the registry books are 6 names commencing with G, 5 with P, 8 with S, in one place 6 and in another place 6 with T, 6 with J, and 6 with K—the last 6 J's immediately preceding on both lists the first 6 K's: 5 beginning with L, 20 with F, 10 with D, 5 with M, 5 with C.

It is parctically impossible that these processions of alphabetically arranged voters could have appeared in precisely the same order on each of two days; and the counsel will insist, with convincing force, that the rascally election officers sat down and copied the names off and then strung Cleveland ballots for them.

The canvass of the names corroborates these proofs of gross fraud in the most emphatic manner. In the First Precinct of the First District, where the poll seems according to the returns to have been 353, there were 110 fraudulent names revealed by the house-to-house inquiry. In the First Precinct of the Second District, which is but half completed, 70 fictitious votes have already been run down. In the Third Precinct of the Second the number of fraudulent votes runs up to 179 on a poll of 587. Counselor Record had tabulated the returns of his canvassers in this precinct when the *Times* reporter called yesterday, and he presented the results as a sample of the frauds that were being turned up in all parts of the city. In that precinct the names of ten dead men had been voted on, five of the voters were from house numbers that do not exist, twenty-six ballots were counted for voters living on vacant lots, sixty-six were cast on the names of men who had moved away six months before election from the places of residence given them on the poll-list, fifty-three men never lived in the houses in which the poll-book represents them as living at the time of the election, five names were voted on twice, the name of a 3-year-old baby was utilized for a vote, and twelve votes were down as residing in factories and railroad yards.

The lawyers engaged upon the case will be able to show like frauds in other precincts. They will try to show Cleveland's complicity in them by the fact that the men who committed them are for the most part employes of his City Government; that the bosses of his election refused to permit others to serve; that the election officers drove Perkins voters away from the polls, stole the tally books of Perkins watchers, played legerdemain with Perkins ballots offered to them to deposit in the boxes, and resorted to all kinds of expedients to hide the ballot boxes from the view of citizens who were interested in Cleveland's defeat.

She Corrects Mistakes.

CHICAGO, June 13—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Thanking you kindly for the courteous notice you took of my arrival yesterday, I am afraid I will have to ask you to correct one or two mistakes your reporter made, though I heartily excuse him. He was apparently dumfounded that a woman could beard the lion in his den—the hotel clerk—look out for her rights, run a mine, and yet not believe in woman's rights. The grip has left me somewhat under the weather, especially as to my head and throat, but my friends who read today's TRIBUNE will think I have gone insane entirely on my trip, as my history is well known among them. I was born in Cuba, not California, accompanied my grandfather—not my father; he was killed on a man-of-war some months before I was born—to California when I was 9 years of age, and could speak and write four languages and read Latin at the time. The value of Castle district was only discovered in 1886, and I have only been there about three years, but for seven years prior to that period I was ranching in Montana, and am just as well up in horticulture, floriculture, stock, or poultry-raising as mining.

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WORTH ATTORNEYS' FEES.

LITIGATION OVER A CONTRACT AFFECTING VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

J. D. Harvey and W. B. Derby Disagree Over the Ownership of Land Which Once Was a Drug on the Market, and Is Now Worth $900,000—Legal Notes—The Record—The Call for Today and Monday.

Judge Shepard heard and took under advisement the suit of J. D. Harvey for an accounting against W. B. Derby on an alleged contract of partnership in $900,000 worth of land on the West Side. About twenty years ago, when the Northwestern railroad chose a site for its shops, J. D. Harvey, knowing what the choice would be, induced Mr. Derby to buy for $315,000 150 acres in the neighborhood. Part of the property lies between Madison and Lake streets, along Forty-eighth street, the remainder south of Madison street. The price paid was $315,000. Subsequently it was agreed that Harvey should pay $15,000 and look after and sell the land, taking as compensation one-third of the profits on sixty acres and one-half on the remainder. Contracts were executed. Shortly afterwards the value of the land began to depreciate and Harvey was appointed Collector of Internal Revenue. The controversy is over what followed. The defendant asserts that Harvey was anxious to get out of the deal and willingly canceled the contract, satisfied to lose no more than $15,000. The canceled contract was produced in court. Harvey asserts that the condition was the return of his $15,000.

Legal Notes.

The Clerk of the Circuit Court desires the immediate return of files in No. 4,654, Phillips vs. Cosgrove, chancery.

Judge Anthony will have two preliminary calls. Monday, June 16, he will call 125 cases. Nos. 3,587 to 3,904, and the remainder of the September calendar will be called Tuesday.

Jay Boright, a lawyer from Kansas City, filed a bill to set aside a deed of copyright interest in "The Farmers' Accurate Account Book" and "Roe & Boright's System of Advertising." He claims that E. R. Roe, Newton Evans, and T. B. Wright compelled him to transfer his interest to them by holding a revolver to his head.

Judge Collins entered a deficiency decree of $265,808 against the Burton Manufacturing company in favor of the Central Trust company of New York. The decree grows out of a suit to foreclose mortgages given the trust company by John E. Burton.

Judge Collins yesterday ordered the sale of 100 feet of land on Fiftieth street to satisfy a mortgage executed by J. J. West to Mary E. Anderson, on which is now due $10,820. The land is located just east of West's homestead property at the corner of Greenwood avenue.

Judge Tuley entered a decree yesterday canceling the license of the Sibley Warehouse company to manage warehouses of Class A, on the petition of the company and after it had shown that it has no warehouse receipts outstanding.

The city filed petitions in the Circuit Court yesterday for straightening Wallace street between Forty-third and Forty-fourth streets, and opening a street between De Kalb and Kendall streets.

The jury in the suit of Hook & Green to recover commissions from the Galveston City Railroad company and the Beach Hotel and Seaside Improvement company for the sale of the Beach Hotel property in Galveston, Tex., returned a verdict for $3,106 in favor of the plaintiffs.

Martin M. Reithner, who was committed to jail by Judge Tuley April 5 for non-payment of alimony in the divorce suit of his wife, Mrs. Augusta H. Reithner, petitioned the court yesterday for release, claiming that he was suffering from rheumatism and had no money. After Reithner's mother had testified to his destitute circumstances Judge Tuley ordered his release provided he executed a deed to Joseph L. Wilson, receiver, of all real estate in Cook County in which he may be interested.

William J. Hogan sues for divorce from his wife Carol, whom he charges with already being the wife of Robert Smith at the time she married him.

August Ehlers began suit for William Wuest, an infant, for $5,000 damages against William Meister, whose dog bit young Wuest in the shoulder May 28.

THE RECORD.

United States District Court—New Suits.

21,657—Frederick Odell vs. James D. Clow and William E. Clow, James D. Clow & Son. Infringem't pat. No. 158,250, imp. in waste valves, etc. W. Heckman, solr.

21,658—Lyon & Healy vs. A. F. Seeberger, coll., etc. Asst., $300. Shuman & Defrees, attys.

21,659—Same vs. J. M. Clark, coll., etc. Asst., $1,000. Same attys.

Superior Court—New Suits.

127,726—C. P. Kimball & Co. vs. Charles H. Kirkham. Asst., $50. C. H. Remy, atty.

127,727—Peter Schmidt vs. James B. Hogue. Asst., $2,000. Cratty Bros. & Ashcraft, attys.

127,728—Henry Schroeder vs. Frederika Schroeder. Bill for div. Campbell & Custer, solrs.

127,729—E. A. Hartwell Co. vs. Thomas Young. Conf. of judgt., $233. G. F. White, atty.

127,730—Laura H. S. Dodge et al. vs. Augustus W. Coburn, et al., and all whom, etc. Petn. to establish title. Lots 7 and 8, blk. 10, Duncan's add. Wilson & Moore, solrs.

127,731—E. A. Hartwell Co. vs. Thomas Young et al. Bill. G. F. White, solr.

127,732—John Nelson vs. Gulich Terbjornson. Appl.

127,733—Walter D. Turner vs. Henry H. Gage. Bill. Gregory, Booth & Harlan, solrs.

127,734—Minnie M. Cotton vs. Wm. S. Cotton. Bill for div. Munn & Wheeler, solrs.

127,735—Letta S. Hurlburt vs. Harry Hurlburt. Same. Same solrs.

127,736—Wm. Gaskele vs. Wm. K. Wells. Bill. H. S. Mccartney, solr.

127,737—Same vs. Charles S. Cutting. Bill. Same solr.

127,738—Aaron Kohn et al. vs. Max Abraham and Lipman Rubens. Asst., $1,000. Lyman & Jackson, attys.

127,739—Same vs. Solomon Weil. Asst., $1,000. Same attys.

127,740—Frederick Lesch vs. Julia M. Sheldon. Conf. of judgt., $156. L. V. Ferris, atty.

127,741—William G. Wilson vs. William H. Sinclair and D. T. Ayers. Asst., $4,000. Shuman & Defrees, attys.

127,742—Franklin MacVeagh et al. vs. Charles Boltz. Asst., $1,000. Smith, Helmer & Moulton, attys.

127,743—William H. Sisson vs. Theodore W. Heineman. Bill. F. J. Partridge, solr.

127,744—William H. McColeb vs. William A. Murray. Case. Gentleman, Richolson, Nolan & Gelder, attys.

WITHHELD CASE.—127,712—William Hofsaes et al. vs. C., M. & N. R. R. Co. Bill. S. Stein, solr. (June 12.)

JUDGMENTS.

JUDGE ANTHONY—125,182. Patrick Conway vs. Joseph Clapp; on findg., $2,208.—122,270, Charles W. Sharpless et al. vs. Louis W. Reiss; by defit., 692 and sci fa.

Circuit Court—New Suits.

82,059—Dorda E. Higbee vs. P. Chambers. Bill. S. A. French, solr.

82,060—Asst. Withheld for service.

82,061—Jul de Horvath vs. Gustaf H. Carlson. Asst., $1,000. Van Buren & Moak, attys.

82,062—Bill. Withheld for service.

82,063—Mary Cahill vs. North Chicago Street Railroad Company. Case, $15,000. Sears & Arnd, attys.

82,064—— Chudleigh vs. Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad Company. Case. (Removed from files.)

82,065—Peter Schoenhofen Brewing Company vs. W. and Julia Lauterbach. Asst, $1,000. F. L. Burton, atty.

82,066—Walter L. Johnson, admn., vs. Garrit L. Hoodless. Sci. fa. to revive judgt., $2,631. J. W. Merriam, atty.

82,067—Petn. of Margaret O'Brien to change name. F. L. Salisbury, atty.

82,068—Case. Withheld for service.

82,069—Ruben Jauvosky vs. David Felsenthal. Bill for recvr., etc. C. R. Adams, solr.

82,070—Wilhelm F. Christianson vs. Sevald and Edwin H. Hagen and Paul O. Stensland, tr. Bill. H. J. Kendig, solr.

82,071—Isidor Baumgarth et al. vs. Frank G. and James T. Hoyne. Asst., $5,000. Moses & Pam, attys.

82,072—Wm. J. Hogan vs. Carol Hogan. Bill. F. A. Johnson, solr.

82,073—Wm. H. Bowman vs. Alice Olson. Bill. L. Boisot Jr., solr.

82,074—Peter Schoenhofen Brewing Co. vs. W. and Julie Louterbach. Conf. of judgt., $700. F. L. Burton, atty.

82,075—Same vs. Same. Creds. bill. Same atty.

82,076—Solomon Levy et al. vs. Samuel Myers. Appl.

82,077—Wm. Wuert, by next friend, vs. Wm. Meister. Case, $500. L. Kistler & Son, attys.

82,078—Asst. Withheld for service.

82,079—Petition of City to condemn for opening alley in Lot 8 Block 25, Johnston, R. & S.'s Add. J. Hutchinson and F. E. Halligan, attys.

82,080—Same for straightening Wallace street from Forty-third to Forty-fourth. Same attys.

82,081—Same for opening a street from DeKalb to Kendall streets. Same attys.

82,082—Same for opening alley in Lots 5 to 9, Crocker's sub. Ellis W. add. Same attys.

82,083—Mary J. Papeneau vs. Andrew J. Pennell. Appeal.

WITHHELD CASES.—82,032—Jay Boright vs. E. R. Roe, Newton Evans, F. B. Wright, and W. M. Farrar Co. Bill. W. A. Doyle, solr. (June 11.)

82,035—Esther M. Pecoy vs. Arthur D. Pecoy. Bill. F. L. Salisbury, solr. (June 12.)

JUDGMENTS.

JUDGE MCCONNELL—82,064. Chudleigh vs. C., R. I. & P. R. R. Co. On findg., $300. Satisfied.—58,561, William L. Pierce et al. vs. William Fitzgerald. On ver., $875.

DECREES.

JUDGE TULEY—81,532, In re pet. Naomi E. Lockheart; dec. changing name.—3,931. In re pet. Sibley Elevator Co.; final dec.—4,274, Johanson vs. Johanson; dec. div.

JUDGE COLLINS—4,371, Anderson vs. Sheppard; dec. sale.—5,059, Fitzpatrick vs. Tarbell; dec. mech. lien.—2,046, C. T. Co. vs. Burton; dec. confg. sale.—78,260, Morris vs. Morris; dec. div.—4,614, Holmes vs. Holmes; dec. div.

County Court—New Suits.

8,819—People vs. James L. Maloney. Proceedings to compel support. F. H. Atwood, atty.

8,820—Petn. of Aaron B. Harper and wife to adopt child.

The Call for Today.

JUDGE SHEPARD—9 a. m.—Default divorce cases.

JUDGE ANTHONY—Peremptory call for motions for new trial: 7,951, 10,227, 11,397, 2,852, 7,753, 8,202.

JUDGE ALTGELD—No announcement.

JUDGE JAMIESON—No court.

JUDGE TULEY—No. 5,238, Botsch vs. Botsch.

JUDGE COLLINS—Motions.

JUDGE HORTON—Default divorce cases.

JUDGE TUTHILL—Motions for new trial: 5,290, 5,611, 5,755, 12,715, 9,830, 12,077. Contested motions in 11,812, 9,581, 55,259, 55,260, 6,775, 10,071, 12,460, 12,360, 12,361, 12,362, 12,363.

JUDGE WATERMAN—Motions for new trial: 5,601, 12,017, 5,502, 79,623, 81,901. Contested motion in No. 11,504.

JUDGE CLIFFORD—Motions for new trial: Nos. 12,613, 4,311, 5,150.

JUDGE MCCONNELL—Peremptory call of motions for new trial: Nos. 3,457, 10,214, 5,166, 11,875, 80,263. Contested motions in No. 7,237, 75,284, 10,976, 7,653, 5,721, 6,411.

JUDGE DRIGGS—Peremptory call for motions for new trial: Nos. 6,587, 6,355, 7,008. Contested motion in No. 7,280.

JUSTICE HARLAN—Submitted cases.

JUDGE GRESHAM—Submitted cases.

JUDGE BLODGETT—Motions in the forenoon.

JUDGE BLODGETT—Criminal trials.

JUDGE PRENDERGAST—In re Wilson & Bayless Company.

JUDGE BAKER—Branch 2—No call. No. 1,549, Corcoran, on trial.

The Call for Monday.

JUDGE SHEPARD—Contested motions.

JUDGE ANTHONY—Short cause calendar. September calendar, preliminary call, Nos. 3,587 to 3,901. Trial call (September calendar), Nos. 5,092, 3,687, 7,570, 7,575, 7,597, 7,603, 7,608, 9,405, 8,790. No. 6,650, Smith vs. Dunlap, on trial.

JUDGE ALTGELD—No announcement.

JUDGE JAMIESON—No. 11,801, Langhurst vs. Greer.

JUDGE TULEY—Contested motions.

JUDGE COLLINS—Contested motions.

JUDGE HORTON—Contested motions.

JUDGE MCCONNELL—No. 3,827 (motion). Short cause calendar. 2 p. m.: No. 2,137, Maidenhauer vs. Schaffer.

JUDGE DRIGGS—(Calendar No. 2. Judge Grinnell's court-room)—No first call. Trial call, Nos. 7,029, 7,406, 7,415, 7,437, 7,483, 7,540, 7,563, 7,609, 7,627, 7,637, 7,644, 7,706, 7,718, 7,719, 7,731, 7,750, 7,751, 7,764, 7,765.

JUDGE CLIFFORD—Short cause calendar.

JUDGE TUTHILL—General call of law docket, Nos. 1 to 1,500 inclusive. The general call will not go beyond No. 5,300.

JUDGE WATERMAN—Short cause calendar.

JUDGE GRESHAM—Contested motions.

JUDGE BLODGETT—Criminal trials.

JUDGE PRENDERGAST—Heyman vs. Webb. No. 8,774. In re Singer & Cudney, on trial.

JUDGE KOHLSAAT—Adjudications.

JUDGE HAWES—Branch 1—Nos. 1,747-48-49, 1,758, 1,760, 1,762, 1,766, 1,754-55.

THE NEW TRANS-CONTINENTAL ROUTE

Via the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway and the Northern Pacific Railroad.

Commencing Sunday, June 15, 1890, there will be established a through line of first-class vestibuled Pullman sleeping cars running daily between Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul, Helena, Montana, Spokane Falls, Tacoma, and Seattle, Washington, and Portland, Oregon, making the fastest time to and from all points on Puget Sound and the North Pacific coast, and affording an excellent through route for passengers destined to California points.

West-bound trains will leave Union Passenger Station, corner Adams and Canal streets, Chicago, daily at 5:30 p. m., arriving St. Paul 7:00 a. m., Fargo 4:55 p. m., Helena 1:15 a. m., Spokane Falls 5:00 p. m., Tacoma 10:50 a. m., Seattle 11:45 a. m., Portland 6:30 p. m. These trains will carry all classes of passengers, and will also provide the finest dining car service between Chicago and the Pacific coast. Trains of all lines from the East arrive in Chicago in ample time to make connection with the 5:30 p. m. train from Chicago.

In addition to the foregoing, special Pullman sleeping-cars for the famous Yellowstone Park will be attached to these trains, thus affording during the summer months a direct through car line to the "World's Wonderland" and the Lake Park region of the Northwest. Time, forty-eight hours to Mammoth Hot Springs Hotel.

The advantages to be secured by purchasing through tickets via a route composed of such favorably-known and well-established lines as the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul and Northern Pacific railways must be apparent to all first-class travelers.

For sleeping-car reservations, through tickets, time tables, and further information apply at city office of Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railway, at No. 207 Clark street, or at Union Passenger Station, Chicago, or address F. A. Miller, Ass't G. P. A., C., M. & St. P. R'y, Chicago, Ill.

WHERE TO SPEND THE SUMMER.

If Undecided Perhaps This Will Help You.

Where to go, what to do, how to do it, and the expense involved—questions, agitating so many households contemporary with the advent of summer—are all answered satisfactorily in the pages of a handsome volume entitled "Health and Pleasure" just issued by the Passenger Department of the New York Central and Hudson River railroad.

The book is profusely illustrated, contains several valuable maps, and the information is presented in a concise yet readable manner. It embraces an extensive list of summer hotels and boarding houses along the Hudson, among the Catskills, in the Adirondack Mountains, at Saratoga, Lake George, Niagara Falls, and other famous resorts.

Copies of the book may be obtained free upon application to W. B. Jerome, General Western Agent, No. 97 Clark street, Chicago, or will be mailed post-paid upon receipt of ten cents in stamps by George H. Daniels, General Passenger Agent, Grand Central Station, New York.

NEW CANADIAN ROUTE.

Via Wabash and Canadian Pacific.

June 16 the Wabash railroad, in connection with the Canadian Pacific from Detroit, will inaugurate their through-train service between Chicago and Montreal. A daily line of sleeping-cars will leave from Dearborn Station, Chicago, at 3 p. m., for Toronto, Montreal, and all local points on the Canadian Pacific railway. Those desiring to attend the carnival at Toronto should bear in mind that this line will sell excursion tickets June 28 and 29 at one fare—$14—for the round trip, Chicago to Toronto and return; tickets good going on above dates and good returning to July 5, inclusive. For tickets and general information apply at Wabash Office, No. 201 Clark street.

Sixteen Transcontinental Passenger Trains Daily.

Under the new train schedule which the Northern Pacific railroad inaugurates June 15, 1890, there will be sixteen transcontinental passenger trains moving daily on this great line, eight east-bound and eight west-bound, exclusive of 108 local, main, and branch line passenger trains running daily west of St. Paul, Ashland, and Duluth in Wisconsin, Minnesota, North Dakota, Montana, Idaho, Oregon, and Washington on its 3,800 miles of track.

Charles S. Fee, General Passenger Agent of the line at St. Paul, announces that under the new arrangement the first through train, the Pacific Express, leaves St. Paul at 8:15 a. m. daily, with a through Pullman palace sleeping-car, leaving Chicago daily at 5:30 p. m. via the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul railway, running via Helena and Tacoma direct to Portland, and making close connections at St. Paul with all trains leaving St. Louis in the forenoon and Chicago in the afternoon of the previous day, arriving at Tacoma 10:50 a. m. of the third day and Portland the same afternoon.

The second through train, No. 1, the Pacific Nail, leaving St. Paul at 4:15 p. m., daily, making close connections with the "Fast Mail" and all night trains out of Chicago, will carry a through Pullman palace sleeping-car and one or more Pullman tourist sleeping-cars, leaving Chicago at 10:45 p. m. daily via the Wisconsin Central line, running through to Portland via Helena and Tacoma. Both trains out of St. Paul will carry Pullman tourist sleeping-cars and dining-cars, but free colonist sleepers will be run only on train No. 1, leaving St. Paul at 4:15 p. m.

The Northern Pacific now operates the largest equipment of dining-cars of any railroad in the world, twenty-four, and also the longest Pullman sleeping-car line in existence—namely: Chicago to Portland via Tacoma, and is the only line running these sleepers to the principal trade centers and pleasure resorts in Northern Minnesota, North Dakota, Manitoba, Montana, and Washington.

The recently completed Butte air-line of the Northern Pacific makes this the shortest route between Chicago and Butte by 120 miles and enables this company to announce a through Pullman sleeping-car service between St. Paul and Tacoma and Portland via Butte, west on the 4:15 p. m. train, east from Portland on the 7:00 a. m. Atlantic Mail.

The Stenographer's Testimony.

Inquiry was recently made of the stenographer who, in an office of the Pennsylvania Limited, is ready to write letters or telegrams for patrons of the famous train, if any of the correspondents for whom he acted as secretary ever indulged in praise of the train in the course of their communications. He replied: "I get cart loads of it. There is never a social communication written that does not contain some reference to the magnificence, completeness, and elegance of the train, and the stream of adjectives that ladies in particular pour into their missives is almost enough to make the cow-catcher blush. I write a great many business letters for men that, although chary of words, often cannot resist the temptation even in the midst of a hard, short, dollars and cents letter, to let a correspondent know what a royal good time they are having. People hear a good deal about the train and read about it, but find their expectations so far surpassed when they come aboard that they are completely overcome, and find relief by letting their exuberance run out through me and my typewriter."

The Pennsylvania Limited leaves Chicago every afternoon at 5 o'clock for Pittsburg, Baltimore, Washington, Philadelphia, and New York. For reservations address C. W. Adams, Assistant General Passenger Agent, 65 Clark street.

Summer Schedule.

The following arrangements will be made by the Chicago and Northwestern railway on schedules effective June 15:

Morning train for Lake Geneva, via Wisconsin Division, will leave Chicago at 8:05 a. m. and arrive Lake Geneva 10:50 and Williams Bay 11:05 a. m. Returning, leave Lake Geneva 4:55 p. m., arrive Chicago 7:25 p. m.

Train via Galena Division will leave Chicago 7:15 a. m., arrive Williams Bay 11:05 a. m. Returning, leave Williams Bay 2:25 p. m., arrive Chicago 5:50 p. m. Above trains will run daily, except Sunday.

Sundays only a train will leave Williams Bay at 6:45 p. m., Lake Geneva 7 p. m., and arrive Chicago, via Galena Division, at 9:45 p. m.

Train leaving Chicago 3:15 p. m. will carry parlor cars through to Williams Bay.

The Green Lake sleeper will leave Chicago at 3 p. m. daily, except Sunday, arrive Green Lake 9:25 p. m. Returning the sleeper will leave Green Lake at 11:20 p. m. daily, except Saturday, arrive Chicago 6:25 a. m.

Solid Trains to Portland.

The entire equipment (coaches, baggage-cars, free reclining-chair cars, and sleeping-cars) of the "Pacific Limited," which leaves Chicago via the Chicago and Northwestern railway at 11 p. m. daily, runs through to Portland without change, arriving there at 6:40 a. m. All meals en route are served in dining-cars. The only solid vestibuled trains between Chicago and Portland are run via the Chicago, Union Pacific and Northwestern line. Tickets and full information can be obtained at offices, Nos. 206 and 208 Clark street, Passenger Station corner Wells and Kinzie streets, and Western avenue station.

Try the Imperial Champagne. Its bouquet is delicious; it is perfectly pure. A bottle with your dinner will invigorate you for a day.

VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

[NOTE.—THE TRIBUNE will not answer queries in anonymous communications, nor decide bets.]

S. W., City: A chestnut casket, cloth-lined, costs $50; outside box and cost of sending, $4.50; name plate and engraving, $4; hearse, $8; single grave from $10 to $16; carriages, $5 each. Stained caskets may be obtained for $15 and upwards. The cost of a funeral is decreased by utilizing the railroad instead of carriage for transportation. The undertaker who furnishes the casket charges nothing for his services.

A Card from Mr. Talbot.

LINDENWOOD, Ill., June 11.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Your Oregon correspondent's report of the Ogle County Republican Convention, that honored me with the nomination for the Legislature, and instructed for R. R. Hitt for Congress, made a grave mistake in reporting me an "anti-Hitt" man. Mr. Hitt has no warmer supporter in the country or district than I am for any position he may aspire to. PRESCOTT H. TALBOT.

Eighth General Conference for Bible Study.

NORTHFIELD, Mass., June 4.—Dear Fellow-Laborers: Ten years have passed away since the first ten days' Northfield "Convocation for Prayer" was held—a meeting memorable in the experience of man for time and eternity. During these years there has been a manifest increase of interest in the study and use of the Bible in this and other lands and the power of the Holy Spirit in the consecrated life and service has been displayed in a remarkable degree. In manifold forms of Christian activity the church has sought to carry out the last great command of her ascended Lord. Large treasures of wealth are being consecrated to the service of the King as never before in the history of the Kingdom. All this is cause for devout thanksgiving to God. But there is another side. There are stores of unconsecrated wealth; unused or misused talents; multitudes at ease in Zion; witnesses of Christ who bear no testimony for their Lord; workers who are without the Spirit's conquering power; teachers who speak without "authority"; disciples who follow afar off; forms without life; letter without spirit; multiplied church machinery substituted for failing inward life and power.

One lesson above all others has the Lord been teaching his people with increasing emphasis during these later years of enlarged activities—the lesson all have learned who have been greatly used of God for fruitful service—that success is "not by might nor by power," but by the Spirit of God. It was the lesson taught in Jerusalem, where the disciples tarried until they were endued with power from on high, then preached with irresistible energy, "not in word only, but also in power, and in the Holy Ghost, and in much assurance," the happy believers "praising God, and having favor with all the people," while their faithful Lord "added unto the church daily such as should be saved."

Brethren and fellow-laborers: Shall not we "discern the signs of the times," and learn our Lord's mind therein? Do not these latter days of great perils and great opportunities impose on us correspondingly great demands and responsibilities? Can we not help each other in prayer and counsel to do better work for our Master, if we assemble "with one accord in one place," searching the word to know his mind, and waiting upon him until he shall "show us great and mighty things," according to his promise? As "companions" in the "Kingdom and patience of Jesus," and "laborers with God," striving earnestly for the faith of the gospel, shall we not unite in fervent desire and effort for the attainment of the best things, whereby we may most effectually "serve our generation by the will of God?"

Have we not an inheritance in the "exceeding great and precious promises" of God which we have only partially appropriated? As we come before our Lord, ready for service, asking "What wilt thou have me to do?" does not he meet us with his gracious question and offer, "What wilt thou that I should do unto thee?" And may we not help each other to a fuller apprehension of the wonderful riches of grace in the promises, and together receive "grace for grace," that our joy may be full.

Encouraged by the manifest tokens of God's favor in all the Autumn gatherings since the first memorable Convocation, and confident of this very thing, that he who met us in power in former days, and who is "able to do exceeding abundantly above all that we ask or think," will not fail us in the days to come, we have again arranged *for a ten days' conference at Northfield, Mass., from July 31 to August 9.* At this meeting a number of God's honored servants from this and other lands, whose praise is in all the churches, will be present as "helpers of our joy" and ministers of grace. Among them are the Rev. A. J. Gordon, D. D., of Boston, Prof. Moorehead, Maj. D. W. Whittle, Dr. Marcus Rainsford of London, Mr. John G. Wooley, Mr. George D. Mackay of New York, the Rev. Mr. Gumbart of Boston, and others. The leaders of song will be Mr. Ira D. Sankey and Mr. George D. Stebbins.

All Christians who long for closer communion with God and more spiritual wisdom, zeal, and power to do his work are most heartily invited to assemble with us.

Board may be obtained at the Seminary buildings during the time of the meetings for $1.50 a day, to secure which please address me. Accommodation may also be obtained at the new hotel, The Northfield, by applying to the manager, Mr. Samuel Grigg. Yours truly,

D. L. MOODY.

Fishing tackle in endless variety at Spalding's, 108 Madison street. Fine quality, lowest prices.

REAL-ESTATE TRANSFERS.

THE FOLLOWING TRANSFERS OF CITY PROPerty for $1,000 and upwards were filed for record Friday, June 13:

Vincennes av, bet Seventy-first and Seventy-second sts, w f, 69 1-5x176 ft, dated May 30 (H. M. Snapp to D. Debell)	$ 4,000
Perry av, 250 ft n of Seventy-second st, w f, 50x176 ft, with 50x176 ft on Lafayette (same to same)	......
Grand boulevard, 150¾ ft s of Forty-second st, e f, 25x150 ft, dated March 11 (O. M. Lynch to T. E. Caruly)	16,000
Seventy-ninth st, n e cor of South Park av, s f, 107x125 ft, dated May 31 (C. F. Tropp to B. Johnson)	2,782
Augusta st, 142 ft w of Ashland av, n f, 25x100 ft, dated June 11 (M. and H. Diercks to C. Severin)	6,200
Walnut st, 134 ft e of Homan av, n f, 24 ft to alley, dated June 12 (E. A. Osbornson to A. M. Bryant)	2,000
Wallace st, s w cor of Forty-fifth, e f, 150x267 ft, imp, dated May 15 (The Catholic Bishop to E. W. Russell)	32,500
Commercial av, 200 ft s of Eighty-first st, e f, 50x121 ft, dated May 12 (estate of A. Cowles to W. B. Millard)	1,600
Eighty-seventh st, n w cor of Laflin, s f, 57x125 ft, dated May 23 (C. E. Piper to J. McCarthy)	1,300
Lawndale av, 245 ft n of Prince, w f, 50x124 ft, dated June 13 (N. E. Nilson to C. H. and M. A. Bissell)	1,500
East 50 ft of Lot 1, Blk 47, s e ¼ Sec 21, 39, 14, dated June 12 (Master in Chancery to E. Wedekind)	6,500
Kedzie av, 217 ft s of Nineteenth st, w f, 50x123¾ ft, dated April 15 (Sawyer & Lombard to Z. R. Humphrey)	2,200
Butler st, 110 ft s of Archer av, w f, 60x123 ft, dated June 12 (T. Gilchrist to L. H. Peirce)	8,000
Astor st, 105 ft s of Burton place, e f, 25x110 ft, dated June 4 (S. B. Jones to Cora L. Webber)	20,000
Tenth av, 60⅝ ft n of Forty-sixth st, w f, 50x120 ft, dated May 20 (M. M. Brown to A. Hildred)	3,875
West Eighteenth st, n e cor of Ruble, s f, 25x111 ft, dated May 28 (J. Donlan to M. Corbett)	6,500
Sherman st, 69 ft s of Sixty-ninth, e f, 27x125 ft, dated June 10 (L. D. Bristol to E. Roles)	2,800
Elizabeth st, s e cor of Sixty-ninth, w f, 125x124 ft, dated May 15 (O. D. Kisner to G. M. Schmidt)	3,750
Langley av, s w cor of Sixty-seventh st, 5 acres (L. G. Fisher to A. H. Loeb)	....
Woodlawn av, 296 ft s of Sixtieth st, e f, 50x167 ft, dated May 13 (G. M. Hoyt to C. A. Knapp)	3,500
Lake View av, s w cor of Wellington st, e f, 46⅜x160 8-10 ft, dated June 11 (Lawrence Proudfoot to S. R. Jewett)	11,137
Park av, 180 ft n of Fifty-sixth st, e f, 50x150 ft, dated April 18 (D. V. Purington to E. S. Rice	10,000
Rockwell av, near s w cor of Cortland st, e f, 22x49 ft, dated June 11 (H. D. K. Ellefson to E. S. A. Lahlum)	2,450
Park av, w of Kedzie, n f, 50x100 ft, dated May 2 (Lydiard & Katz to G. S. Dudley)	5,000
Sixty-fifth st, bet Wentworth av and Perry st, n f, 37x109 ft, dated May 23 (F. and E. Phillips to P. J. Schreiner)	2,700
Bowen av, 152 ft w of Vincennes, s f, 50 ft to alley, dated May 7 (F. and A. Bode to Stiles & McKey)	5,500
North Leavitt st, 25 ft s of Fowler, w f, 24x150 ft, dated May 26 (F. Eller to O. Leehrke)	1,500
Central Park av, 125 ft s of Jackson st, w f, 50x200 ft, dated May 21 (T. C. Erringer to Lydiard & Katz)	4,500
Lexington st, 193 ft e of Rockwell st, n f, 24x125 ft, dated June 6 (M. E. Lunsden to G. B. Mattis)	1,700
West Diversey av, n e cor of Wallace, s f, 73½x113 ft, with other lots near above, dated May 12 (J. F. Heaney to C. N. Heaney)	4,500
West Division st, 325 ft e of Washtenaw av, n f, 25x120½ ft, dated May 21 (J. C. Wetherbee to J. A. Henricksen)	1,400
West Jackson st, 50 ft e of Hoyne av, n f, 25x122 ft, dated May 2 (H. W. Coolidge to C. H. Wilcox)	4,650
Graceland av, 50 ft e of Jones st, n f, und ½ of 50x122 ft, dated June 2 (A. Anderson to C. H. Boister)	1,125
Graceland av, 50 ft e of Jones st, n f, 50x122 ft, dated June 9 (C. Bolter to E. Waterman)	2,250
Perry av, 50 ft n of Pleasant place, w f, 29x110 ft, dated March 17 (J. C. Spengler to F. F. Bahles)	1,640
Madison av, 303 ft n of Sixty-sixth st, e f, 50x109 ft, dated June 6 (E. W. Cobb to G. H. White)	2,000
Chicago av, 112 ft e of Dearborn, s f, 28¾x104 ft, dated June 13 (O. E. Pagin to R. M. Hooley)	30,000
Lowe av, 75 ft s of Thirty-second st, w f, 25x124 ft, dated June 13 (C. Deubler to J. Hogg)	2,100
Aberdeen st, n e cor of Eighty-fourth, w f, 122x111 ft, dated May 13 (Roy & Nourse to T. Breen)	1,250
California av, 145 ft n of Twenty-second st, w f, 25x129 ft, dated June 3 (O. M. Mahan to J. Horazdovsky)	1,100
Stewart av, 74 ft s of Seventieth st, e f, 75x135 ft, dated May 16 (F. E. Powell to J. M. Young)	2,000
Exchange av, 215 ft n of Ninety-first st, e f, 25x138⅝ ft, dated June 1 (J. P. Lauermann to M. Muller)	2,100
Douglas av, s e cor of One Hundred and Seventh st, w f, 50x125 ft, dated April 18 (M. W. Gallistel to H. Grote)	1,000
Pierce av, 225 ft w of Sheridan, n f, 50x124 ft, dated June 9 (H. Francisco to W. F. Daggett)	1,500
Justine st, s e cor of Fifty-seventh st, w f, 100x124 ft, dated June 12 (F. F. Douglass to Barron & Keefer)	2,400
N ½ of n ½ n w ¼ Sec 29, 37, 13, dated June 10 (C. E. Wyman to Mead & Coe)	20,000
25 lots in sub of blks 1, 2, 7, and 8, Helm & Hawes' sub Sec 27, 38, 14, dated May 1 (A. J. Kyle to J. B. Strader)	10,000
Sixty-fourth st, n w cor of Homan av, s f, 50x124 ft, dated June 5 (J. F. Eberhart to W. T. Mess)	1,100
Elizabeth st, s e cor of Fifty-seventh st, w f, 48x124 ft, dated May 8 (E. A. Cummings to M. W. Harsha)	1,100
Elizabeth st, s e cor of Fifty-seventh st, w f, 48x124 ft, dated May 10 (W. M. Harsha to W. C. [illegible])	2,150
Twelfth st, 69 ft w of Albany av, n f, 75x118 ft; also lots 145 and 146, same sub, dated Dec. 27, 1889 (E. A. Cummings to D. J. Coyne)	7,295
Michigan av, bet Fifty-eighth and Fifty-ninth sts, w f, 50x161 ft, dated April 15 (C. P. Gerrish to J. Murtagh)	4,500
Indiana st, 30 ft e of La Salle av, n f, 40x10[illegible] ft, dated June 2 (M. H. Adams to W. Erby)	10,000

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Evans av, 51½ ft s of Forty-eighth st, e f, 30x125 ft, dated May 8 (A. Belfeld to C. S. Hurley)	2,250
West Madison st, s w cor of Throop, n f, 299x140 ft, dated June 10 (E. H. Pratt to C. E. Wyman)	30,000
South Park av, n w cor of Fifty-third st, e f, 300x180 ft, dated May 19 (R. W. Hyman Jr. to S. K. Menning et al.)	42,000
Cottage Grove av, 25 ft n of Seventy-third st, w f, 125x125 ft, dated April 26 (D. S. Johnson to N. Ullman)	1,850
Michigan av, 275 ft n of Thirteenth st, w f, 25x180 ft, dated May 3 (J. B. Eddy to A. C. Honore)	20,000
Same property, dated May 3 (A. C. Honore to B. M. H. Palmer)	20,000
Calumet av, s e cor of Forty-ninth st, w f, 29x180 ft, dated May 1 (M. Espert to P. H. Fleming)	22,500
Sixty-sixth st, 218 ft e of Ills Cent RR, s f, 40x127 ft, dated May 28 (S. Schwarz to M. Thorne)	3,600
Drexel av, 36 ft s of Seventy-fourth st, e f, 25x125 ft, dated May 1 (W. Penrose to H. Cattier)	1,500
Yates av, n w cor of Sixty-ninth st, e f, 300x189 ft, dated May 15 (W. C. Reynold to Charles Rubens)	10,000
Trumbull av, 124 ft s of Huron st, w f, 25x125 ft, dated April 15 (S. W. Roth to A. M. Franklin)	1,400
W. Eighteenth st, 73 ft e of Fairchild av, n f, 72x130 ft, dated May 5 (O. McMahon to V. Rozen)	2,700
W. Van Buren st, n w cor of Ogden av, s f, und ⅓ of 97½ ft to alley, dated June 2 (P. Maas to J. Maas)	17,000
Dearborn st, bet Sixty-sixth and Sixty-seventh, w f, 32¾x180 ft, dated June 11 (W. S. Anderson to D. W. McCaughey)	5,000
Van Buren st, 199 ft w of Laflin, s f, 25x188 ft, dated June 2 (M. Laflin to E. D. Morse)	7,500
West Van Buren st, 179 ft w of Laflin, s f, 20x188 ft, dated May 15 (G. H. Laflin to E. D. Morse)	6,000
Oglesby av, n e cor of Sixty-ninth st, w f, 200x189½ ft, dated May 15 (W. C. Reynolds to C. N. Loucks)	6,000
West Lake st, 25 ft w of Carpenter, s f, 50x100 ft, dated June 12 (A. C. Gehr to M. E. Mills)	6,045
Dickey st, 120 ft n of Seventy-ninth, w f, 40x183 ft, dated April 14 (Mallette & Brownell to H. M. Robinson)	2,000
Bond av, 87 ft n of Seventy-eighth st, w f, 100x200 ft, dated June 13 (S. M. McMurry to C. H. Foster)	4,250

OUTSIDE SALE.

Blks Twelfth and Thirteenth sts, e ½, s w ¼, sec 17, 37, 14, dated April 7 (Weil & Vinson to M. E. Stevens)	15,000

NEW SUBDIVISIONS.

Hamlin av, s w cor of Fullerton, all of blk 1, by E. H. Parmelee et al.

Armitage av, n e cor of Grand, by Thomas Moran et al.

BUILDING PERMITS.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT ISSUED THE following permits yesterday:

C. P. Walda, to erect three-story and basement flats, Bowen and St. Lawrence avenues, to cost $7,000.

L. B. Converse, to erect two-story and cellar flats, No. 4347 Berkley street, to cost $3,000.

Wash Van Horn, to erect two two-story and cellar dwellings, Sulzer near Paulina street, to cost $8,000.

R. S. Moth, to erect one-story cottage, Clark and Thomas streets, to cost $2,000.

John M. Herman, to erect three-story flats, No. 1308 West Sixteenth street, to cost $3,000.

Mrs. Mary Schuester, to erect three-story and cellar flats, No. 1517 Lexington avenue, to cost $5,000.

Michael Walsh, to erect two three-story and basement dwellings, Nos. 2511-2513 Indiana avenue, to cost $20,000.

Bethel Lutheran Church, one and two story, Nos. 2128-2130 Carroll avenue, to cost $2,500.

George L. Brown, to erect two-story dwelling and barn, No. 2926 Indiana avenue, to cost $7,000.

William Kent, to erect ten-story hotel, Nos. 149-153 Third avenue, to cost $125,000.

Samuel O'Neil, to erect two-story store and dwelling, No. 247 North Western avenue, to cost $3,500.

J. W. Morgan, to erect two-story and cellar dwelling, No. 1498 West Monroe street, to cost $5,000.

C. Ummoch, to erect three-story and cellar flats, No. 282 North May street, to cost $9,000.

Andrew Brendler, to erect two-story and basement flats, No. 165 Twenty-third place, to cost $4,900.

Ernest Krehn, to erect two-story and cellar rear addition, No. 214 North avenue, to cost $2,000.

LOST AND FOUND.

STRAYED—BAY MARE; VERY THIN; finder rewarded. HARVEY, 73d-st. and Jeffery-av., B 36, Tribune office.

LOST—LADY'S GOLD WATCH AND CHAIN; liberal reward for return of same to Room 32, 78 State-st.

LOST—FROM 4130 LAKE-AV., AFTERNOON 11th, Yorkshire terrier, blue and fawn, silver head; answers to name of Nick; license tag 2451; reward for return.

FOUND—A TAME DEER. OWNER CAN REDEEM by calling at 25 Dempster-st., Evanston, proving property and paying for trouble.

LOST—SPLENDID REWARD FOR THE DELIVery of a black lace cape, lost on 35th-st., between Indiana-av. and Grand-boulevard, Thursday evening. Return to C. W. LAPHAM'S, 179 State-st., or 299 35th-st.

LOST—ON ASHLAND-BOUL., A STRING OF GOLD beads; a suitable reward will be paid for their return to owner. MRS. MCARTHUR, 275 Ashland-boul.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—CHARLES OBER, YOUR WIFE IS getting a divorce from you. Send your address to L 58, Tribune office.

BUSINESS PERSONALS.

PERSONAL—NO ONE WANTING RELIEF AND CURE OF ANY ILL WILL FAIL TO GIVE MY OFFER CONSIDERATION. Cut this out and send it to me, with a promise to report results, and I will send you a package of Vitæ-Ore. Its unequaled antiseptic tonic power will remove the nidus of any ill. Proof at my expense. I am no quack doctor with a nostrum, but a public benefactor with a God-made remedy—nothing man makes equals—none but knaves will scoff. It challenges a comparison. It is the original that all imitate. It is a discovery. All true physicians indorse and use. Like gold, it cannot be analyzed or synthetized. It is a puzzle to the scientist, an enigma to the medical student, a boon to the afflicted. It is a specific for diphtheria, all membraneous diseases, kidney, general debility, female complaints, loss of vitality, incurable ills. Quacks hate it like the Devil does holy water. I want no one's money it will not benefit or cure. Only when a deadbeat, quack, or fraud sends this for a sample do I fail to receive orders. No honest person has tested it but to recommend to all friends as the wonder of the age. IT FAWNS FOR NO FAVORS NOR DOWNS TO NO FROWNS. THEO. NOEL, 858 Polk-st., Chicago, Ill. HENRY GOETZ, Tacoma Building.

PERSONAL—DIAMONDS ARE AS GOOD PROPerty as real estate. Am offering special inducements to purchasers during the summer months. Terms as easy as you can get on real estate. Goods delivered on first payment. GEO. E. MARSHALL, diamond importer, 110-112 Wabash-av.

PERSONAL—SUPERFLUOUS HAIR ON THE FEMALE FACE, moles and facial blemishes destroyed forever without pain, scar, shock, or trace by the electric needle process at the Chicago Skin and Facial Blemish Institute, 103 State-st., Suite 11. Pimples, salt rheum, red noses, and all skin diseases cured; 20 years' practice.

PERSONAL—A. L. WILLARD, M. D., PHYSICIAN and surgeon, 235 State-st., makes a specialty of diseases of the feet; instant and painless relief from corns, bunions, and ingrowing nails; satisfaction guaranteed or no charge for service; hours 9 to 5.

MACHINERY.

FOR SALE—WE HAVE A LARGE ASSORTMENT of good second-hand engine lathes, iron planers, shapers, drill presses, milling machines, punches, shears, etc., taken in exchange for our tools; will sell them cheap. We have in stock and in process of construction a full line of above machines new of the latest improved designs.

THE LODGE & DAVIS MCH. TOOL CO.
68 and 70 S. Canal-st., Chicago, Ill.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—FOUR SECOND-HAND HAZleton tripod boilers of 300 h. p. each. Address SWIFT & COMPANY, Station A, Kansas City, Mo.

WANTED—TO BUY SECOND-HAND IRON lathes, planers, punches, shears, steam hammers, and other iron working machinery. Address H S 76, Tribune office.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

CASH PAID FOR USED HOUSEHOLD GOODS; furniture of private residences purchased. Fidelity Storage Warehouse, 83 Van Buren-st.

FOLDING-BEDS TILL YOU CAN REST; ALL kinds. Empire Parlor Bedstead Co., 383 W. Madison-st.

FOR SALE—ONE NICE SET OF FURNITURE FOR six rooms cheap. 362 E. Division-st., top floor.

HIGHEST CASH PRICE PAID FOR USED FURniture, carpets, and household goods; entire furniture of hotels and private residences purchased without delay. W., 21 Park-av.

CAST-OFF CLOTHING.

A. H. S., 118 WEST RANDOLPH-ST., PAYS THE highest price for gentlemen's cast-off clothing; orders by mail promptly attended to.

DO NOT SELL YOUR OLD CLOTHES UNTIL I have set prices on them. Men's clothes preferred. Address I. WRONSKI, 486 State-st.

G. SCHWARTZ, 388 S. STATE-ST., PAYS THE highest cash price for cast-off clothing of every description. Orders promptly attended to.

MISFIT CLOTHING HOUSE, 472 STATE-ST., pays the highest price for cast-off clothing; orders by mail promptly attended to.

PATENTS.

L. B. COUPLAND & CO.,
PATENT ATTORNEYS
84 LaSalle-st., Chicago, Ill.

SMOKELESS CHIMNEYS—PATENT FOR SALE or form company; can be attached to any furnace at small cost; all smoke forced through the fire, insuring perfect combustion, with or without blast. For particulars address F. W. WIESEBROCK, 331 Park-av., New York City.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

LADIES: FOR $2 WE CAN FIT YOU WITH A nice, reliable, glazed Dongola button shoe, in opera and common-sense lasts, A, B, C, D, and E widths; greatest bargain ever offered; mail orders promptly filled; 40-page catalogue free.

NEELY BROS.,
152 West Madison-st.

ROOFING.

ALL KINDS OF TAR AND GRAVEL ROOFING done and old roofs repaired by J. WILKES FORD, 153 Washington-st., near La Salle-st.

PREPARED ROOFING—DO YOUR OWN ROOFING and save expense; can cover steep or flat, old shingles or tin roofs; applied by any one; all kinds of tar and gravel roofs repaired.

B. F. NOURSE & BRO., 5 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—

Old newspapers, at
40 cents per hundred.

TRIBUNE COUNTING-ROOM.

BICYCLES AND TRICYCLES.

FOR SALE—SAFETY BICYCLE AND LAMP AT VAN HOUTEN'S, 45 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—54-IN. BICYCLE. 327 NOBLE-st.

ACCOUNTANTS.

EXPERT ACCOUNTANT AND AUDITOR; WILL qualify as receiver or assignee. Best of references. G. L. MARCHAND, 113 Clark-st., Room 522.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A BUSINESS THAT WILL PAY ANY HONEST person in any place. See Noel's personal.

BUSINESS CHANCE—½ INTEREST [illegible] give man to solicit trade; good first-class [illegible] chance to right party. B 27, Tribune office.

BUSINESS CHANCE—ANY ENERGETIC MAN can make $20 [illegible] per day; [illegible] goods staple as wheat. B 26, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—PLUMBING, GAS AND STEAM-FITting business that has had good trade [illegible] fixtures in place. Good clean stock. [illegible] Address A. T. McDONALD CO., [illegible] Lake-st., Chicago, Ill.

FOR SALE—RICH, ALMOST INEXHAUSTIBLE manganese mine [illegible] great bargain. Address 5115 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—GROCERY; WILL INVOICE [illegible] than cost; good cash trade; owner compelled to leave city. 155 Monroe-st., Room 25.

FOR SALE—2 HARDWARE STORES AND [illegible] Address A 94, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—ONE-HALF INTEREST OR THE whole of my hotel and restaurant; [illegible] business. Address I. C. WAGNER, Racine, Wis.

FOR SALE—A STOCK OF DRY GOODS AND GOOD will of an old-established business in Central Illinois [illegible] Write to A. BRUCKER, Pontiac, Ill., or to S. BRUCKER, care of James H. Walker & Co., wholesale, Chicago.

FOR SALE—OR RENT—A THREE-STORY BRICK building in a thriving town of [illegible] For particulars address Y 188, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—BOARDING HOUSE HANDSOMELY fitted up; [illegible] W 18, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—OR RENT—GRAIN ELEVATOR. Cheap Western land taken in part payment. Address Box 993, Lincoln, Ill.

FOR SALE—LEASE AND FURNITURE OF ESTablished real-estate office; splendid location. B 173, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—BEST LOCATED BAKERY LUNCH counter in Chicago; the biggest opportunity ever offered; [illegible] Address B 94, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—MERCHANT TAILORING AND gent's furnishing stock; invoice $1,500; good trade [illegible] Lock Box 26, Rhinelander, Wis.

FOR SALE—FIRST-CLASS MERCHANT TAILOR shop; south Side, fine location; a bargain.
J. W. O. JOHNSON, 501 Tacoma Bldg.

HARDWARE AND TINNER'S STOCK, TINNER'S tools, etc., in one of the business manufacturing cities in the United States; [illegible]
THOMAS & CO.

HOTEL WANTED—IN SOME GOOD LOCALITY; will put in good first mortgage paper and clear property [illegible] B 7, Tribune office.

INVESTMENT OR PARTNERSHIP—AN EXCEPtional opportunity [illegible] A 157, Tribune office.

IF YOU WANT TO BUY OR TRADE FOR A business of any description [illegible]
THOMAS & CO., Licensed Brokers, 5161 State-st. and 286 La Salle-st.

ILL-HEALTH FINALLY COMPELS ME TO OFFER [illegible] Address R 91, Tribune office.

THE UNDERSIGNED ARE DESIROUS OF MAKing arrangements with a wholesale firm, jobber, or manufacturer, for the sale of their goods to the trade of Montana, Washington, Idaho, and Oregon; [illegible] Address FLOOD MULLER & CO., Manufacturers' Agents, P. O. Box 405, Spokane Falls, Wash.

WANTED—MERCHANDISE TO HANDLE BY pushing brokers; must be staple line. B 27, Tribune office.

WANTED—A PARTY TO HANDLE A BUSINESS in the Eastern States and Illinois that will pay $300 per month; must have capital. Address B 18, Tribune office.

WANTED—LUNCH COUNTER—GOOD LOCAtion and run of trade. Address stating price and receipts, C 6, Tribune office.

YOU CAN MAKE MONEY BY LEASING REStaurant, lunch, and business stand; public entrance, Washington Park Club during the races. [illegible] McCHESNEY, 69 Dearborn-st.

$1,000 AND SERVICES, AMPLY SECURED by real estate, will give a good man a position [illegible] B 59, Tribune office.

$3,000 AND SERVICES OF A THOROUGH business man [illegible] B 35, Tribune office.

$4,000 SECURES ONE-THIRD CAPITAL stock in a new manufacturing company [illegible] for circular. H. D. CHAPIN, 187 La Salle-st.

$1,500 WILL BUY AN ALL-CASH [illegible] OWNER, 142 Dearborn-st., Room 25.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—A PAIR OF CROSS MATCHED (roan and chestnut) geldings, 7 years, 16 hands; sound, and kind in all harness, single or double. This is an elegant pair for coach or carriage, also a first-class single horse, for gentleman to drive; safe for ladies to drive. [illegible] Tribune office.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—1 HANDSOME bay trotting mare, 7 years old; one of the best road mares in the city; [illegible] August and September. Address C 8, Tribune office, or rear of 1927 Michigan-av.

FOR SALE—A MATCHED PAIR OF BAY geldings [illegible] Tribune office.

FOR SALE—A DAPPLE-BROWN HORSE, [illegible] Stable rear of 1927 Michigan-av.

FOR SALE—AT ARMS & CO.'S, [illegible] a few first-class saddle horses. [illegible] H. G. Buckner of Lexington, Ky. [illegible] broken in harness.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—A LOT OF HORSES and mares. Inquire for Foreman at [illegible] car-barns.

FOR SALE—FINEST ROAD MARE IN CHIcago, 6 years old, sound, and fine driver. 3336 Michigan-av.

FOR SALE—STANDARD AND REGISTERED [illegible]

WANTED—FINE, LARGE BLACK OR DARK bay carriage horse; [illegible] showy, large, and young. Address [illegible]

FOR SALE—HANDSOME SADDLE HORSE; [illegible] 109 N. Halsted-st. Inquire of [illegible]

FOR SALE—A FEW KENTUCKY AND NEW York saddlers [illegible] 416 W. Randolph-st.

ON ACCOUNT OF LEAVING THE CITY I will sell [illegible] Call or address MRS. E. A. CLARK, 2932 Calumet-av.

WANTED—GOOD-SIZED HORSE, SUITABLE for delivery wagon, in exchange for buggy [illegible] horse. Inquire at 25 May-st.

FOR SALE—BARGAIN—ONE OF HANDSOMest [illegible] canopy-top phaeton and harness. 1616 State-st.

FOR SALE—1618 STATE—ONE FINE REALbrown cob, [illegible] T cart and harness; owner gone to Europe; must be sold. [illegible]

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL BAY HORSE, [illegible] sold cheap; [illegible] ROSS, 443 Washington-boulevard.

FOR SALE—YOUNG TEAM CARRIAGE horses; [illegible] apply to REGINALD DE KOVEN, 65 Bellevue-place.

FOR SALE—

One second-hand mail coach in fine running order; will sell cheap.

One fine elliptic spring top buggy but little used.

One set double and one set single harness.

[illegible] Mfg. Co., [illegible] Michigan-av.

FOR SALE—A FINE NEW LIGHT GENTLEman's top buggy, new ladies' driver, [illegible] sliding seat [illegible] motion, and harness; [illegible] The owner [illegible] ble, 3154 Cottage Grove-av.

PARTNERS WANTED.

WANTED—PARTNER TO INVEST $1,500 TO $3,500 [illegible] Tribune office.

WANTED—A PARTNER IN A LEGITIMATE business; [illegible] investigation. Address B 32, Tribune office.

WANTED—A PARTNER WITH $1,000 TO JOIN [illegible] centrally located; [illegible] too much [illegible]

WANTED—PARTNER WITH $400 CASH; [illegible] saloon is situated on Clark-st. [illegible] money [illegible] dress C 18, Tribune office.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

MME. ARDENNE, CELEBRATED CLAIRVOYant and palmist, 248 West Madison-st., gives [illegible] chart and palms in full; family troubles and love affairs a specialty. [illegible]

MRS. COLLINS, RELIABLE LIFE-READING clairvoyant, business speculations, losses, travel, [illegible] diseases; 9 a. m. to 9 p. m. 107 South Clark-st., Room 22.

445 W. MADISON-ST., NORTHWEST CORNER JOY, the famous fortune-teller, clairvoyant, and healer, reveals the past, present, and future; divorce, etc.; [illegible] how to gain the love of the one you desire; [illegible] she will [illegible]

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT BOOKkeeper. Address CHAS. C. KELLEY, 163 Dearborn-av.

SITUATION WANTED—TO DRUGGISTS—HAVE had fifteen years' experience; registered in Illinois and Iowa. I want a situation after June 25th; competent to take full charge if desired. Address DRUGGIST, box 473, Genesco, Ills.

SITUATION WANTED—WITH SOME WHOLEsale house by a gentleman employed in this city for more than ten years by the same firm; qualified for any office position, and is a good salesman. Address C 44, Tribune office.

Stenographers.

SITUATION WANTED—ANY BUSINESS HOUSE gratuitously supplied with very expert stenographers, also those inexpert, yet accurate, from our advanced dictation class; some owning machines. J. S. HANNA, 412 First National Bank Building.

SITUATION WANTED—YOUNG MAN OF 24; 7 years' experience; office work; would like position as stenographer; caligraphist; telegrapher or office man, or all combined; owns Caligraph; good references; willing to commence at moderate salary with good firm where there is a chance of advancement. Address B 18, Tribune office.

Salesmen.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS clothing salesman. Address A 118, Tribune office.

Boys.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A BOY OF 17. GOOD reference. 372 Clark-st.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—WITH A MACHINERY house by a first-class millwright. Address O., 601 63d-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COStume cutter; 16 years' experience. Address A 72, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED engineer; have had charge of all classes of engines; good references. Address B 2, Tribune office.

Coachmen, Teamsters, Etc.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN BY AN Englishman; married; no incumbrance; thoroughly experienced. Good references. Age 35. A 105, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN; GOOD references. PASI, 1034 West 19th-st.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG MARRIED man of 25 as collector or most any kind of office or store work. City references. A 85, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FLOUR PACKER in 100 or 150 barrel mill; willing to go anywhere. B 21, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A BARKEEPER speaking German and English, with large experience and best of references. Please address FRED KERN, 335 Ogden-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Stenographers.

SITUATIONS WANTED—ANY BUSINESS HOUSE gratuitously supplied with very expert stenographers, also those inexpert yet accurate, from our advanced dictation class; some owning machines. J. S. HANNA, 412 First National Bank Building.

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED—BY GOOD COOK AND laundress. 90 Cypress-st.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

WANTED—A COMPETENT MAN FOR CASHIER of a bank of $25,000 capital in a Kansas town of 1,000 population; best references required. Address W. H. A. CLARK, Lock Box 225, Wichita, Kas.

WANTED—A CLERK IN MANUFACTURING works who understands mechanical drawing. Address B 82, Tribune office.

WANTED—A1 BOOKKEEPER AND OFFICE MAN for large retail dry goods house; single man preferred. Address, giving reference and salary expected, C 1, Tribune office.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED BILL CLERK FOR wholesale notions and dry goods. H. WOLF, 250 and 252 E. Madison-st.

WANTED—ASSISTANT REGISTERED DRUG clerk. 785 W. Madison-st.

Salesmen.

WANTED—2 SPECIAL TRAVELING AGENTS—To good men liberal pay will be given. Address with reference, stating previous business, The National Building and Loan Association, P. O. box 708, Salt Lake City, Utah.

WANTED—SALESMAN AT $75 PER MONTH salary, and expenses to sell line of silver-plated ware, watches, etc., by sample; horse and team furnished free. Write at once for full particulars and sample case of goods free. Standard Silverware Co., Boston, Mass.

WANTED—WATCHES! WATCHES! WATCHES! —Agents wanted to sell watches; big money to good men. Call 10 to 12 a. m., Room 14, McVicker's Theater.

WANTED—FEW GOOD SALESMEN TO HANDLE a new specialty; good salary or commission. Address, giving references, A 171, Tribune office.

WANTED—SALESMEN TO SELL PETIT LEDGers, advertising cards, and many other specialties to merchants. W. B. PERSHING, South Bend, Ind.

WANTED—SALESMAN—CALL AND SEE "TIPtop" side line. Room 85, 116 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—100 SALESMEN; $100 TO $200 PER month, according to ability. Call or address A. E. KIDD, 70 E. Madison-st., Room 6.

WANTED—BY WHOLESALE BOOT AND SHOE house, salesman to sell city trade. Address B 66, Tribune office.

WANTED—A STRICTLY FIRST-CLASS CIGAR salesman—not one who thinks he is first-class, but one whose past work proves his ability—to represent a jobbing cigar house of St. Paul in Montana and Washington; inexperienced or played-out men need not apply. Address, stating salary wanted and giving references and experience had, A 113, Tribune office.

WANTED—THREE FIRST-CLASS TEA, CIGAR, and spices salesmen, who have an established trade in Michigan or N. Wisconsin; give last house represented and averaged sales. H. C. FISHER, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—A NO. 1 CLOTHING SALESMAN; NO other need apply. 277 Clark-st.

Boys.

WANTED—AN AMERICAN BOY ABOUT 15 years old for general office work; must write a good hand and be accurate at figures. Call between 2 and 4 o'clock today at 149 State-st., Room 5.

Trades.

WANTED—MECHANICS OF ALL KINDS AND laborers. Apply at once to WM. DEERING & CO., Clybourn and Fullerton-avs.

WANTED—CARPENTERS—GOOD MEN ONLY; wages 35c, 8 hours. Room 38, 159 La Salle, Carpenters' and Builders' Association.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS MECHANICAL draughtsman for steady employment; the highest salary paid to a first-class man. Address CARL WIRTH, Architect, West Superior, Wis.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS HAND-WORK CIGARmakers by F. R. RICE & CO., 305 N. Fourth-st., St. Louis, Mo.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—$75.00 to $250.00 A MONTH CAN BE made working for us. Persons preferred who can furnish a horse and give their whole time to the business. Spare moments may be profitably employed also. A few vacancies in towns and cities. B. F. JOHNSON & CO., 1009 Main-st., Richmond, Va.

WANTED—MEN DESIRING TO MAKE GOOD wages in cities will find it to their interest and benefit to address for particulars. Wyandotte Mfg. Co., Kansas City, Kas.

WANTED—TWO EXPERIENCED CANVASSERS on installment goods; special inducements. L. T. M. SLOCUM, 246 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A FEW RELIABLE MEN TO SELL on installments an article to the Catholic families in Chicago and cities in Northern Illinois. JOHN GATELY & CO., 21 La Salle-st., Chicago.

WANTED—MAN TO SELL COAL FOR STEAM purpose with references and experience. Good salary and commission. 574 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS MAN TO SOLICIT contracts; one who has his own horse and buggy. B 39, Tribune office.

WANTED—THREE GOOD CANVASSERS FOR an electric light company; liberal commission paid. Address, giving experience, A 153, Tribune.

WANTED—MAN WITH PUSH TO INTRODUCE a line of goods to housekeepers and businessmen that sell on sight, being actual necessities. Profits immense. Thousands have been sold in Pennsylvania. Rare chance to make money. Address with stamp WILLIAMSON & CO., 44 N. 4th-st., Philadelphia, Pa.

WANTED—WHITE MAN TO ACT AS BUTLER in private family; must be willing to make himself generally useful in inside work. Address, with references, B 73, Tribune office.

WANTED—MAN FOR ESTIMATING ON ARCHItectural iron work. Address, with references and experience, B 8, Tribune office.

WANTED—3 INTELLIGENT PERSONS ON North, South, and West Sides to do detective work at odd times; references. Address A 180, Tribune office.

WANTED—LOCAL EDITOR—AN EXPERIENCED local editor on morning paper; must have good habits. Address, stating experience, references, and wages required, Mining Journal, Marquette, Mich.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED LADY BOOKKEEPer; state references. Address B 32, Tribune.

Stenographers.

WANTED—2 LADY STENOGRAPHERS WILLing to work for small salary. Address B 60, Tribune office.

Domestics.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GIRL FOR GENERal housework in a small private family; will pay good wages. Apply at 882 Washington-boulevard.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL housework. 513 Fullerton-av.

WANTED—COMPETENT COOK AND LAUNdress, to go in the country for the summer. 3344 Prairie-av.

WANTED—COMPETENT GIRL AS COOK AND laundress in small family; wages $5 per week to right person. Apply No. 1319 72d-st., city.

WANTED—GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork in a small family of adults; must be first-class; references required. Call Sunday. 3423 Dearborn-av.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL housework. 271 Ontario-st.

WANTED—8 DINING-ROOM GIRLS TO WORK at Eagle Lake, Ind. "Summer resort." Wages $18 per month. Address HARVARD STEARNS, Warsaw, Ind.

Dressmakers.

WANTED—DRESSMAKERS, SEAMSTRESSES, and young ladies to learn drafting, cutting, basting and putting on garments without alteration. JACKSON'S, 222 State-st.

WANTED—A1 DRESSMAKERS, WAIST HANDS, skirt hands, and sleeve hands; good wages and steady work; call Friday, Saturday, and Sunday. MAD. L. DULAC, 1827 Wabash-av.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED DRESSMAKER, also an apprentice girl. Call 3604 Cottage Grove-av., third floor.

Seamstresses.

WANTED—A FEW EXPERIENCED GIRLS ON children's caps; also quick hand sewers. G. L. MORGENTHAU & CO., 270 5th-av.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Seamstresses.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS SEAMSTRESS; good wages; apply at once. 84 E. 25th-st., first flat.

WANTED—COMPETENT WAIST TRIMMERS; also apprentices. 1914 Indiana-av.

Nurses.

WANTED—FAITHFUL AND RELIABLE NURSE for baby; city references required. Apply immediately at 22 Astor-st., near Division.

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AN INNOVATION IN PIANO SELLING.

ONE PRICE TO ALL
and that
INVARIABLY THE LOWEST.

BARGAINS.

Many rented pianos have been returned to us on account of spring removals. We also have a number of standard pianos which we have taken in exchange. All have been put in thorough repair, and we
WARRANT THEM EXACTLY AS REPRESENTED.

Prices $35 to $250.
ALL MARKED IN PLAIN FIGURES
and sold on our one price system on easy monthly payments.

We have a large stock of
HALLET & DAVIS, EMERSON and KIMBALL PIANOS and KIMBALL ORGANS
in all the fancy casings at lowest prices.

Old instruments taken in exchange.
NEW PIANOS TO RENT.
REPAIRING.

With our two large factories we have exceptional facilities for repairing both pianos and organs, and solicit orders for the same.
WRITTEN ESTIMATES OF COST GIVEN FREE.
W. W. KIMBALL, State and Jackson-sts.

THE PHRASE "BARGAINS IN SECONDhand pianos" has a very stereotyped appearance and is usually eschewed by the judicious advertiser.

We will use it this time, however, as we really have some exceptional bargains in second-hand pianos, and have such a large stock of new Knabe, Kroeger, Fischer, New England, and Pease that we cannot afford to find storeroom for the others. Our present stock includes the following:

UPRIGHTS.

1 Chickering, 7 octaves; 2 Fischers, 7⅓ octaves; 5 Steinways, 7 and 7⅓ octaves; 1 Agthe, 7⅓ octaves; 1 Hardman, 7⅓ octaves; 4 Lyon & Healy, 7 and 7⅓ octaves; 5 Lesters, 7⅓ octaves.

SQUARES.

4 Knabes, 7 and 7⅓ octaves; 1 Decker 7 oct.; 1 Kranich & Bach, 7 oct.; 3 Steinways, 7 oct.; 1 Hallet & Davis, 7⅓ oct.; 1 Haines, 7⅓ oct.; 1 Pease, 7⅓ oct.; 1 Emerson, 7 oct.; 2 McPhails, 7 oct.; 3 Newton, 7 oct.; 1 Stoddard, 7⅓ oct.; 1 Great Union, 7⅓ oct.; 1 Story & Camp, 7⅓ oct.; 1 Bucklin & Wilson, 7 oct.

GRANDS.

1 Knabe, 7⅓ octaves; 1 Behning & Son, 7⅓ oct., parlor; 2 Steinways, 7 oct., parlor; 1 New England, 7⅓ oct., parlor; 1 Kirkman, 6¾ octaves, parlor.

If you are searching for genuine bargains you cannot do better than purchase one of these instruments, which may be had on the EASIEST monthly payments and at practically your own figures.

Out of town correspondents will save time by specifying the style of piano wanted and the amount they intend to invest.

Pianos tuned, repaired, and to hire.
LYON & HEALY,
State and Monroe-sts.

IN MAKING SALES OF NEW STEINWAY Pianos we have taken in exchange a large number of second-hand pianos of the following makes:

Chickering.
Decker Bros.
Mason & Hamlin.
Hallet & Davis.
Boardman & Gray.
F. C. Lighte.
Great Union.
George M. Guild.
Knabe.
Lyon & Healy.
Bauer.
Pease.
Gilbert.
Weber.

As we need the room they occupy for new stock now arriving we will sell any or all of these second-hand instruments at extremely low prices. They are in good condition and worthy the attention of any one seeking to purchase a second-hand piano.
LYON, POTTER & CO.,
174 and 176 Wabash-av.

REED'S TEMPLE OF MUSIC—
POPULAR PIANOS. POPULAR PRICES.
STECK, CONOVER, COLBY.
NOW PIANOS FOR RENT.
CASH OR TIME PAYMENTS.
AYRES & WYGANT COMPANY,
182 AND 184 WABASH-AV.

IN ADDITION TO A SPLENDID STOCK OF
BAUER PIANOS
We offer the following popular makes:
PEEK & SON "OPERA PIANOS,"
JACOB BROS. PIANOS.
Lowest prices. Easiest terms.
NEW PIANOS FOR RENT.
We rent at reasonable rents a finer grade of pianos than is offered by any other house in the city.
Our stock of second-hand pianos embraces a number of excellent uprights, squares, and grands, which we will dispose of at lowest possible figures to make room for new stock.
JULIUS BAUER & CO.,
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Send for latest catalogue, illustrating new styles introduced this season.
NEW BABY GRAND AND UPRIGHT PIANOS.
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sold on easy-hire system at $12.37 per quarter.
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—SECOND-HAND PIANOS—
STEINWAY, CHICKERING, KNABE, A. REED & SONS, AND OTHERS.
VERY LOW PRICES.
182 AND 184 WABASH-AV.

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SHONINGER pianos are famous for superior SHONINGER tone and action! Shoninger pianos SHONINGER have no equal in durability! Shoning- SHONINGER er pianos are sold at strictly manu- SHONINGER facturers' prices! Shoninger pianos SHONINGER are used by artists and in leading families! Shoninger pianos can be rented and rent allowed if purchased! Shoninger pianos are manufactured by a reliable firm! Sold for cash or on easy monthly payments! Bargains in other makes taken in trade from $40 upward. B. SHONINGER CO., 225 State

CELEBRATED WHEELOCK PIANOS.
MANUFACTURERS' PRICES.
ONE PROFIT.
CASH OR TIME.
WM. E. WHEELOCK & CO., MFRS.,
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TAKE YOUR CHOICE
FOR $125.
One upright 7 octavo Kimball piano.
One Chickering } Easy payments.
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ADAM SCHAAF,
276 West Madison-st., corner Morgan.

STOP PAYING RENT FOR USE OF PIANO. We have about 50 second-hand upright pianos by various makers, all in perfect order and fully warranted; prices $125 to $200 each, payable $5 monthly until paid. Salesrooms open evenings.
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$100 BUYS HALLET & DAVIS PIANO, IN good order; easy payments.
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276 West Madison-st., corner Morgan.

J. O. TWICHELL
HAS REMOVED
From 150 State-st. to 223 Wabash-av.
Pianos slightly damaged in moving will be sold at reduced prices.
223 Wabash-av.

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AGENTS WANTED—SEE NOEL'S PERSONAL for an honest agency.

CANVASSERS—LADIES AND GENTS TO SELL many attractive and salable specialties. Pincushions, beautiful and ornamental; water-proof collars and cuffs. Unique Mfg. Co., 169 Madison-st., 2d floor.

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South Side.

FOR RENT—NEW SOUTH SIDE HOUSE.
ELLIS-AV. AND FORTY-FIRST-ST.
10 rooms besides laundry and bath-room; every room light, cheerful, decorated, and supplied with gas-fixtures. Low rent to good tenant. W. H. CAIRNDUFF & CO., Room 32, 189 La Salle-st., or see agent at the house.

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Ten-room brick house, sub-cellar and attic; delightful location; also view of lake. MEAD & COE, 149 La Salle-st.

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Nos. 5031 and 5033 Lake-av., at Madison Park Station, on Ill. Cent. R. R.; also 5753 and 5755 Madison-av., new 8-room houses; all modern improvements; handsome finish, furnace, laundry, electric bells; rent $45.
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Call on our representative at 409 33d-st., who will give you such information as you may require, or apply direct to our office.
GEO. G. NEWBURY & CO., 164 La Salle-st.

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$20—4-room flat, No. 3005 Cottage Grove-av.
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North Side.

TO RENT—NEAR THE LAKE-SHORE DRIVE, on Division-st., in the "Irving," modern 8-room apartment on second floor; complete and convenient as to every detail; steam heat, janitor service, etc.; low rent to desirable tenant.
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West Side.

TO RENT—NO. 71 N. SHELDON-ST.—ONLY ONE block from Lake-st. cars; 1st, 2d, and 3d floor flats; 6 rooms each; have just been remodeled and newly decorated throughout; low rent to desirable tenants; also see list of other desirable flats and houses at our office. GEO. G. NEWBURY & CO.,
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TO RENT—ROOMS.

South Side.

TO RENT—ROOMS, 3508 LAKE-AV., TWO BLOCKS from I. C. R. R. and cable; nicely furnished front room for gentleman, overlooking the lake; every modern convenience; steam heat, electric light; private family; cheap to permanent party; call today Flat 15.

TO RENT—LARGE UNFURNISHED FRONT room near State and Adams-sts. Address 806 Tacoma Bldg.

TO RENT—LARGE, HANDSOMELY FURNISHED front room on first floor; private family; $14 a month for two, or $12 for one; gentlemen preferred; 15 minutes to Madison-st., Cottage Grove cable. Call 67 24th-st.

TO RENT—WE CAN PLEASE ANY ONE LOOKING for first-class quiet accommodations near business center; table good, rooms richly furnished, and everything clean, quiet, and respectable; elevator. Dearborn Park Bld'g, 5 and 6 E. Washington-st.

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North Side.

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South Side.

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Elegant store, stone floor; steam heat and electric light.
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Exclusive Agents,
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SNOW & DICKINSON,
Corner Dearborn and Washington-sts.

North Side.

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EXCHANGE BUILDING (JNO. A. McSHANE, OWNER),
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Superior elevator service; large vaults, steam heat, janitor service, etc.
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CENTRAL BUSINESS PROPERTY A SPECIALTY.
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GROUND FLOOR OFFICE, 83 DEARBORN-ST.

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WE MAKE A SPECIALTY OF SOUTH SIDE RENTING AND HAVE A FINE LIST OF HOUSES, FLATS, AND STORES. PARTIES ON THE LOOK-OUT PLEASE CALL AND GET OUR PAMPHLET.
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TO RENT—119 FIFTH-AV., THREE FLOORS OF 26 rooms for hotel or light business.
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WANTED—TO RENT—
A STEAMBOAT
with 22 or 24-inch wheel, with privilege of buying.
Address BOX 574,
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South Side.

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North Side.

49 PINE-ST.—LARGE ROOM, WITH BOARD.

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185 DEARBORN-AV. — WELL FURNISHED rooms for rent, including large front room with board. Terms very reasonable; also day board.

213 DEARBORN-AV., CORNER CHICAGO-AV.—a few new furnished rooms, front; en suite or single rooms, with board; everything first class. References. Also table board.

221 ONTARIO-ST.—HANDSOME ALCOVE AND other rooms, without board.

282 EAST INDIANA-ST.—10 MINUTES' WALK from Madison and State-sts., just opened, entirely new fine boarding-house; splendid table and handsome rooms; price reasonable. MME. DU BOIS SMITH.

459 NORTH-AV.—WHO WANTS PLEASANT home, good and cheap board, may call at above address. Near Lincoln Park.

509 BURLING-ST.—PLEASANT ROOMS AND excellent board for reasonable terms.

Hotels.

GRESHAM HOTEL—2242 TO 2250 WABASH-AV.—Best located, best ventilated, best victualed house in Chicago at moderate rates.

PALACE HOTEL, CLARK AND INDIANA-STS., 4 minutes from Court-House, Clark-st. cable—Rooms, $3; transients, 50c up; restaurant by F. Compagnon, late chef Chicago Club; Turkish baths, 50c; open all night; no extra charge.

THE CLARENDON—N. CLARK AND ONTARIO-sts.; accommodations for families and single gentlemen; excellent table and service.

WINDSOR EUROPEAN HOTEL IS THE LARGest and most respectable hotel of its class in the city; has a first-class passenger elevator. Rooms from 75c to $1.50 per day. Thomson's restaurant underneath. SAMUEL GREGSTON, proprietor.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—AND NICELY FURNISHED ROOM OR suite in private family by a young couple; good neighborhood; references if desired. C 40, Tribune.

BOARD—AND ROOMS FOR GENTLEMAN, WIFE, and one child a year and a half old; location between 43d and 57th-sts., and convenient to Illinois Central railroad. Address, stating price, etc., W. DE LANO, care Tremont House.

STORAGE.

AMERICAN STORAGE COMPANY'S NEW FIREproof warerooms at 87, 89, 91, and 93 South Jefferson-st., are the lightest and cleanest in the city for storing furniture. Telephone 1,273.

A BRAND-NEW FURNITURE STORAGE WAREhouse—City Storage Co., 177 W. Adams-st., near Halsted. Tel. 433.

C. W. HANDLEY FURNITURE AND STORAGE Co., 3807, 3809, and 3811 Cottage Grove-av.—Cheapest and best storage in city; cartage free; money advanced; packing and shipping; careful handling.

FIDELITY STORAGE WAREHOUSE, 79, 81, AND 83 East Van Buren-st.—Established 1875 for storage of household goods. Permanent. Reliable.

HIRAM SIBLEY FIRE-PROOF WAREHOUSES—Largest, most complete warehouses in this country; merchandise stored in bond and free furniture; personal effects, dockage, and forwarding; rates on application. HIRAM SIBLEY & CO., Proprs.

ILLINOIS STORAGE WAREHOUSE, 46-50 NORTH Morgan-st.—Clean, dry, and renovated throughout. Inspection invited. JOHN B. WARREN & CO., proprietors and managers.

STORAGE FOR FURNITURE AND PIANOS—Largest, oldest, and safest in the city. Moving and packing furniture a specialty. W. Side—156, 158, and 160 West Monroe-st. Tel. 4,379. S Side—350 and 352 Wabash-av. Tel. 1,543.
GEORGE PARRY.

INSTRUCTION.

AT THE MUNSON SHORTHAND SCHOOL—A full shorthand and typewriting course, $40. Dictation for advanced writers, all systems; $2 week. J. S. HANNA, 412 First National Bank Building.

BROWN & HOLLAND, SHORTHAND INSTITUTE, Pitman system. 26 Haymarket Theater Building.

I WOULD LIKE A NICE BOARDING-SCHOOL for my little girl, nearly 6 years of age, where she could also remain during the summer months; a little out of the city. Please send catalogue; terms must be reasonable. A 179, Tribune office.

THE BERLITZ SCHOOL OF LANGUAGES, AUDITORIUM BLDG (Congress-st. elevators), IS OPEN ALL SUMMER
Also summer course at Asbury Park, N. J.

33 CENTS A LESSON ON PIANO AND VIOLIN BY a first-class teacher. A 98, Tribune.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BY FRANK WELLS, 189 LA SALLE-st., R. 59.

SPECIAL BARGAINS.

Calumet-av., n. w. corner 31st-st., 94x120, $700 ft.
Calumet-av., near 35th-st., 94x125, $150 ft.
Calumet-av., near 42d-st., 25x125, $100 ft.
North Central Park-av., near Ohio, 50x119, $30 ft.
Cottage Grove-av., near 31st, 50x110, $300 ft.
Ellis-av., near 35th, 47x134, $200 ft.
Evanston-av., near Belmont, 62½x125, $110 ft.
Grand-boulevard, near 35th, 142x132.
Halsted-st., near 59th, 50x125, $60 ft.
Michigan-av., near 43d, 100x161.
Michigan-av., near 48th, 150x160, $175.
Michigan-av., corner, near 56th, 300x160.
Michigan-av., corner, near 79th, 1,200x160, $22.50 ft.
72d-place, near Madison-av., 75x125, $45 ft.
South Park-av., near 59th, 150x178.
State-st., near 43d, 98x161.
State-st., near 58th, 50x161.
State-st., near 78th, 50x160, $40.
Vernon-av., near 38th, 50x124, $90.
Wabash-av., corner, near 78th, 100x160, $40.
Wabash-av., near 79th, 100x160, $25.
Washington-av., corner, near 50th, 100x150, $200.
Washington Heights, corner Church and Meadow, 50x150; want offer.
Washington Heights, Prospect-av., between Elm and Ridge-avs.; want offer.
Wentworth-av., near 46th, 44x108, $60.
Woodlawn-av., near 54th-st., 40x175, $50.
FRANK WELLS, 189 La Salle-st., R. 47.

FOR SALE—BY FRANK WELLS, 189 LA SALLE, Room 47.

RESIDENCES.

Calumet-av., near 27th, 8 rooms, brick	$ 5,500
Calumet-av., near 28th, 2 frames, 20 rooms	11,000
Calumet, cor. near 32d, 2-story brick, 11 rooms	17,000
Calumet, near 44th, 8 rooms	4,500
Ellis-av., near 35th, large brick 3-story, large lot	17,000
Ellis-av., near 38th, 10-room brick	10,000
Ellis-av., near 41st, 8-room brick	7,500
Groveland-av., near 32d, 9-room brick	13,000
Johnson place, near 37th, 7-room brick	4,000
Lake-av., near 44th, 11-room frame	9,500
La Salle-av., near Goethe-st., 11 rooms	11,000

Michigan-av., a large list fine houses.
Oakenwald-av., 4351, new brown-stone, 11 rooms, $11,000; hardwood finish; go and see it.
Ray-st., modern pressed brick, 11 rooms, south front, near Prairie-av.; want to make quick sale, hence price will be made low.
Vincennes-av., fine brick dwelling, cost $18,000; is strictly modern, 3-story, fine finish; want a cash offer.
FRANK WELLS, 189 La Salle, Room 47.

FOR SALE—FREE EXCURSION TICKETS
TO EDGEWATER,
TO EDGEWATER,
TO EDGEWATER.
THE BEAUTIFUL LAKE SHORE SUBURB.
FOR ALL INTENDING LOT BUYERS WHO CALL AT OUR OFFICE IN PERSON.
Tickets good any day for trains leaving Union depot, Adams and Canal-sts., at 9:30 a. m., 11:15 a. m., 12:30 p. m., 3:10 p. m., or 4:35 p. m., returning in one or two hours. Sunday trains leave Union depot at 10:15 a. m., 12:30 p. m., and 5:20 p. m.
CIRCULARS SHOWING LOTS REMAINING UNSOLD IN OUR POPULAR EDGEWATER ADDITION AND ALSO SHOWING CHARACTER OF IMPROVEMENTS MADE WILL BE SENT FREE ON APPLICATION.
W. H. CAIRNDUFF & CO.,
Room 32, Calumet Bldg., 187 to 191 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—BY E. W. WESTFALL & CO., 130 LA Salle-st., main floor—
BARGAINS. VACANT LOTS. BARGAINS.
POLK-ST., CORNER, east of WINCHESTER, 40x113 ft., $3,750; inside lots $85 FOOT; easy terms.
WINCHESTER and LINCOLN-STS., near POLK, $75 FOOT.
WASHTENAW-AV., CORNER, 48X125 feet, with COTTAGE; north of OGDEN-AV.
FAIRFIELD-AV., between 12th and Ogden, east f., 25x130.
POLK-ST., just west of CAMPBELL, 100x125, $60 FT.
NORTH-AV., near ASHLAND, 52x125.
COLORADO-AV., corner and inside, near JACKSON.
S. W. COR. BONNEY AND 23D, 42X127.
MADISON-ST., 75x175; bet. 47th and 48th.
OLGA-ST., near Nellie, 25x120; only $650.

FOR SALE—BY S. DELAMATER, 56 DEARBORN-STREET.

5 or 10 lots at Maplewood only $500, worth	$ 600
2 lots on Armitage-av., choice and cheap	650
2 corner lots Armitage, north of depot Hermosa	1,500
2 next corner, with house; bargain; only	1,500
Bunch of 10 lots north Humboldt Park; each	300
Bunch of 10 or 20 lots near depot Hermosa	320
2 lots North-av. at entrance to Park	2,500
Choice corner near above 100x140 ft., only	5,000

Bargains in 5 to 40-acre tracts near city.
Houses and lots in city and all near suburbs.
Also on avenues south of city and Hyde Park, Woodlawn, Auburn Park, and South Englewood.

FOR SALE—$14 PER FOOT FOR CHOICE 50-FOOT lots at Irving Park; beautiful place for a home; inside city, 20 minutes' ride; same property is selling at $75 per foot in other directions; will fetch that at Irving Park in a year or two; buy now to make money.
Also 24 lots, 25x125, near Irving Park, 5 blocks from depot; abstract with each lot; $8,000, part cash, balance at 6 per cent; retail $350 each; double in a few months.
A. H. HILL & CO., 304 Tacoma Bldg.

FOR SALE—
5816 Rosalie-court, 2-story frame, brick foundation, 30-ft. lot.
5415 Jefferson-av., modern house, finished in hardwood on main floor.
Webster-av., corner 72d-st., modern house, 50-ft. lot, street improvements all made, stone sidewalks.
Inquire of GEO. G. NEWBURY & CO.,
164 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—WE MAKE A SPECIALTY OF VAcant property, valuations given on application; taxes paid and assessments adjusted for non-residents without cost. BOWES & CRUICKSHANK, 187 and 189 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—FOR CHOICE REAL ESTATE INvestments in all parts of city call on
HEPER & MUELLER, 175 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—100 HOUSES—WILL BE SOLD $500 down, balance $50 monthly; 6, 7, 8, 9, 10 rooms on North or South Side, on choice streets. Why pay rent? Own your own home. Send for list.
WM. H. MOFFITT, 152 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—BUSINESS AND MANUFACTURING property, vacant and improved; sites with railroad and dock for sale or lease; will build to suit tenants: large list. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—FINE BUSINESS BLOCK, 6 STORIES and basement; lot 100x120; rents about $30,000 yearly; price $300,000.
J. ALMON AUSTIN, 170 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—CENTRAL BUSINESS PROPERTY; or will lease. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—OR LEASE—CENTRAL LOCATION—2-story brick factory, with railroad dock. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

SOUTH SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—COTTAGE GROVE—CHEAP—
Cottage Grove, cor. 62d, $125 per ft.
Cottage Grove, near 31st, $205 per ft.
Cottage Grove, cor. 44th, $300 per ft.
Cottage Grove, near 53d, $130 per ft.
Cottage Grove, near 65th, $125 per ft.
Cottage Grove, near 55th, $80 per ft.
Cottage Grove, near 50th, $150 per ft.
Cottage Grove, near 66th, $100 per ft.
Cottage Grove, cor. 76th, $60 per ft.
Cottage Grove, cor. 68th, $100 per ft.
Cottage Grove, near 53d, $125 per ft.
Cottage Grove, near 30th, $250 per ft.
BOWERMAN, FARNUM & WARE, 83 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—4041 LAKE-AV. — ONE OF THE finest residences in Chicago; lot 35x370, with fine view of lake; house of about 20 rooms, finished in hardwood, with all the latest improvements; only 18 minutes' ride on I. C. R. R., near cable-cars; in finest residence part of city; price $35,000; will take some unimproved lots on South Side in good locality as part payment. House open for inspection. Any one wanting a nice home will do well to see this one.
Apply to owner,
A. STRICKLAND,
4043 Lake-av.

FOR SALE—
COR. ON PRAIRIE-AV., NEAR 50TH-ST.,
Price, $70 per ft.
COR. AVENUE "A," NEAR 90TH-ST.,
$10 per ft. below market price.
COR. 31ST AND LA SALLE-STS., 120x134.
GLEASON BROS., ROOM 94, 232 LA SALLE-ST.

FOR SALE—
A GREAT BARGAIN.
Wabash-av., between 16th and 20th-sts., 50x168.
$700 PER FOOT.
Only buyers need answer.
Address B 30, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—
AN ELEGANT APARTMENT BUILDING
On Oakwood-boulevard, 3 stories, cut stone front, heated by steam, lot 27x125.
RENTS $215 PER MO., PRICE $25,000.
Might accept good South Side property as part payment. BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 La Salle-st.,
Exclusive Agents.

FOR SALE—
Hotel Woodruff, corner Wabash-av. and 21st-st., 70 ft. front on Wabash-av.; paying a good percentage on price asked; a large stable on alley in rear goes with the property. Inquire of
GEO. G. NEWBURY & CO.,
164 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—ONE LOT REMAINING—
PRAIRIE-AV.—ONLY $120 PER FOOT.
200 ft. north 38th-st.; 25x125; five stone-fronts being built adjoining.
BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—
25, 50, OR 80 FEET
EAST FRONT ON
GRAND-BOULEVARD,
N. of 37th-st., adjoining fine improvements.
V. H. SURGHNOR,
85 Dearborn-st., Room 310.

FOR SALE—BIGGEST BARGAIN IN THE CITY—Must be sold to close an estate; lots on some of the best South Side avenues at $55 to $67 per ft., worth $100, with all street improvements in and paid for, both steam and cable cars; property all around this has been sold for $80, while this property had not been on the market. T. P. KEEFE, 177 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—
3122 Michigan-av., 50 ft. front and a good frame house; cheap.
2517 Wabash-av., 50 ft. of ground and large frame house.
2411 Wabash-av., 25 ft. front; frame house.
3151 Wabash-av., 25 ft., and frame house.
Inquire of GEO. G. NEWBURY & CO.,
164 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—
NOS. 2415 AND 2417 PRAIRIE-AV.
Lot 54x106 to alley.
Desirable for improving.
WILL BE SOLD BELOW MARKET.
BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 La Salle-st.,
Exclusive Agents.

FOR SALE—GOOD VACANT CORNERS SOUTH; would trade for improved business property worth from $10,000 to $100,000. BOWES & CRUICKSHANK, 187 and 189 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—50 FT., COTTAGE GROVE-AV., $2,000; 25 ft., $750; corner Rhodes and 73d, $26.50; Madison-av. and 72d, $50. VAN SMITH, Exc. Agt., 107 Dearborn.

FOR SALE—SOUTH SIDE RESIDENCES; LARGE list. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—TWO HOUSES AND LOTS ON MICHIgan-av., near 14th and 18th-sts.; 10 acres on State and 92d-st., cheap. B. L. HONORE, 204 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—GRAND-BOULEVARD, CORNER, only $250; last chance. DUNLAP, SMITH & CO., N. W. cor. Dearborn and Monroe-sts.

FOR SALE — $45,000 — COTTAGE GROVE-AV. corner, brick block, all rented to good and permanent tenants; steady increase in value.
R. G. H. HUNTINGTON, Room 24, Major Block.

FOR SALE—50 FEET ON MICHIGAN-AV., NEAR 38th-st.; only $350 per foot. BOWES & CRUICKSHANK, 187 and 189 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—WABASH-AV., $200 A FOOT LESS than market price; near 14th-st.
WM. M. RHODES & CO., 107 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—2 NEW MODERN BRICK HOUSES, 3848 and 3834 Vincennes-av., $8,500, $5,750; 50x161; cor. 35th and Calumet-av.; $18. Owner, DR. LENNARD 3848 Vincennes-av.

SOUTH SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BY MATSON HILL, ROOM 23 ADAMS Express Building, No. 185 Dearborn-st.:
PRAIRIE-AV.—Two fine modern houses, situated between 18th and 22d-sts.; $90,000, $100,000.
PRAIRIE-AV.—Three houses between 26th and 30th-sts.; $28,000, $45,000, $85,000.
PRAIRIE-AV.—Very fine new house in vicinity of 30th-st.; a beautiful home; $30,000.
MICHIGAN-AV.—One of the newest and most beautiful houses on South Side, with large lot; owner was two years in building it, giving it his personal attention nearly every day; the plan and construction are perfect; sewerage and plumbing of the most expensive kind; the trimming is mahogany, cherry, oak, birch, birdseye maple, and other selected woods; owner expects to remove from the city; $145,000; will sell house and part of lot for $105,000.
MICHIGAN-AV.—Fine brown-stone house; one of Burnham & Root's best designs and best location on the street; to duplicate it would cost $25,000 more than price; $95,000.
MICHIGAN-AV.—Very expensive new house; handsomest and most perfect 25-foot house in Chicago; finished one year ago; contains two systems of gaspipes, one for fuel and one for illuminating gas; steam-heating apparatus in barn; cooking done by gas; no coal or kindling has ever been in the house.
MICHIGAN-AV.—Modern house, near 33d-st., with lot 25x174 ft., and brick barn; $32,000.
MICHIGAN-AV.—Modern brown-stone house near 32d-st., with 25 ft. and barn; $35,000.
MICHIGAN-AV.—Brick house, No. 2815, with 33 ft. and brick barn; immediate possession.
MICHIGAN-AV.—Stone-front house near 29th-st., with 43 ft. and barn.
MICHIGAN-AV.—Brick house, with lot 50 ft. front, near 32d-st.
MICHIGAN-AV.—Stone-front house, with lot 51x170 ft.; $34,000.
CORNER HOUSE—Very fine place, in splendid order, outside and inside. Interior recently decorated. Sewerage and plumbing extra good. Lot 48x174 ft. Every room full of sunshine. Best bargain on the South Side. Owner is going out of city, and for the next few days will sell for $31,000.
KENWOOD—Several beautiful places with large and finely improved grounds; $32,500, $33,000, $65,000, $100,000.
CHOICE RESIDENCE LOTS.
MICHIGAN-AV.—130x187 ft., n. w. cor. Eda-st.
MICHIGAN-AV.—50x144 ft., near 34th-st.; $500.
MICHIGAN-AV.—112x176 ft., near 24th-st.
MICHIGAN-AV.—100x163 ft., near 28th-st.; will sell 50 or 80 ft.
MICHIGAN-AV.—50x174 ft., near 33d-st.
MICHIGAN-AV.—100x174 ft., near 33d-st.
MICHIGAN-AV.—98x144 ft., s. e cor. 33d-st.
DREXEL-BD.—80x250 ft., n. w. cor. 44th-st.
DREXEL-BD.—100x250 ft., n. e. cor. 45th-st.
DREXEL-BD.—100x250 ft. near 45th-st.; $350.
DREXEL-BD.—100x214 ft., near 48th-st.

FOR SALE—BY MATSON HILL, ROOM 23 ADAMS Express Building, No. 185 Dearborn-st.
IMPROVED BUSINESS PROPERTY.
MADISON-ST.—4-story building on corner, with 80 ft. front on Madison-st.; $90,000; central property.
TWENTY-SECOND-ST.—Large store, 50x175 ft., cor. Archer-av.; $47,500.

FOR SALE—BY MATSON HILL, ROOM 23 ADAMS Express Building, 185 Dearborn-st.:
MICHIGAN-AV., stone front, near 16th-st.
MICHIGAN-AV., stone front, near 17th-st.
MICHIGAN-AV., stone front, near 19th-st.
MICHIGAN-AV., stone front, near 20th-st.

FOR SALE—
VACANT LOTS.
50 ft., Prairie-av., near 57th-st., corner.
600 ft., St. Lawrence-av., near 73d-st.
200 ft., Michigan-av., near 69th.
50 ft., Cottage Grove-av., near 31st.
100 ft., cor. Cottage Grove-av. and 68th.
200 ft., Indiana-av., near 68th.
50 ft., Ellis-av., east front, near 66th.
150 ft., Hastings-st., near Lincoln.
200 ft., Drexel-boulevard, north of 43d.
375 ft., Colfax-st., bet. 66th and 67th.
50 ft., on 50th-st., near Drexel-boulevard.
Also lots on Wharton-av.
42 ft., Wright-st., south of 75th.
30 ft., No. 817 Washington-boulevard.
50 ft., 44th-st., N. W. corner Wilcox.
50 ft., Prairie-av., bet. 70th and 71st-sts.
50 ft., Vincennes-av., bet. 69th and 70th-sts.
50 ft., Langley-av., between 68th and 69th-sts.
50 ft., 67th-st., between St. Lawrence and McChesney.
25 ft., on Garfield-boulevard.
100 ft., St. Lawrence-av., between 65th and 66th-sts.
50 ft., St. Lawrence-av., south of 71st-st.
75 ft., Wentworth-av., corner of 38th-st.
75 ft., on Homan-st., corner of Adams.
50 ft., on Wilcox-av., corner of 43d-st.
50 ft., on Jackson-st., corner 41st.
500 ft., on 52d-st., between Robey and Leavitt.
100 ft., on South Park-av., between 70th and 71st-sts.
200 ft., State-st., corner 75th.
25 ft., Michigan-av., between 23d and 24th-sts.
100 ft., Woodlawn av., near 62d-st.
125 ft., 69th-st., corner Winchester-av.
200 ft., Winchester-av., near 69th-st.
600 ft., Lexington-av., bet. 54th and 55th-sts.
600 ft., Greenwood-av., bet. 54th and 55th-sts.
50 ft., Eberhart-av., bet. 59th and 60th-sts.
50 ft., Maple-av., bet. 59th and 60th-sts.
O. M. WELLS & CO.,
Room 17, 162 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—
Just ready for inspection and sale, the finest residence property on the South Side. The old University property at Cottage Grove and Thirty-fourth, containing 10 acres, has passed through a transformation. The building has been demolished and taken away. Magnificent trees and shrubbery are on the tract, with a 30-years' growth. New sewers have been put in through the alleys. The finest white stone sidewalks that could be purchased have been laid. Boulevard lamps, newly paved streets and building lines established. This is a nineteenth century subdivision, and money has been spent lavishly to secure the best and not the cheapest. We now offer you for the first time residence lots in the gem subdivision of the South Side at 50 per cent less price than you will have to pay on good streets 2 miles farther south.
For 30 days we will make a cut in prices to those only who desire to build handsome residences for their own occupancy. Take the Cottage Grove cable and you pass the property. The Illinois Central only 2 blocks away.
Title perfect. Abstract free. Title guaranteed by the Title Guarantee Company. Very easy terms can be arranged, enabling any one to secure the ground for a home.
Note—
Note—
Note—John Wain will be at the office on the grounds personally every day, including Sundays, from 3 to 5 p. m.
ON THE GROUNDS FROM 3 TO 5.
ON THE GROUNDS FROM 3 TO 5.
Apply to JOHN WAIN,
303 Tacoma Building,
Cor. Madison and La Salle.
N. B.—Contractors, look into this. Handsome and well-built houses would sell faster than you could erect them.

FOR SALE—SOUTH SIDE BLOCKS—
The desirability of these blocks can only be appreciated by seeing them, as the ground is high and dry, and the elevated road will pass in front of these blocks:
State-st., 600x171 ft., corners 86th and 87th.
Wabash-av., 600x171 ft., corners 86th and 87th.
Michigan-av., 600x171 ft., corners 86th and 87th.
Wabash-av., 600x171 ft., corners 86th and 87th.
Indiana-av., 600x171 ft., corners 86th and 87th.
Michigan-av., 600x171 ft., corners 86th and 87th.
Indiana-av., 600x170 ft., corners 85th and 86th.
Michigan-av., 600x170 ft., corners 85th and 86th.
Wabash-av., 405x170 ft., corners 85th and 86th.
Michigan-av., 600x170 ft., corners 86th and 87th.
SONNENSCHEIN & SOLOMON,
Exclusive Agents,
Room 301 Chicago Opera-House.

FOR SALE—CHOICE LOT ON VINCENNES, NEAR Bowen-av., at $115 per foot; a decided bargain.
C. C. LANDT & CO., 113 Adams-st.

FOR SALE—30 FT. ON MICHIGAN-AV., NORTH of 12th, and 50 ft. near 21st, on Michigan-av., $1,000.
E. A. BURGE, 53 Portland Blk.

FOR SALE—ON 44TH-PLACE, PAVED STREET, near St. Lawrence-av., 50 ft.; great bargain at $75 per foot. C. C. LANDT & CO., 113 Adams-st.

FOR SALE—
Beautiful 10-room house; detached; 3208 Lake Park-av.; possession at once; price $12,500. Inquire of owner, 51, 170 Madison-st.

FOR SALE—OAKWOOD-BOULEVARD—
50x160 feet near Grand-boulevard. A very choice residence lot for a short time only.
WM. M. CARSWELL,
Room 51, 88 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—DEARBORN-ST., BETWEEN 22D and 23d sts., 25 or 50 feet. F. M. BAKER, 175 Dearborn-st., Room 34.

FOR SALE—OR LONG LEASE—CHOICE CENtral property, 188 and 190 E. Washington-st.; 40x180; four stories. Address G. C. CHAPMAN.

FOR SALE—DEARBORN-ST., NORTH OF HARrison, a new 7-story brick building, partly rented; 25-ft. lot. CHAS. N. HALE, 28 Ashland Blk.

FOR SALE—ELEGANT BROWN STONE APARTment building, has four modern flats, furnaces, gas ranges, electric connections, silver gas-fixtures, is convenient to cable and Illinois Central trains. Owner will sell on easy terms. 86 State-st.

FOR SALE—FIFTH-AV., NORTH OF ADAMS-st., 4-story and basement building, with lot. Apply to CHARLES E. KOTZ, Room 44, 169 La Salle-st.

WEST SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—
N. W. cor. Ogden and St. Louis-avs.
N. E. cor. Ogden and St. Louis-avs.
S. E. cor. Homan-av. and 16th-st.
S. W. cor. Turner-av. and 16th-st.
50 ft. Ogden-av., near St. Louis-av.
100 ft. Homan-av., near Ogden-av.
300 ft. fronting Douglas Park.
The above are a few of the bargains we offer in this locality.
J. F. LYON & CO.,
177 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—50X125, SOUTH FRONT, CORNER Lexington and West 39th-st.; 50x125 ft., south front, on Lexington-st., midway between Garfield-boulevard and West 39th-st.; 25x140 ft., east front, on Garfield-boulevard, 75 ft. south of Flournoy-st.
The above property is all in the most desirable block between Garfield and Douglas Parks. Abstract with each lot. Have an offer of $5,000. Does any one want to increase it? Terms one-fourth cash; balance to suit purchaser. Address OWNER, 1131 Cedar-av., Cleveland, O.

FOR SALE—
WEST MADISON-ST., NEAR CALIFORNIA-AV.
Three-story stone and brick flat building, in nice order; total rental $2,400; this is worth investigating. Price, $25,000.
MEAD & COE,
149 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—JACKSON-ST., CORNER FRANCISco-st., 25x125 feet; $1,750; a bargain.
D. S. PLACE & CO., 151 La Salle-st., first floor.

FOR SALE—EASY MONTHLY PAYMENTS—Two-story brick houses, eight and ten rooms, arranged for one or two families; elevation of ground highest in city; owner, corner Western-av. and Superior-st., including Sunday. STEINBRECHER.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—HOMER-ST., NEAR Milwaukee-av., 2-story flat building, well rented; will exchange for vacant suburban property or farm in Illinois, Michigan, or Wisconsin.
C. U. GORDON & CO., 115 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—25-FOOT LOT ON W. 12TH-ST., near Halsted; price $5,000. Address B 56, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—MORGAN-ST., NEAR BLUE ISLAND-av.—50x125, with brick house, 2 flats, and good cottage; price $11,000; also 25x125, vacant; $4,000. Address owner, B 21, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—THE FINEST AND BEST HOME ever offered in Chicago for $2,500; will bear the closest investigation and we guarantee it to be a genuine bargain; don't miss it; $500 down, balance monthly. H. G. TEED & CO., 87 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—$750 FOR ONE WEEK BUYS LOT ON Chicago-av., near Kedzie; $250 cash; paving and street-cars coming. B 15, Tribune.

FOR SALE—VAN BUREN-ST., WEST OF OGDEN-av., 25x125 at a bargain; $92.50 per foot.
P. A. GEORGE, 97 Clark-st., 53 Reaper Block.

FOR SALE—BARGAINS ABOUT GARFIELD Park; highest, healthiest, and most beautiful property in the city. J. T. SUTOR, 1264 Madison-st.

FOR SALE—HARRISON-ST., NEAR HOMAN-AV., 25x125 feet, $1,100; a bargain. D. S. PLACE & CO., 151 La Salle-st., first floor.

WEST SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—MANUFACTURING PROPERTY—Jefferson-st., near Jackson, 50x150, east front, frame improvements, well rented, $30,000; Clinton-st., near Polk, 40x100, east front, bargain, $150 per foot. Business property—Madison-st., east of Halsted, 25 feet, frame building, paying 6 per cent on price, $25,000; Grand-av., near Division, fine corner for business, 75x127, $2,500; easy terms. C. JOUVENAT & CO., 187 La Salle-st., Room 77.

FOR SALE—BY PETER F. WOLFF, R. 611, 218 LA Salle-st.
West Madison-st., opposite Garfield Park, s. e. corner Madison and St. Louis-av., 100x191, with good brick building.
Finest corner facing Garfield Park.

FOR SALE—BARGAIN IN VACANT 50-FT. FRONTage on Central Park boul'd, E. of Albany. Price $2,800. Make offer. Must be sold. Address E. A. CUMMINGS & CO., S. E. cor. Madison and La Salle.

FOR SALE—GARFIELD-BLVD., NEAR POLK-st., 50x82¼ feet; $1,550. D. S. PLACE & CO., 151 La Salle-st., first floor.

FOR SALE—A GRAND GOOD BARGAIN FOR cash, 3 lots in Kimball's add., between Monroe and Colorado-av., for $6,000.
J. H. WHITESIDE & CO., 171 La Salle.

FOR SALE—EASY MONTHLY PAYMENTS—Four, five, and eight room brick cottages, built and finished in first-class style; elevation of ground highest in the city; refer to people who have bought; inquire of owner, Western-av. and Superior-st., including Sunday. STEINBRECHER.

FOR SALE—WEST MADISON-ST.—STORE AND flat property at great bargain. Address A 138, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—537 S. LEAVITT-ST., NEAR OGDEN-av., new 3-story flat building; rents at $870; cheap at $7,500; must sell; make an offer.
N. ATCHISON, 90 Washington-st., R. 59.

FOR SALE—BY OWNER—50 FT. COR. MEAD-ST. and W. Chicago-av.; will be worth $100 per ft. in one year; price, $2,500 if taken at once. A 162, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—OGDEN-AV. LOT WORTH $2,000 FOR $1,400. WILLIAM PIERCE, 151 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—NEW, MODERN MANUFACTURING block; price $110,000; pays 8 per cent net. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—LOTS FRONTING ON HUMBOLDT-boulevard, near Western-av., 166 feet deep; 18 minutes' ride from Wells-st. Depot; fare 6¼ cents; $650 per lot. J. W. FARLIN, 85 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—A MODERN 2-STORY 8-ROOM BRICK on Sawyer-av., near C. B. & Q. station and Ogden-av. cars. Will offer this cheap for a few days.
J. F. LYON & CO.,
177 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—$3,000 WILL BUY NEW TWO-STORY brick house, all modern improvements; good lot; one block from Garfield Park; $500 down, $25 monthly; worth $4,000. JAMES B. HOGUE, 177 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—
20 S. Canal-st., 25 ft. front, running back to R. R.
Inquire of GEO. G. NEWBURY & CO.,
164 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—EASY MONTHLY PAYMENTS—Three-story pressed brick; also stone-front stores, suitable for meat market, dry goods, millinery, hardware, boot and shoe, or plumbing business; elevation of ground highest in city. Western-av. and Huron-st. Owner, Western-av. and Superior-st., including Sunday. STEINBRECHER.

FOR SALE—BETWEEN RIVER AND HALSTED-st., investments. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle.

NORTH SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—A VERY DESIRABLE VACANT CORner lot on Webster-av., east of seminary, together with brick 3-flat building (same renting for $720) on adjoining lot; vacant lot alone worth $5,500; must be sold; a sure sacrifice; call early for particulars; price $11,500.
HEPER & MUELLER,
Room 22, 175 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—169 HOWE-ST.—
Brick house and barn, east front; in good order; fine lot; excellent neighborhood; cheap.
C. L. HAMMOND,
Room 12, 116 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—OR TO RENT—ELEGANT HOUSES on Astor, Elm, State, and Bellevue-place, prices $10,500 to $30,000. B. L. HONORE, 204 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—NORTH STATE-ST., NEAR CHICAgo-av., 3-story brick building of cozy little flats; rented for $840 per year; never vacant; this is a fine investment for some one with $8,000.
J. ALMON AUSTIN, 170 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—GOING TO EUROPE, WOULD SELL 491 La Salle-av., brick house and lot, cheap. Owner, 497 La Salle-av.

FOR SALE—BUILDERS TAKE NOTICE—I HAVE over 600 feet frontage of choice residence property in one body; convenient to cable cars, Lincoln Park, and Lake Michigan; good houses will sell here as fast as built; full particulars at my office.
J. ALMON AUSTIN, 164 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—NO. 1160 NORTH HALSTED-ST., TWO-story frame house in perfect condition; lot 25x125; will be sold at a sacrifice for cash.
C. U. GORDON & CO., 115 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—DWELLING, 11 ROOMS, 171 HOWE-st., near the cable and Lincoln Park; 3 rooms deep; furnace, gas-fixtures, barn; paved street; possession; $5,300. CHAS. N. HALE, 28 Ashland Blk.

FOR SALE—122 EAST KINZIE-ST.; PRICE $25,000; make an offer. W. H. POWELL, 1603 Milwaukee-av.

FOR SALE—NORTH SIDE RESIDENCES—LARGE list. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—25 FEET ON LINCOLN-AV., NEAR Belmont-av., cheap; make offer.
C. C. LANDT & CO., 113 Adams-st.

HYDE PARK REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—
ELLIS-AV. AND 41ST-ST.
THE THOROUGH AND SOLID CONSTRUCTION
of our
NEW TEN-ROOM STONE-FRONT HOUSES
at
ELLIS-AV. AND 41ST-ST.
The
SIX LARGE LIGHT BEDROOMS
in each house.
THE SUPERIOR HARDWOOD FINISH.
The
WALL DECORATION THROUGHOUT,
THE
ELEGANT GAS FIXTURES,
THE
$7,500—VERY LOW PRICES—$7,750,
AND THE
VERY EASY TERMS OF PAYMENT
Are features that have made them popular among careful and thoughtful home-seekers.
THE READINESS WITH WHICH THEY RENT AT GOOD FIGURES MAKE THEM DESIRABLE INVESTMENTS.
TERMS $500 TO $1,000 CASH AND BALANCE IN MONTHLY PAYMENTS EQUAL TO RENTAL VALUE OF THE HOUSE, AND LONG TIME INTEREST 6 PER CENT.
BRANCH OFFICE AT THE PROPERTY. OPEN AT ALL TIMES. TELEPHONE 10,078.
Circulars and all information sent free on application.
TO THE OWNERS,
W. H. CAIRNDUFF & CO.,
ROOM 32 CALUMET BLDG.,
187 TO 191 LA SALLE-ST.

FOR SALE—
JACKSON PARK FRONTAGE.
THE FINEST CORNER ON STONY ISLAND.
126 FT. COR. STONY ISLAND AND MIDWAY PLAISANCE.
150 FT. ADJOINING ABOVE.
118 FT. COR. MIDWAY PLAISANCE AND EDGARTON-AV., ONE SHORT BLOCK WEST OF STONY ISLAND.
EDGARTON-AV., FINE CORNERS AND INSIDE, 1 BLOCK WEST OF STONY ISLAND; STREET MACADAMIZED, STONE SIDEWALKS, AND ALL OTHER FIRST-CLASS IMPROVEMENTS. FOR PARTICULARS APPLY TO
P. F. WOLFF, R. 611, 218 LA SALLE-ST.

FOR SALE—
BARGAINS IN LOTS.
Michigan-av., near 52d, 210x161 ft.
Cottage Grove-av., near 25th, 75x123 ft.
Cottage Grove, bet. 73d and 74th.
Cottage Grove, cor. 76th.
Cottage Grove, near 53d.
Coles-av., just north of 75th.
Coles-av., cor. 78th.
Champlain-av., cor. 48th.
Stony Island-av., near 76th.
St. Lawrence-av., near 65th.
St. Lawrence-av., cor. 45th.
St. Lawrence-av., cor. 73d.
Stony Island-av., near 64th.
Wabash-av., near 79th.
99 years lease on especially good corner on 43d-st.
B. F. JACOBS,
99 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—PARKSIDE, ON ILLINOIS CENTRAL R. R.—24 lots on 71st, 72d and 73d-sts., just west of Stony Island-blvd. These lots can be bought at a decided bargain if taken at once.
O. M. WELLS & CO.,
Room 17, 162 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—BY VAN VLISSINGEN—
BARGAIN.
MODERN RESIDENCE.
On one of the finest corners in Hyde Park convenient to Illinois Central and cables. Built of brick and stone, and containing all the latest modern improvements. Owner has removed from the city and desires to dispose of it quickly. Price for a limited time $15,000. Terms easy. For particulars call on
J. H. VAN VLISSINGEN & BRO.,
91 Dearborn-st., main floor.

FOR SALE—50TH-ST., NEAR DREXEL-BOULEvard, 50x200 feet; $95. Corner St. Lawrence-av., near park; $80.
MARK T. LEONARD,
315, 87 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—KIMBARK-AV., NEAR 51ST-ST., 2 choice pieces; Cottage Grove-av., cor. 66th, 49 ft.; Indiana-av., cor. 58th, 51 ft.; Michigan-av., near 58th, 25 ft.; Prairie-av., near 60th, 75 ft.; Ford-av., at Windsor Park depot, 100 ft., e. f., bargain; Lexington-av., near 65th, 50 ft., cheap; South Park-av., cor. 78th, 600 ft., under the market; beautiful home at Woodlawn, large and handsome grounds, corner of 2 good streets, and worth price asked.
A. H. KINKAID,
31, 116 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—SPECIAL BARGAIN—
50 ft., south front, on 66th-st., 125 ft. from Stony Island-bd., at bargain.
BRANDENBURG & GILBERT,
503 and 504 Tacoma Building.

FOR SALE—FACING JACKSON PARK—
50x190 ft., near 63d-st. This property can be had at a bargain if taken soon.
200 ft. on Grace-av., one block from park.
50 ft. near 63d-st., on Hope-av., 2 blocks from park, at $80; $20 a ft. profit in this in 30 days.
50 ft., south front, on 63d-st., in Woodlawn Park.
Call and get list of Jackson Park vacant.
BRANDENBURG & GILBERT,
503 and 504 Tacoma Building.

FOR SALE—WOODLAWN-AV.,
bet. 60TH AND 62D-STS.,
two very DESIRABLE HOUSES of
10 AND 12 ROOMS, with barns;
lots 30x177¼x82x175.
Price $10,000 and $17,000.
VERY CHOICE. EASY TERMS.
E. W. WESTFALL & CO., 130 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—WOODLAWN-AV., ON A CHOICE corner, fine 2-story 10-room house, having all modern improvements; also large barn and beautiful lot; will sell for $15,000; a decided bargain.
J. ALMON AUSTIN, 164 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—AT KENWOOD—ELEGANT NEW brown stone front on Lake-av. and 46th-st.; detached; 26¾-foot lot; only $9,500; easy terms; monthly payments; larger lot if desired; also adjoining vacant land to sell, or will build on it to suit.
C. C. LANDT & CO., 113 Adams-st.

HYDE PARK REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—

LAKE-AV. AND 50TH-ST.,

ON ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Six new houses, 8 rooms; hardwood finish, rock-face brick and stone fronts, cellar concreted, furnace, servants' water-closet on first floor, front and back parlors, dining-room, kitchen, buttery, pantry, wood mantels; second floor four chambers, wood mantels; concrete sidewalks in front and up to front steps; little cash, balance to suit.

O. M. WELLS & CO.,

162 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—

Cottage Grove-av., near 68th, 100 feet, east front.
Drexel-blvd., just north of 43d, 50 feet, east front; $50 per ft. under market.
Stony Island-blvd., north of 69th, 200 feet, east front; $125 per ft.
Langley-av., near 46th, 50 feet, west front; $60.
Langley-av., near 49th, east front, 100 feet; $80.
Evans-av., near 45th, west front, 38 feet; $100.
O. M. WELLS & CO., Room 17, 162 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—ELLIS-AV., NEAR MIDWAY PLAISance; 50x173, only $62.50.

DAUPHIN PARK.

Cottage Grove-av. lots, only $700; four left; last chance. DUNLAP SMITH & CO., N. w. cor. Dearborn and Monroe-sts.

FOR SALE—JACKSON PARK—WORLD'S FAIR site; quick money.
50 ft. near Woodlawn Depot; a bargain.
80 ft., 66th-st., near park; $10 below the market.
125 ft. near Stony Island, only $50, worth $60.
50 ft., e. f., on Stony Island, $57.50; 199 ft. deep.
150 ft., Madison and 69th, $7,000.
50 ft., Woodlawn-av., e. f., near 72d-st., only $1,350 today. C. H. THOMPSON & CO., 806 Tacoma Bldg.

FOR SALE—THREE OF THE ELEGANT BUFF Bedford stone-front residences at the n. e. corner of Calumet-av. and 44th-st.; parties looking for first-class homes at a reasonable figure should not fail to inspect these; they are finished throughout in various hardwoods; walls are handsomely decorated and hand painted; elaborately carved mantels, beautiful sideboard and pier glass built in each house; slate laundry tubs in cellar, also girl's bath-room. In fact these are the most complete homes in Chicago for the money; should be seen to be appreciated. Prices from $8,000 to $10,000; reasonable terms. Houses open for inspection every day. A. MENDEL, R. 39, 177 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—CORNER SHERIDAN-AV. AND 64TH-ST., 100X165.

Within three blocks of Woodlawn station; about 105 trains each way stopping daily. This is worth investigating. Price, $90. MEAD & COE, 149 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—BY I. S. MAHAN, 725 Chicago Opera-House Building. Headquarters for Cheltenham and Windsor Park property; four grand bargains on Bond, Ford, Commercial, Carlin, and Lake-avs. and 79th-st.; two magnificent corners overlooking Lake Michigan.

FOR SALE—

BY HARRISON BROTHERS,

121 La Salle-st.

A BARGAIN.

GREENWOOD-AV. CORNER, s. of 51st-st., 150x164. For a few days at $100.

FOR SALE—THE SMOOTHEST PROPERTY ON the market, adjoining Woodlawn Ridge on the west; a newly-subdivided tract; will start the ball rolling at $30 per ft.; come in on the ground floor; come at once. C. G. ROSENBLATT, 807 Tacoma Building.

FOR SALE—A BARGAIN—Wabash-av., near 48th-st.; 50x150 feet; $100 per foot if taken at once. WILLIAM L. PIERCE & CO., 145 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—
600 feet State and 81st-st.
600 feet Wabash-av. and 81st-st.
360 feet Calumet-av. and 82d-st.
360 feet Prairie-av. and 82d-st.
480 feet Prairie-av. and 83d-st.
330 feet Calumet-av., near 83d-st.
6⅔ acres Michigan-av. and 81st-st.
JOHN WEBSTER, 41 Portland Block.

FOR SALE—48 FEET ON 75TH-ST., NEAR PAXton-av.; only $35 per foot today. BOWES & CRUICKSHANK, 187 and 189 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—NEW BRICK DETACHED 11-ROOM house, stone front, all modern, 4844 Langley-av.; want offer; easy payments. Owner at 4850 Langley-av.

FOR SALE—100 FT., SOUTH FRONT, ON 66TH-st., near Jackson Park, at $100 a ft. if taken soon. 80 ft., south front, on Woodlawn-terrace, near park, at $100 a ft. Corner 64th-st. and Hope-av. at $90 a ft. for today. BRANDENBURG & GILBERT, 503 and 504 Tacoma Building.

FOR SALE—100 FEET, WABASH-AV., NEAR 61st-st. 25 feet on State, near 59th-st. 50 feet, Grand-boulevard, near 41st-st. 100 feet on Prairie-av., e. f., near 76th-st. 200 feet, e. f., Wabash-av., corner 77th-st. H. A. HULBURD, 38 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—43D-ST.—CHOICE CORNER LOT AT $200 per foot. E. S. HAWLEY, 101 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—COTTAGE GROVE-AV.—25X132 FT., west front, between 43d and 44th-sts., at a bargain. Inquire of GEO. G. NEWBURY & CO., 164 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—1,200 FT., PRAIRIE AND INDIANA-av. frontage; only $9.25 per foot; four corners included. C. G. ROSENBLATT, 807 Tacoma Bldg.

FOR SALE—BY OWNER—A FINE IMPROVED corner on 63d-st. and I. C. R. R., two-story and basement brick building, 28x40; now rented for $81 per month; also frame cottage in rear; end of lot can be rented for $30. Apply to owner in cottage.

FOR SALE—JACKSON PARK—BARGAINS—SIXTY-THIRD-ST. Property a Specialty.
Choice corners $175 to $225 per ft.
Inside lots, $105 to $200 per foot.
Woodlawn-av., grove lots near 62d-st., $80.
Madison-av., east front, near 63d-st., $85.
200 feet close to Midway Plaisance, $85.
Lexington-av., corner of 62d-st., $100.
S. F. BOUTON, 217 First National Bank.

FOR SALE—LOTS ON ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILroad, near Jackson Park, on Madison-av., between 73d and 74th; water pipes and sidewalks laid; street macadamized; $1,000 per lot. J. W. FARLIN, 85 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—S. E. CORNER LAKE-AV. AND 46TH-st., 94x125; special figure if taken today. This is the finest corner in Kenwood; 3 minutes' walk from depot. BROOKS & CO., 803 Tacoma Building.

FOR SALE—HYDE PARK REAL ESTATE AND exchange offices, 5151 State-st.

We have some splendid residence property, all with modern improvements, brick and frame, for sale or exchange. If you want to get a bargain in Hyde Park property or Englewood, come quick before the big boom, which is sure to come; we can fit you from $3,500 to $15,000. THOMAS & CO., licensed brokers.

FOR SALE—MICHIGAN-AV.—

50x161 feet near 61st-st., east front, at $80 per foot.

WM. M. CARSWELL, R. 51, 88 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—HERE'S A HYDE PARK BARGAIN for you; 150 feet frontage on South Park-av., near 73d-st., $4,000; elegant ground; Park Manor brick villas already almost reach it. E. P. HOTCHKISS, 154 La Salle-st. and 6300 Cottage Grove-av.

FOR SALE—150 FEET ON SOUTH PARK-AV., near 73d-st.; this is a snap bargain. D. P. KINSELLA & BRO., 154 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—HYDE PARK PROPERTY. LARGE list. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—FINE CORNER, 90X60, COTTAGE Grove and Bowen-avs., $50,000; terms to suit; present rental, $2,500. Call on Fireman's Insurance Co., 200 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—NEW MODERN HYDE PARK HOMES near cable and railroad, $4,000 to $12,000; same built to order. J. A. COLEMAN, 801 Tacoma Building.

FOR SALE—63D-ST., 200 FEET EAST COTTAGE Grove-av., at $110; a bargain. BRANDENBURG & GILBERT, Tacoma Building.

FOR SALE—A HANDSOME NEW STONE FRONT 14-room house at the head of Washington-av. blvd., north of Forty-ninth-st.; lot 45x150; the best situation in Kenwood. Also in the same block a fine lot 75 x150 on which I will build two houses. These two lots are so situated as to have the benefits of lots twice their size. Any of these houses will be sold on small cash payments and balance running 5 years or longer. No charge for architect's plans and estimates. W. P. BUTLER, 461 The Rookery.

FOR SALE—CHOICE LOTS FRONTING SOUTH Park; also on Rhodes-av., between the park and 61st-st., 2¼ blocks west of Cottage Grove-av.; cable, water, sewers, and macadamized street paid for by seller; only few left; terms easy. C. J. HAMBLETON & CO., 95 Clark-st., Room 12.

FOR SALE—CHOICEST LOTS ON PRAIRIE AND Calumet-avs.; all improvements in; $30 per foot; near trains and cable-cars. C. G. ROSENBLATT, 807 Tacoma Bldg.

FOR SALE—NEW MODERN, 9-ROOM BROWN-stone front on Vincennes-av., near 41st-st.; every improvement; price $7,500; $1,000 cash; balance easy terms. See it. C. C. LANDT & CO., 113 Adams-st.

FOR SALE—

Fine corner, south and east front, on 72d-st., near Stony Island-bd., at $40 ft. for few days. BRANDENBURG & GILBERT, 503 and 504 Tacoma Building.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT CORNER FOR INvestment, near Jackson Park, 100 feet front; $3,000 for the piece. C. G. ROSENBLATT, 807 Tacoma Bldg.

FOR SALE—STONY ISLAND-BOULEVARD, BEtween 69th and 70th-sts., 25 or 50 feet, cheap. C. U. GORDON & CO., 115 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—LOTS AT TRACY RIDGE AND grove close to depot; easy terms and at acre prices—$15 to $20 per foot. BROOKS & CO., 803 Tacoma Bldg.

FOR SALE—FORESTVILLE-AV.—TWO CHOICE corners between 48th and 51st-sts., at $75 per foot; worth $100 per foot. E. S. HAWLEY, 101 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—EAST FRONT ON ELLIS-AV., BEtween 71st and 72d-sts., 350x125 feet, to 16-ft. alley, at $25 per foot. C. U. GORDON & CO., 115 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—50 FEET ON FARWELL-AV., COR. 68th-st.; only $30 per foot, worth $40. BOWES & CRUICKSHANK, 187 and 189 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—EAST FRONT STONY ISLAND AV. lots at $57.50 per foot. C. G. ROSENBLATT, 807 Tacoma Bldg.

FOR SALE—JEFFERSON-AV. NEAR FIFTY-fifth-st., 80x150; cheapest on the street. CHANDLER & CO., 119 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—50X160, WEST FRONT, GRAND-BOULevard, between 41st and 42d-sts.; choice location. H. A. HULBURD, 38 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—NEAR JACKSON PARK, 200 FT. AT only $35; one-quarter cash will take. C. G. ROSENBLATT, 807 Tacoma Bldg.

FOR SALE—OUR SEVEN NEW 9-ROOM MODern, hardwood, stone front houses on Forty-fourth-place (paved), now building; $5,750 to $6,500. On easy terms; see us. C. C. LANDT & CO., 113 Adams-st.

FOR SALE—2,400 FT. OF THE CHOICEST FRONTage on State-st., Michigan, Wabash, and Indiana-avs.; $11 per foot. C. G. ROSENBLATT, 807 Tacoma Bldg.

FOR SALE—PRAIRIE-AV., EAST FRONT, ROCK faced, 9 room modern residence; new. 50 feet east front, Calumet-av., near 42d-st.; bargain. JOHN WEBSTER, 41 Portland Block.

FOR SALE—50 FEET ON WABASH-AV., NEAR 75th-st.; only $22.50 today. BOWES & CRUICKSHANK, 187 and 189 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—MODERN SEVEN-ROOM, TASTY home and 30-foot lot; only $4,000; $500 cash and monthly payments; near cable and parks; Jackson-av. and 54th-st.; also vacant lots at $1,250. C. C. LANDT & CO., 113 Adams-st.

HYDE PARK REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—58.4 FEET ON THE SOUTHEAST corner of Avenue B and 69th-st., only two blocks south of Jackson Park, at a bargain. E. C. HULING & CO., 90 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—OR TO RENT—THE BEAUTIFUL stone and slate houses at southwest corner Kimbark-av. and 48th-st. in Kenwood. Apply to J. FRANK ALDRICH, 704 Royal Insurance Building, or 5663 Washington-av.

LAKE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—LOTS ON STEWART-AV., FROM 74TH to 76th-st.; 147x140 feet n. w. cor. Stewart-av. and 74th-st.; s. e. cor. Dickey and 75th-sts.; 150 feet at Auburn Park, one block from station; houses and lots at Normal Park and Englewood on reasonable terms from $3,500 to $12,000, with all the modern improvements, in good localities; also a subdivision at 89th and Loomis-sts., with station on same, on the C., R. I. & P. R. R., dummy branch; lots are 50x125 ft. to 16 foot alley; will make liberal terms and cheap prices. JOHN A. BARTLETT, Room 21 Otis block, No. 152 La Salle-st., or No. 6731 Perry-av., Englewood.

FOR SALE—

ROY & NOURSE,
Room 216, 167 Dearborn-st.
PRINCIPAL OWNERS
of
ENGLEWOOD,
AUBURN PARK,
AND SOUTH ENGLEWOOD PROPERTY.
SOUTH ENGLEWOOD LOTS A SPECIALTY.
Call for our official plat.

FOR SALE—WE HAVE RECENTLY BOUGHT the Dewey tract at BEVERLY HILL, on the Rock Island, and are now subdividing and improving the property in first-class shape.

We are now offering lots in this beautiful subdivision for $350 and upwards on the monthly payment plan or otherwise. In point of accessibility and natural beauty there is nothing in Chicago to equal our property; numerous trains; splendid depot on the ground. Call for plats and passage. Agent on the property every afternoon. WALDEN & MULVANE, Rooms 15-16, 95 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—BY S. DELAMATER, 56 DEARBORN-st., bunch of 11 lots on Sangamon-st., near Auburn Park and South Englewood, only $300 each.

Another bunch of choice lots (9) at $300 only.

Also 10 at $275 each, near two depots, S. Englewood, and 25 same vicinity, together, only $200 each; cheaper than acres and well located to retail.

All of above are big bargains worth investigating, and can never be bought again so cheap.

FOR SALE—ENGLEWOOD HOMES—NEW, MODern, handsome houses, with every convenience, on paved streets; price $3,500 to $5,000 and upwards; very easy monthly or yearly payments. Apply in Chicago to WM. A. PURCELL, Room 14 American Express Building, 78 Monroe-st. Apply at Englewood to the owners, P. W. GEORGE, 356 Chestnut-st.; J. M. YOUNG, 6642 Harvard-st.

FOR SALE—WASHINGTON HEIGHTS—ACRES—
10 acres on 99th-st., near Longwood; choice property; $2,000 per acre.
15 acres about 6 blocks from Washington Heights; depot of C. R. I. & P. R. R.; $1,400 per acre.
TURNER & BOND, 102 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—ASHLAND-AV. LOTS, FRONTING east, bet. 72d and 75th-sts.: there is no safer investment in the city than this property; small payment down, balance monthly.

Halsted-st., snap bargain in small bunch of lots.

Other bargains in different parts of the city. ISAAC REYNOLDS, 187 La Salle-st., Room 85.

FOR SALE—$3,800 FOR NEW TWO-FLAT 11-room house, stone basement, on 27-ft. corner lot; near cars. 5757 Butterfield-st.

FOR SALE—

WASHINGTON HEIGHTS CORNER,
ELM AND CENTER-STS.,
275X180.
$12 per foot.
TURNER & BOND, 102 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—NEW 4-ROOM COTTAGE ON SHERman-st., near 53d-st.; 23 minutes from Polk-st. Depot; 28 trains daily; fare 5 cents; price, $1,300. J. W. FARLIN, 85 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—709 AND 713 60TH-ST., BETWEEN Wallace and Winter-sts., Englewood, 10 rooms and basement; all modern improvements; everything first-class; good location, convenient to steam cars; lot 33 feet; price $5,000; a bargain. J. R. PARKER, 709 Tacoma Bldg.

FOR SALE—SOME SPECIAL BARGAINS IN fine residence property at Auburn Park; both vacant and improved; houses modern with all street improvements; terms reasonable; choice lots. Prouty Real Estate Co., Room 49, 204 Dearborn.

FOR SALE—SPECIAL BARGAINS—

72 feet on Halsted, between 61st and 62d	$70
78 feet on 61st-st. east of Halsted	38
75 feet on Winter-st. between 68th and 69th	45
200 feet on 59th-st. east of Halsted	35
100 feet on 70th-st. east of Wallace	30

CHARLES PUGH & CO., 518 Chamber of Commerce, Corner of 63d and Wright-sts.

FOR SALE—LOTS AT ACRE PRICES—28 LOTS north of 55th-st. and east of Western-av.-boulevard. There is $200 per lot profit in this very soon. BRANDENBURG & GILBERT, 503 and 504 Tacoma Building.

JEFFERSON REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—30 ACRES IN JEFFERSON, IN SECtion 28, 40, 13, corner of Central and Diversey-avs. (2365), $700 per acre; cheap. TURNER & BOND, 102 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—SPECIAL BARGAIN—TWO CHOICE 50-foot lots at Irving Park, east front. C. F. CONGLETON, 94 La Salle-st., Room 28.

CICERO REAL ESTATE

FOR SALE—

THE WEST SIDE

STILL HAS A SHOW FOR THE "FAIR,"

and we are still selling lots at

"SOUTH RIDGELAND"

for $275 apiece on payments of $7 per month.

THE GRANT LOCOMOTIVE WORKS

will also be in this vicinity, so there will be a better future for

"SOUTH RIDGELAND"

than any other location in Cook County.

Call or write for plats. BULER LOWRY, 507 Tacoma Building.

FOR SALE—LOTS IN NEW SUBDIVISION OF Block 5 in Clyde; second block north of the depot, on the C. B. and Q.; reached in 20 minutes by 56 trains daily; and only four blocks from proposed depot on the Illinois Central. These are beautiful lots, with three rows of trees of ten years' growth, and will soon double in value. Price $450, on terms to suit. Call or send for plat. H. D. SMALLEY, 79 Dearborn-st., Room 2.

FOR SALE—OAK PARK—GREAT BARGAINS—Lots in Price's subdivision, adjacent to and fronting on Wisconsin Central and Madison-st. electric cable road. $9 per foot. Depot on property. A. HADDOW SMITH, 79 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—76 ACRES IN CICERO. Near Clyde depot of C., B. and Q. R. R.; also near station of new Illinois Central line; ripe for subdivision; full particulars to parties that mean business. TURNER & BOND, 102 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—AT OAK PARK—A GOOD, LARGE house, modern; 50-foot lot, nice trees; $3,750. A. T. HEMINGWAY, Room 59, 187 La Salle-st.

LAKE VIEW REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—OAKDALE-AV., 63x150 FEET, SOUTH front, east of Waubun; the most desirable and most valuable lot on the street; $125 per ft. CHAS. N. HALE, 28 Ashland Blk.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—

—WE CAN SHOW YOU THAT—
—WEST KENILWORTH LOTS—

are cheap and will quickly yield a large profit to the builder, investor, or home buyer; 3 miles north of Evanston, 45 feet above the lake, adjoining Kenilworth with its fine gas works, water-works, complete sewerage and macadamized roads; $10 per foot; small monthly payments; lots are selling for three times our price within a block. Call for plats, etc. See these lots at our expense before buying.

L. C. & J. C. KEELER, 81 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—AT EVANSTON AND SOUTH EVANSton—We have a large and complete list of property for sale and for rent in these most desirable suburbs of Chicago; several bargains in very desirable modern residences; choice building lots in all parts of the village at prices that are bound to increase this season. RICE & CREIGHTON, 130 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—TWO BEAUTIFUL HOMES ON THE finest street in Waukegan, adjoining my own residence on either side; in full view of the lake; gas, hot and cold water, furnace, sewerage, etc.; in absolutely perfect order; stables to each. Address GRANGER SMITH, 158 La Salle-st., Chicago, or Waukegan, Ill.

FOR SALE—AT A SACRIFICE: HALSTED-ST., between 93d and 94th-sts., 100 ft., running through to Hough-av., will be sold on a basis of $15 per foot on Halsted-st. and $10 on Hough-av. C. U. GORDON & CO., 115 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—LOTS AND ACRES NEAR CHICAGO; easy terms. Write or call on us for plats and descriptions. R. W. HYMAN JR. & CO., 184 Dearborn-st., Room 1, Chicago.

FOR SALE—LAKE GENEVA—ONE OF THE nicest places on the lake is now offered for sale; it has more shore than any other place of the same size—eight acres. Inquire at hotel, Harvard Park near.

FOR SALE—LOTS ON EASY TERMS AT FERNwood, Roseland, and Pullman; convenient to good suburban service; free plats, etc. J. H. VAN VLISSINGEN & BRO., 91 Dearborn-st., main floor.

FOR SALE—GLENCOE HOUSES, LOTS, BLOCKS, and acres. I own a large interest there and can give low figures and offer great inducements to those who will build. Free ride to see property. C. E. BROWNE, 41 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—

AT SOUTH EVANSTON.

Houses in all parts of the town at bargain prices. Also vacant lots in good locations. O. F. GIBBS, Suite 516, 85 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—SUBURBAN—BARGAIN—2190 FEET by 181 at $5.00 per foot. The property is six blocks distant from station of two railroads running 16 trains daily each way; Illinois Central suburban trains reach this place; same distance from lots retailing at $20.00 to $30.00 per foot; high, beautiful grounds, 21 feet above the Calumet; main sewer in front of this property. JOHN A. PHILLIPS, 101 Washington-st., Room 32.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE CHOICEST CORNER lots in L. Hodges' addition to Park Ridge; cheap if taken at once. L. M. HODGES, 101 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—AT LA GRANGE—NEW MODERN houses and choice building lots. 85 Dearborn-st., Room 604. E. B. BUSHNELL, Owner.

FOR SALE—COMMERCIAL-ST., RAVENSWOOD, a nice 7-room house, hot and cold water, bath, and water closet, at a bargain; small payment down. M. E. COLE, 99 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—LA GRANGE—NEW MODERN house in choicest location at a bargain for cash. J. Q. HOYT, 125 Dearborn-st., Room 10.

FOR SALE—NORWOOD PARK PROPERTY. F. M. FOX & CO., 105 5th-av., Room 9.

FOR SALE—100 LOTS OR 10 ACRES, WITH GOOD $5,000 house, northwest of Montrose, between Cherry and Oak-sts., Washington Park-av., and Baker-av. Will retail at $300 per lot. Price with house and barn $20,000. B. A. ULRICH & SON, 90 Washington-st., 2d floor.

FOR SALE—IN EVANSTON—MY RESIDENCE, with beautiful grounds, lot 200x237 feet, brick barn, modern improvements; sell cheap. 1808 Sherman-av., Evanston, Ill.

FOR SALE—LA GRANGE PROPERTY, BEST LOcations, $10 to $20 per foot. C. W. RICHMOND, 151 Washington-st., Room 28.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—

MORGAN PARK.

BEAUTIFUL RIDGE LOTS.

The Village Trustees have recently decided upon the immediate improvement of the streets—namely: Paving, Sewers, Water, etc. This together with the construction of the Chicago Central R. R. and the location of the Academic Department of the Chicago University must of a necessity greatly enhance the value of this choice property, participating as it does in all the benefits accruing from these improvements. We are yet selling these

LOTS AT $200 UP.

One-tenth down, monthly, quarterly or yearly payments for the balance, interest at 6 per cent. Buy now and you will double your money inside of six months. We also can offer some bargains in adjoining acres. Call on us without delay for particulars, plats, etc., etc.

ELLIOTT, MAHON & CO.,
85 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—DO YOU WANT A HOME? COME and see this 10-room residence, with 3½ acres, on finest street in this city, in full view of Lake Michigan; best of water; well and artesian; has 145 feet front on State-st; terms to suit. J. F. POWELL, Waukegan, Ill.

FOR SALE—SHERIDAN ROAD, SO. EVANSTON, lot 100x160, east front; drive and parks finished, trees in, a magnificent view of the lake, convenient to depots; terms reasonable. Address A 35, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—

MAYWOOD.

Ten-room house, lot 132x132, in the second block north of the depot. This house has all modern improvements, and in elegant condition; can be purchased at a great bargain on easy terms. O. M. WELLS & CO., 162 La Salle-st., Room 17.

FOR SALE—HUNDREDS OF ACRES NEAR BLUE Island, EUGENE F. McCLINTOCK, Box 32, Blue Island, Ill.

FOR SALE—AT A SACRIFICE—HALSTED-ST., between 93d and 94th, 100 feet running through to Hough-av.; will be sold on a basis of $15 per foot on Halsted-st. and $10 on Hough-av.; $7 under market price. C. U. GORDON & CO., 115 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—NORTH EVANSTON—THREE BEAUtiful corner lots on Park-av. for sale for a few days very low and on your own terms; owner closing out at sacrifice. BOWERMAN, FARNUM & WARE, 83 Dearborn-st.

ACRE PROPERTY.

FOR SALE—DESIRABLE ACRES—

40 acres, northwest corner 55th-st. and Kedzie-av.; this is ripe for immediate retail; 3 depots within 5 minutes' walk.

6⅔ acres, cor. State and 87th-sts.

6⅔ acres, cor. Wabash-av. and 87th-st.

6⅔ acres, cor. Michigan-av. and 87th-st.

6⅔ acres, cor. Indiana-av. and 87th-st.

6⅔ acres, cor. Michigan-av. and 85th-st.

6 acres, cor. Wabash-av. and 85th-st.

20 acres fronting on 63d-st., near Chicago Lawn and Stickney syndicate.

SONNENSCHEIN & SOLOMON, Exclusive Agents, Room 301 Chicago Opera-House.

FOR SALE—ACRES—

37½ acres at Belmont Station, on C., R. I. and P. Ry., 105th to 107th-sts., on the ridge; beautifully situated.

This property is surrounded by beautiful homes, ranging in price from $5,000 to $40,000.

20 acres—the finest tract around LONGWOOD, adjoining the fine improvements, with a frontage on 95th-st.

20 acres at 99th-st., ¼ frontage on Western-av., below the market.

Several fine acre tracts on 95th-st.

PREBLE & CO., 512 Tacoma Bldg.

FOR SALE—BY EHLERT & CO., 175 Dearborn-st.

10 lots, cor. 79th and Egandale-av., per lot	$ 400
23 lots on Halsted-st., near 88th; very cheap	...
9 lots on Burtiss-st., near 49th, per lot only	300
23 lots on Logan-av., near 88th-st., per lot	600
2 lots on Emerald-av., near 70th-st., per lot	450
3 lots on Vincennes-av., near 70th-st., per lot	1,000
100 ft. on Indiana-av., near 73d-st., per ft	30
125 ft. on Indiana-av., near 36th-st., per ft	160
50 ft. on Indiana-av., near 45th-st., per ft	100
100 ft. on Indiana-av., near 74th-st., per ft	25
25 ft. on Indiana-av., near 56th-st., per ft	125
50 ft. on Michigan-av., near 37th-st., per ft	350
50 ft. on Michigan-av., near 58th-st., per ft	125
50 ft. corner Michigan-av. and 73d-st., per ft	35
50 ft. on Logan-av., near 98th-st., per ft	10

Some of the above are very fine bargains. EHLERT & CO., 175 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—100 ACRES, HYDE PARK, FRONTING STONY ISLAND-BOULEVARD, JEFFERY-AV., 91ST, 93D, AND 95TH-ST.

SPECIAL BARGAINS IN 5 AND 10 ACRE BLOCKS HIGH WOODED RIDGE LAND.

CALUMET ELECTRIC STREET RAILWAY TO BE IN OPERATION SHORTLY ALONG 93D-ST. AND STONY ISLAND-BOULEVARD.

FOR PRICES AND PLATS APPLY TO W. H. PRIDMORE, 111-115 Dearborn-st., or W. A. PRIDMORE, 4305 Cottage Grove-av.

FOR SALE—

ACRES AND LOTS.

Lots.
Acres.
South.
West.
North.
Lots.
Acres.
South.
West.
North.
Lots.
Acres.

JAS. JAY SMITH & CO., 167 Dearborn-st., Room 612.

FOR SALE—BY OWNER—

30 acres one-half mile from Riverside depot at $800 per acre; will retail for $2,200 per acre.

10 acres near Grant Locomotive Works, very cheap, $1,750 per acre.

8 acres on Sheridan-road, $1,500 per acre.

1,400 feet at Rogers Park on Greenleaf-av., 3 blocks from depot, $8 per foot; this is a snap.

Room 724, 218 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—

165 ACRES OF BEAUTIFUL LAND

NEAR CHICAGO.

A well-known suburb; best suburban train service to be had; only $300 per acre; a fortune in this.

E. A. CUMMINGS & CO., Southeast Corner of Madison and La Salle-sts.

FOR SALE—
40 acres in Hyde Park at $1,250 acre.
10 acres on 106th-st. at $1,200.
10 acres, 92d-st. and State-st.; $2,500.
10 acres on Archer-av., near Santa Fe shops; $1,800.
30 acres on Diversey-st., 8 miles from Court-House, only $700 acre; this is a snap.
40 acres in Stickney Tract; $1,250.
5 acres, 89th-st.; $2,500.
46 acres at Cragin; $1,250.
280 acres near Stickney Tract, $130 acre.
80 acres near I. C. Ry.; $325.
BRANDENBURG & GILBERT, 503 and 504 Tacoma Bldg.

FOR SALE—HALSTED-ST., 30 ACRES, BET. 96TH and 99th, at a bargain; finest piece in the market to subdivide; can deliver this on short notice.
Ashland-av., between 83d and 85th-st., 71½ acres.
Stony Island-av., 15 acres, bet. 87th and 90th-sts.
Western-av. and 75th-st., 14 5-acre blocks, northeast corner; this is very choice property.
ISAAC REYNOLDS, Calumet Building.

FOR SALE—TWO BARGAINS IN LAKE COUNTY ACRES.

512 acres on Grand Calumet River, in Lake County, Indiana; ½ mile river frontage; near L. S. & M. S. R. R.; $100 per acre.

80 acres near Hammond, on line of Michigan Central R. R.; $150 per acre. TURNER & BOND, 102 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—RARE BARGAINS—18 acres, State and 99th, for $2,250 an acre; sidewalks, streets, abstracts. Call on B. B. FERGUSON, 70, 175 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—ONE ACRE—Near Humboldt Park and near Pacific Junction; will subdivide into 13 lots, which will retail at from $350 to $400 each; can be had at a bargain. A. R. HECKMAN & CO., 21, 79 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—ACRES—OAK PARK, RIVER FOREST, and Maywood—Choice bargains. EDWARD N. WILLIAMSON, 727 Chicago Opera-House.

FOR SALE—

5 acres, cor. 88th and Juniata-sts.; can be bought for $300 less than adjoining property. A. R. HECKMAN & CO., 21, 79 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—CHOICE ACRE TRACT; 22 ACRES; ½ mile north of Riverside depot and near station on new Illinois Central; a decided bargain. J. L. LEE & CO., Room 3, 101 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—80 ACRES IN LYONS, SOUTH OF Stickney tract; good land; call for particulars; bargain. B. A. ULRICH & SON, 90 Washington-st., Second Floor.

FOR SALE—I HAVE EIGHTY ACRES RIPE FOR subdivision. Would like to form a syndicate. Those having money to invest in a cheap acre bargain address B 9, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—DO YOU WANT AN INVESTMENT? I have the best thing there is in the market to subdivide and sell in lots. Address B 10, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—15 ACRES, MORGAN PARK, $800; 2½ acres, $900; 5 acres, Oak Park, $1,400. VAN SMITH, Exclusive Agent, 107 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—IN NORWOOD PARK, NEAR STAtion—

5 acres (24 lots 50x175)	$4,000
5 acres	6,500
12 acres (2,500 feet)	6,500
42 acres Edison Park, per acre	600

CHAS. N. HALE, 28 Ashland Blk.

ACRE PROPERTY.

FOR SALE—

ACRE BARGAINS.

8 acres at 87th-st. and Illinois Central R. R.
5 acres at 67th-st. and Chicago Lawn.
5 or 10 acres on Western-av. boulevard and 45th-st.
10 acres at 47th-st., near Western-av. boulevard.
10 acres on Crawford-av., at 45th-st.
10 acres on 47th-st., near Crawford.
20 acres at 123d-st.; very cheap.
10 acres at 111th-st. and Johnson-av.
20 acres at 59th-st. and Kedzie-av.
80 acres on Johnson-av., between 119th and 123d-sts.
80 acres in Section 17, Calumet.
60 acres at Morgan Park.
40 acres at 111th-st., near Rock Island R. R.
142 acres on the Grand Trunk R. R., near Blue Island.
160 acres on 95th-st., at Evergreen Park.
80 acres at 95th-st. and Santa Fe R. R.
76 acres on Ogden-av., near two stations.
80 acres on State-st., at Fernwood.
400 acres south of Blue Island.
80 acres in Sec. 17, Worth, on Terminal R. R.
400 acres in Sec. 7, Worth, on Terminal R. R.
320 acres at Hammond, Ind.
160 acres cornering on the Stickney tract and railroads.

The above are offered at prices which will insure a profit to purchasers.

A small map of the city with particulars relative to any of the above acres sent on application.

The interests of non-residents carefully looked after. B. F. JACOBS, 99 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—

GREAT BARGAIN.

GREAT BARGAIN.

RIVERSIDE ACRES!

RIVERSIDE ACRES!

RIVERSIDE ACRES!

I have 30 acres (275 lots) ½ mile from C., B. & Q. Depot at Riverside at $800 per acre. Will retail for $2,200.

This is positively a bargain, and should not be on the market twenty-four hours.

For terms and particulars,

FRANK E. BRYANT.

Room 35, 79 Dearborn-st., 10 to 12, or Riverside.

FOR SALE—

STICKNEY ACRES.

STICKNEY ACRES.

WE HAVE OVER 60 PIECES IN THE STICKNEY TRACT AT FROM $400 TO $1,000 PER ACRE; ALL PRICES GOOD UP TO DATE. YOU CANNOT FAIL TO FIND A BARGAIN IF YOU WANT TO BUY. CALL AT OUR OFFICE.

BOWERMAN, FARNUM & WARE.

83 DEARBORN-ST., GROUND FLOOR OFFICE.

FOR SALE—

LARGE PROFIT

TO BE MADE IN

WORTH ACRES.

80 AT $350.

ALSO IN A LARGE TRACT NEAR

HARVEY.

B. F. JACOBS.

99 WASHINGTON-ST.

FOR SALE—5, 10, 20-ACRE TRACTS, ON EASTERN Ill. tracks, within 4 blocks of Fernwood Station, $2,000 an acre. PROUTY REAL ESTATE CO., 204 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—NEAR STICKNEY TRACT—

80 acres fronting 63d-st.

Also, several other acre tracts in the same vicinity from $275 to $1,000 per acre.

D. S. PLACE & CO., 151 La Salle-st., first floor.

FOR SALE—
5 acres, corner 89th and Indiana-av.; cheap.
6 acres, 87th and South Park-av.; cheap.
40 acres in blocks, 87th and Jeffery-av.
10 acres, 88th and South Park-av.
9 acres, 87th and Prairie-av.
10 acres, 89th and South Park-av.
25 acres, 51st and Johnson-av.
O. M. WELLS & CO., Room 17, 162 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—

WANTED—

TEN PEOPLE TO JOIN ADVERTISER IN PURCHASE OF 20 ACRES, FINELY LOCATED ON THE SOUTH SIDE. $1,000 CASH REQUIRED FROM EACH. ADDRESS B 28, TRIBUNE OFFICE.

FOR SALE—70 ACRES—PROVISO—$400—THERE IS money to be made here. WM. M. RHODES & CO., 107 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—STICKNEY—A CHOICE 40-ACRE PIECE ON THE TERMINAL AT $400 PER ACRE IF TAKEN TODAY. BOWERMAN, FARNUM & WARE, 83 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—130 ACRES GROVE AND RIDGE, close to depot, at Park Ridge; this beautiful tract is subdivided and ripe for market; special figure basis one-fifth cash. BROOKS & CO., 803 Tacoma Building.

FOR SALE—5 ACRES, SUBDIVIDED INTO 48 lots, west of Morgan Park and Grand Trunk R. R., for $550 an acre; the last piece. Call or write to B. B. FERGUSON, 70, 175 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—$38,000—20 ACRES IN TWO BLOCKS of city limits on Wisconsin Central. PROUTY REAL ESTATE CO., 204 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—TEN ACRES AT RIVERSIDE, ONE block from Ogden-av., one block from river, and 30 feet above river. J. F. LYON & CO., 177 La Salle, R. 8.

FOR SALE—20 ACRES 88TH-ST., NEAR WESTern-av.; 9 acres 87th-st. and Indiana-av., a bargain if taken today; choice lots in Morgan Park. C. S. ROBERTS, Room 502, Phenix-Building.

FOR SALE—17 ACRES AT CRAGIN, ARMITAGE, and W. 48th-st. junction; two railroads and belt railroad. G. H. O'BRIEN, owner, 359 E. Indiana-st.

FOR SALE—$44,000—20 ACRES IN TWO BLOCKS OF Fernwood Station, adjoining Eastern Ill. tracks. PROUTY REAL ESTATE CO., 204 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—

4 GOOD ACRE TRACTS IN JEFFERSON.

10 ACRES near Division and W. 48th-st., Section 4, 39, 13, $1,850 per acre. (3275).

10 ACRES near the corner of Division and W. 48th-sts., Section 3, 39, 13, $2,000 per acre. (2846).

10 ACRES corner of North and Robinson-avs., Section 4, 39, 13, $1,600 per acre. (3360).

5 ACRES in Section 34, 40, 13, $1,800 per acre. (3390).

TURNER & BOND, 102 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—10 ACRES ON EAST SIDE OF CALUmet Lake, opposite Pullman, fronting 1,320 ft. on 114th-st. MATSON HILL, 185 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—40 ACRES IN N. E. ¼ OF SECS. 4, 38, 13, north, near Stickney track. WILLIAM L. PIERCE & CO., 145 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—30 ACRES OF BEAUTIFUL HIGH land, just south of Riverside Depot; just subdivided into 275 lots; I offer this tract for a few days at $25,000; terms to suit. J. ALMON AUSTIN, 170 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—720 ACRES, 15 MILES SOUTH FROM Court-House; fine, high land, part of it wooded; this is the choicest tract of land in one body in Cook County, and would prove a most profitable investment for large capitalists or a syndicate. J. ALMON AUSTIN, 170 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—

JACKSON PARK ACRES.

20 acres just southwest of the World's Fair site on Stony Island-boulevard. TURNER & BOND, 102 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—ACRES ON SHERIDAN ROAD AND lake shore in Evanston and Wilmette; choice lots and one 8-room new house, $2,500, and cottage, new, $1,800; large lot at station Wilmette. E. A. BURGE, 53 Portland Block.

FOR SALE—FOUR ACRES, WITH GOOD HOUSE and barn; a nice lot of fruit trees; at Forest Hill, convenient to Wabash and Pan-Handle R. R. ISAAC DRAKE, 6308 Wentworth-av.

FOR SALE—TEN ACRES JUST WEST OF THE site of the Grant Locomotive works and near Twelfth-st. This is a bargain for some one. Price only $1,500 per acre. J. ALMON AUSTIN, 170 La Salle-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—OR TRADE FOR DENVER PROPerty.

160 acres fine land in Frego County, Kansas; being the n. e. ¼ Section 28, Township 13 South, Range 23 West; 70 acres cultivated for 11 years.

Also the s. e. ¼ of same section, which is a timber claim.

Price for the whole $2,000; encumbered for $700, due in about four years; purchaser to assume encumbrance and pay balance in cash. RYAN & JACOBSON, 910 Seventeenth-st., Denver, Col.

FOR SALE—LAKE COUNTY, INDIANA—LANDS on the Calumet in Lake County, Indiana; farms and grass lands; prices low. ISAAC R. HITT & CO., 142 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—100,000 ACRES GEORGIA PINE LAND AVERAGING 8 M FT. TO THE ACRE, BY JOHN L. HAMILTON JR., Hoopeston, Ill.

OTHER REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—Fine city property, Cheyenne, Wyo., the most rapid growing city of the West. C. H. THOMPSON & CO., 806 Tacoma Bldg.

FOR SALE—WEST PORTLAND, OREGON, THE last week, prices advance 75 per cent June 16; lots $100 to $300; easy terms; going fast; do not delay. Call at once. W. E. MARSH, Room 304, Tacoma Building.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—OWNERS OF VACANT AND IMproved property in any part of the city or county, attention! We are unable to supply the demand on us for property in certain sections and must increase our lists. Owners desiring to sell to good advantage will do well to call on or address us at once. FOX, SHEPARD & CO., 85 Dearborn-st., or 120 Colorado-av.

WANTED—COTTAGE GROVE-AV., BETWEEN 53d and 64th-sts., about 50 or 75 feet, cheap. BOWERMAN, FARNUM & WARE, 83 Dearborn-st.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—FROM OWNERS, LIST OF HYDE Park and Auburn lots. REXFORD & BELLAMY, 206 La Salle-st.

WANTED—STORE OR FLAT BUILDING BEtween Madison and Polk-sts., Center and Western-avs.; or vacant corner; can make quick sale; $8,000 to $15,000 to invest. E. W. WESTFALL & CO., 130 La Salle-st.

WANTED—WE HAVE CUSTOMERS NOW WITH cash for any good vacant lots south of 55th-st., east of State-st., also at Englewood, in which a bargain can be had. Owner call. J. F. MICK & SON, 305 Chamber of Commerce.

WANTED—IF YOU HAVE PROPERTY FOR sale send us description, we have quick buyers for bargains; no commission or expense unless sale is made. WALLEN & PROBST, suite 317 and 318 Inter-Ocean Bldg.

WANTED—5 OR 10 ACRES. IF A BARGAIN send me particulars at once. H. D. SMALLEY, 79 Dearborn-st., Room 2.

WANTED—FROM OWNERS—LIST OF ACRES; we have customers waiting. REXFORD & BELLAMY, 206 La Salle-st.

WANTED—A GOOD HOUSE OR VACANT LOT on South Side worth $10,000, as half pay for store and flat building on West Side, rented for $1,800; balance time; state location. A 149, Tribune office.

WANTED—WE WANT TO BUY 5 ACRES FOR subdivision immediately; name your best price, terms, and description. BOWERMAN, FARNUM & WARE, 83 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—LOT ON MADISON-ST., NEAR CENtral-av.; price not to exceed $40 per foot. Address B 50, Tribune office.

WANTED—CHICAGO ACRE TRACTS; GIVE description and lowest price. C 3, Tribune office.

WANTED—FOR CUSTOMER, A FINE HOME BEtween North and Chicago-avs., east of Wells; 10 or 13 rooms. J. W. O. JOHNSON, 501 Tacoma Bldg.

WANTED—ACRES FROM OWNERS NEAR OAK Park; have cash customer; 10 to 40 acres. B 55, Tribune office.

WANTED—FROM OWNER IMPROVED PROPerty worth about $2,500, between Indiana and Division-sts., and Center-av. and Lincoln-st.; can pay $1,000 cash. B 33, Tribune office.

WANTED—RESIDENCE; IN FASHIONABLE location on North Side, to cost about $10,000. FRICKE, BROS. & CO., 16 Metropolitan Block.

WANTED—ALL OWNERS OF REAL ESTATE wanting prompt sales call on us; no expense or commission unless sale is made. HEPER & MUELLER, 175 La Salle-st.

TO EXCHANGE.

CHICAGO IMPROVED BUSINESS AND RESIdence property to exchange for clear lands or lots. RATLEDGE & CO., 90 Washington-st., Room 74.

EXCHANGES—IF YOU WANT TO TRADE FOR an improved farm, unimproved farm lands, improved and rented property, in almost every State in the union, come and see us; we have exclusive agency for all we handle, and we can fit you from $2,000 to $120,000; fine improved farms, with all the stock and implements, from $8,000 to $12,000, clear of incumbrance, to trade for Chicago equities; we have exclusive agency for nearly two millions of California property. Chicago Real Estate Exchange, established 1868, 5161 State-st. and 226 La Salle-st. THOMAS & CO., Brokers.

EXCHANGE—GOOD HOTEL; 65 FEET FRONT; best corner in Burlington, Kansas; clear; title perfect; $5,000; make offer. Prouty Real Estate Co., Room 49, 204 Dearborn.

FOR EXCHANGE—CHOICE LAND INSIDE AND adjoining a thriving Nebraska town, having two railroads running through land, for exchange for Chicago property. Address A 128, Tribune office.

FIRST-CLASS IMPROVED CITY PROPERTY TO exchange for vacant acres in city limits or near; send description and price. C 4, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE—A FINE FARM IN WILL COUNty, Ills., near Joliet, 50 miles from Chicago; want good equity in city property. A 10-room brick house in Hyde Park, well rented, convenient to Illinois Central; will exchange for clear vacant property. Apply to J. S. MAYOU, 214, 167 Dearborn-st.

TO EXCHANGE—9 LOTS AT LAKE STATION, Ind., for horse and buggy; also piano wanted. C 42, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE—DESIRABLE EQUITIES IN new residence and flat property for clean stock of merchandise. DE WITT, R. 604, 85 Dearborn-st.

TO EXCHANGE—FIRST-CLASS DENTISTRY FOR boy's safety bicycle. Address B 63, Tribune office.

WANTED—A GOOD HOUSE OR VACANT LOT on South Side worth $10,000, for a fine improved farm of 200 acres, near Fort Madison, Ia.; abundance of fruit and shade trees; a lovely home; no incumbrance; state location. A 150, Tribune office.

WHAT HAVE YOU TO EXCHANGE FOR FIFTY sewing-machines and fixtures for store, counters, tables, partitions, etc.? Address A 103, Tribune.

75 FEET WEST HARRISON-ST., $10,000; WILL exchange and pay difference for inside improved. PROUTY REAL ESTATE CO., 204 Dearborn.

3,400—IMPROVED STOCK FARM, WELL stocked, to exchange for Chicago City real estate. Address A 177, Tribune office.

BUILDINGS TO SELL AND WANTED.

FOR SALE—SALE OF FRAME BUILDING—Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, third floor City Hall building, up to 12 o'clock noon of Tuesday, 17th inst., for the purchase and removal of the two-room frame building located on the southwest corner of the Foster School lot, corner Union and O'Brien streets. Said building to be removed June 28, 1890. Board reserves the right to reject any or all proposals submitted.

JOHN McLAREN,
J. W. FERNALD,
F. WENTER,
Committee on Buildings and Grounds.

REAL ESTATE LOANS.

A LARGE SUM TO LOAN ON REAL ESTATE; money on hand at very low rates. We have superior facilities for making loans promptly. J. H. VAN VLISSINGEN & BRO., 91 Dearborn-st., Main Floor.

BUILD A HOME—IF YOU HAVE A LOT WE loan you the money at the lowest rate and build your house at the lowest price. E. C. JOHNSON & CO., 155 Washington-st.

GREENEBAUM SONS, BANKERS, 116 and 118 La Salle-st. LOANS MADE ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE AT LOWEST RATES.

I CAN PLACE $100 TO $2,500 ON FIRST MORTgage at 10 per cent and 5 years time; from $2,500 to 5,000 at 9 per cent, and amounts over $5,000 at 8 per cent; all first-class security. Refer to any bank in the city. E. STEIMBACH, Tacoma, Washington.

LOANS ON IMPROVED CITY REAL ESTATE AT lowest rates—5, 6, and 7 per cent. TURNER & BOND, 102 Washington-st.

LOANS ON REAL ESTATE IN COOK COUNTY including building loans, made promptly at current rates. BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 La Salle-st.

LOANS ON REAL ESTATE MADE AT LOWEST rate; first mortgage notes bought. W. M. WILLNER, 128 La Salle-st.

MONEY TO LOAN AT LOWEST RATES ON IMPROVED CHICAGO REAL ESTATE. No delay. Will loan in amounts of $2,000 and upwards. BOGUE & HOYT, Real Estate Board Building, N. E. cor. Dearborn and Randolph-sts.

MONEY TO LOAN ON SECOND MORTGAGES ON improved property, on first mortgages on unimproved lots, upon manufacturing plants, livery outfits, teaming companies, etc., etc., at bottom rates; get my prices before borrowing. W. R. TRASHER, 103 Washington-st., main floor.

MONEY LOANED WITHOUT COMMISSION AT LOWEST CURRENT RATES ON IMPROVED REAL ESTATE. R. PRINDIVILLE, Rooms 13 and 14, 116 La Salle-st.

MONEY LOANED AT LOWEST RATES ON IMPROVED CITY PROPERTY IN ANY AMOUNT. MONEY ON HAND. W. A. MERIGOLD & CO., 156 and 158 La Salle-st.

MONEY TO LOAN IN SUMS TO SUIT, AT CURrent rate, on Chicago real estate, by KINNEY & KIMBALL, 108 Dearborn-st., Rooms 8 and 9.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CITY REAL ESTATE AT 5, 5½, AND 6 PER CENT. Special rates on large amounts. SIDNEY LOEB, 83-87 Dearborn-st.

MONEY TO LOAN AT 5 AND 6 PER CENT ON IMproved real estate or to build; no appraisal or Abstract expenses. E. C. JOHNSON, 155 Washington.

MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED REAL ESTATE in Chicago or Cook Co. at 6 per cent; no commission. HUTCHINSON & LUFF, 50 Ashland Block.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CITY REAL ESTATE AT lowest current rates without attorney's fees. D. S. PLACE & CO., 151 La Salle-st., first floor.

MONEY TO LOAN—ON IMPROVED CITY AND suburban property. O. F. GIBBS, Suite 516, 85 Dearborn-st.

PETERSON & BAY, BANKERS, 163 EAST RANdolph-st., loan money on improved real estate at lowest rates of interest.

FINANCIAL.

ADVANCES. LOANS.

DO YOU WANT MONEY?

ADVANCES AND LOANS MADE ON FURNITURE, PIANOS, HORSES, ETC., WITHOUT DELAY OR PUBLICITY, AND WITHOUT REMOVAL. PERSONS WISHING A LOAN OF THIS KIND WILL DO WELL BY CALLING AT OUR OFFICE BEFORE DEALING ELSEWHERE.

CHICAGO MTG. LOAN CO.

ROOM 13, 86 LA SALLE-ST., OPPOSITE CITY-HALL.

CHICAGO TRUST AND SAVINGS BANK, CORNER Clark and Washington-sts.—Loans made at market rates upon commercial paper, approved names, warehouse receipts, merchandise, secured notes, equities in real estate, and any available collateral.

CAPITALISTS LOOKING FOR AN UNUSUAL and positively safe opportunity for immediate investment of great profit in Northern Illinois address B 92, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—2,000 SHARES "Black Hills Tin Mining Stock," non-assessable. E. T. BARDEN, 152 La Salle-st., Room 14.

LIPMAN'S LOAN OFFICE, 99 MADISON-ST.—Will loan money to any amount on all goods of value; forfeited watches and fine diamonds for sale, less than store prices; cash paid for old gold and silver; watches and jewelry repaired; not connected with so-called mortgage companies; business confidential.

WANTED—$1,000,000 CASH TO INVEST IN CHIcago real estate; give description and lowest price. Address A 175, Tribune office.

TO LEASE.

FOR LEASE—99 YEARS, NO REVALUATIONS—A fine corner on Cottage Grove-av., 106 feet, for $3,000 per year; great bargain. J. S. MAYOU, Room 214, 167 Dearborn-St.

TO LEASE—BY MATSON HILL, ROOM 23 ADAMS Express Building, No. 185 Dearborn-st.

FOR 99 YEARS; NO REVALUATION.
MICHIGAN-AV.—70x160 ft., at No. 2407.
MICHIGAN-AV.—50x176 ft., near 31st-st.
GROVELAND-AV.—35x104 ft., s. w. cor. 32d-st.
WOODLAND PARK—(North of Douglas Monument), 50x120 ft., fronting south on the park; fine location for first-class family flat.

MEDICAL.

FEMALE DISEASES SUCCESSFULLY TREATED; board and skillful attendance during confinement. DR. SCHROEDER, corner Hanover and Twenty-seventh-sts. Office 70 State-st., Room 312; hours 2 to 5.

MISCELLANEOUS.

STAMMERING CURED—TO WHOM IT MAY CONcern: I have had an impediment in my speech all my life. I was referred to Dr. E. L. Rivenburgh, and attended his institute at 239 and 241 Wabash-av., cor. Jackson-st., and can say that he has effected a cure in my case. I would advice others who may have an impediment to take treatment of the doctor. J. S. JAMIESON, Liberty Center, Ind.

TO MILLIONAIRES—LADIES AND GENTLEMEN of large fortunes, a patent of nobility is offered, title not having been assumed for several generations; only serious correspondents will be noticed and necessarily strictly confidential on both sides; intending purchaser must furnish banker's name as reference; personal interview could be arranged. W. D. NOTAIRE, Poste Restante, Quebec, Canada.

WANTED—INSURANCE: STATE AGENCY OF good company or association; best references; large experience. B 28, Tribune office.

BOOKS.

HIGHEST CASH PRICE PAID FOR OLD BOOKS rare books, costly books, all kinds of books, libraries, cyclopedias, and magazines at SIZER & KIMBALL'S, 189 State-st., Palmer House.

LAW LIBRARY—MORTGAGED—MUST BE SOLD; all or part. A 88, Tribune office.

STATE LINE,

BETWEEN NEW YORK, GLASGOW, AND MOVILLE (LONDONDERRY),

With Through Tickets at Reduced Rates to Liverpool, London, Dublin, Etc.

STATE OF GEORGIA, 9 a. m., June 19.
STATE OF NEBRASKA, 10 a. m., June 26.

Cabin passage, $35 to $50, according to location of stateroom; excursion tickets, $65 to $95. Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at lowest rates. From pier Columbia Stores, South Ferry, Brooklyn, N. Y. For freight and passage apply to AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., General Agents, 53 Broadway, New York. JNO. BLEGEN, General Western Agent, 164 Randolph-st., Chicago.

Compagnie Generale Transatlantique.

FRENCH LINE.

New York and Havre-Paris

IN ONE WEEK.

Entire Fleet of Large Express Steamers. No crossing of channel. No transfer of Baggage. Apply early for good accommodations.

MAURICE W. KOZMINSKI,
Gen'l Western Agent, 170 Washington-st., Chicago.

INMAN LINE

New York and Liverpool,
CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.

Largest, Fastest, and Most Magnificent Steamers in the World.

FRANCIS C. BROWN, Gen'l Western Agent, 32 South Clark-st., Chicago, Ill.

COOK'S SELECT TOURS TO AND Round the World EUROPE

An illustrated pamphlet describing fully the arrangements for the ensuing season now ready, and can be obtained on application to THOS. COOK & SON, 232 South Clark-st., Chicago.

Lake Michigan and Lake Superior Transportation Co.

LAKE SUPERIOR STEAMERS.

THE GREAT LAKE ROUTE.

Sailings from Chicago.

For Mackinac Island, Sault Ste. Marie, Marquette, Hancock, Houghton, Duluth, and all intermediate points: Wednesdays and Saturdays, 3:30 P. M.

For Ludington, Manistee, Frankfort, Charlevoix, Petoskey and Harbor Springs, etc., Tuesdays 1:00 P. M., Fridays 10:00 P. M.

Office and Docks, Rush and N. Water Sts., Chicago.

GRAHAM AND MORTON TRANS. CO.

Office and Dock, Foot Wabash-av.

Daily 9:30 a. m. and 9:30 p. m., extra trips on Saturdays 11:30 p. m., to St. Joseph, Benton Harbor, Mich., connecting with Chicago and West Michigan Ry. for Grand Rapids and Northern points; Cin., Wabash and Mich. Ry. for Indianapolis and Southern points. Also agents for Saugatuck and Douglas steamer, Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 6 p. m.

GOODRICH STEAMERS.

Office and Dock—Foot of Michigan-av.

Twice daily for Racine & Milwaukee..*9 a. m. *8 p. m.
Daily for Ludington and Manistee.........*9 a. m.
(Saturday boat leaves at 8 p. m.)
Daily for Sheboygan and and Manitowoc at...*8 p. m.
Daily for Grand Haven, Muskegon, and Grand Rapids..........*7 p. m.
Triweekly for Kewaunee, Sturgeon Bay, Menominee, Escanaba, and Bay ports, Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at..........8 p. m.
For Green Bay, Gladstone, Manistique, and way ports Tuesday at..........7 p. m.
*Sunday excepted.

RAILWAY TIME TABLES.

WESTERN.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL R.R.

Depots, Lake, 22d, and 39th-sts. Ticket offices 194 Clark, 121 Randolph, Palmer, Grand Pacific, and Sherman House. Trains for the West must be taken at Lake-st. depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis & Texas Express	* 8:40 am	* 7:20 pm
St. Louis & Texas Fast Line	‖ 8:30 pm	‖ 7:20am
Cairo & New Orleans Express	* 8:40 am	* 7:20pm
New Orleans Fast Express	‖ 8:30 pm	‖ 7:20am
Kankakee & Bloomington Pass	* 2:35 pm	* 4:25pm
Springfield Express	*11:40 pm	* 6:30 am
Pontiac & Springfield Express	* 8:40 am	* 7:20 pm
Kankakee & Gilman Passenger	* 4:30 pm	* 9:55 am
Rockford, Dubuque, Sioux City & Sioux Falls Fast Line	‖ 1:00 pm	‖ 1:00 pm
aRockford, Dubuque & Si'x City Ex	‖11:35 pm	c 6:30 am
Pacific Coast Express	‖ 1:00 pm	c 6:30 am
Rockford & Freeport Passenger	* 4:20 pm	*10:30 am
Rockford & Freeport Express	* 8:05 am	
Dubuque & Rockford Express		* 7:00 pm

aOn Saturday night runs to Dubuque only; cDaily except Sunday, Sioux City to Dubuque; daily from Dubuque to Chicago. ‖Daily. *Daily except Sunday.

Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul.

Union Passenger Station, corner Madison, Canal and Adams-sts. City offices 207-209 Clark-st., Grand Pacific, Palmer, and Sherman House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Milwaukee, St. Paul & Minneapolis	* 8:00am ‖ 5:30pm ‖11:00pm *11:30 am	*10:05pm ‖ 9:30am ‖ 7:00am * 7:00pm
Milwaukee, Madison & West	†11:00pm	‡ 7:00am
Milwaukee (Sunday only)	8:30am	1:45pm
Milwaukee	* 3:00pm * 7:30pm	* 1:15pm * 4:00pm *10:30am
Marquette & Lake Superior	* 7:30pm	‖ 7:00am
Iron Mountain & Menominee	*11:30am	* 7:00pm
Cedar Rapids, Omaha, Denver & San Francisco	‖ 6:00pm ‖10:50pm	‖ 9:30am ‖ 6:50am
Dubuque, Iowa and Dakota points	*11:40am †10:50pm	* 2:30pm ‡ 6:50am
Kansas City and St. Joseph	‖10:50pm	‖ 6:50am

†Saturday excepted. *Sunday excepted. ‡Monday excepted. ‖Daily.
For time to other points apply to ticket offices.

Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad.

Burlington Route

Berths and tickets at No. 211 Clark street and at Union Depot on Canal street, between Madison and Adams.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Galesburg and Streator	† 8:50 am	† 6:50 pm
Rockford and Forreston	† 8:50 am	† 2:15 pm
Council Bluffs and Local Points	*11:45 am	* 2:15 pm
"Burlington's No. 1" to Denver	* 1:00 pm	* 8:00 am
Rochelle and Rockford	† 4:30 pm	†10:35 am
Rock Falls & Sterling	† 4:30 pm	†10:35 am
Streator and Mendota	† 4:30 pm	†10:35 am
St. Paul and Minneapolis	* 5:30 pm	* 9:00 am
Kansas City, St. Joseph & Atch	* 5:50 pm	* 9:15 am
Hannibal, Galveston and Texas	* 5:50 pm	* 9:15 am
Omaha, Council Bluffs & Denver	* 6:10 pm	* 1:00 pm
Omaha, Council Bluffs, Cheyenne & Denver	*10:30 pm	* 6:45 am
Kansas City, St. Joseph, Atchison & Quincy	*10:30 pm	* 6:45 am
St. Paul and Minneapolis	‡10:50 pm	†10:30 pm

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday. ‡Daily except Saturday.

The Santa Fé Route
Chicago to Kansas City.

Trains leave from Dearborn Station, cor. Dearborn and Polk-sts. Ticket office, 212 Clark-st., cor Adams.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Pekin, Galesburg, and Ft. Madison Express	† 9:10 am	† 1:35 pm
California Fast Express	* 4:40 pm	*11:55am
Fort Worth and Galveston Exp	* 4:40 pm	*11:55am
Joliet and Streator Vestibule	* 5:00 pm	* 9:50am
Kansas City Limited	* 6:30 pm	* 8:50am
Atchison and St. Joseph Limited	* 6:30 pm	* 8:50am
Denver Limited	* 6:30 pm	* 8:50 am
Joliet Special	*11:30 pm	* 6:35 pm

*Daily. †Except Sunday.

WISCONSIN CENTRAL LINES.
(NORTHERN PACIFIC R. R. CO., LESSEE.)

	LVE.	ARR.
St. Paul and Minneapolis limited	*5:00 p m	*9:50 a m
St. Paul, Minneapolis, Tacoma, Portland	*10:45 p m	*7:00 a m
Stevens Point, Chippewa Falls and Eau Claire	†8:20 a m *5:00 p m *10:45 p m	†8:55 p m *9:50 a m *7:00 a m
Ashland, Duluth, Superior, Hurley, Ironwood, Bessemer	*5:00 p m †10:45 p m	*9:50 a m †7:00 a m
Waukesha, Fond du Lac, Oshkosh, Neenah, Menasha	†8:20 a m *3:00 p m *5:00 p m *10:45 p m	†8:55 p m *1:55 p m *9:50 a m *7:00 a m
Burlington Passenger	*4:35 p m	*10:15 a m

City Ticket Office, 205 Clark St., Depot Harrison St. & Fifth Ave. *Daily. †Daily ex. Sunday. ‡Daily to Waukesha and daily ex. Sunday beyond.

CHICAGO, ST. PAUL AND KANSAS CITY RY

Route of Fast Limited Express to St. Paul and Minneapolis.

City ticket offices, No. 188 Clark-st., Palmer House, Grand Pacific, Sherman House, and Auditorium Hotel. Depot, corner of Harrison-st. and Fifth-av.

All trains daily.	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Paul & Minneapolis Lim. Ex.	6:00 pm	9:05 am
Des Moines & St. Joseph Limit. Ex.	6:00 pm	9:05 am
St. Paul & Minneapolis Night Ex.	11:40 pm	10:45 pm
St. Charles and Sycamore Local	11:40 pm	10:45 pm
St. Charles and Byron Local	4:20 pm	10:30 am

Wabash Railroad.

Trains leave from Dearborn Station, corner Polk and Dearborn streets. Ticket office, 201 Clark street.

*Daily. †Daily, except Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis, Peoria & Texas Express	† 8:25am	† 6:30pm
K. City, Peoria & Springfield Exp.	* 2:30pm	* 1:00pm
St. Louis & Peoria Vestibuled Ex.	* 9:00pm	* 7:15pm
Custer Park & Essex Accom.	† 4:30pm	† 9:40am

RAILWAY TIME TABLES.

WESTERN.
(Continued.)

Chicago & Northwestern

Ticket offices, 206 and 208 Clark street, Grand Pacific Hotel, Palmer House, Sherman House, Western Avenue Station, corner Kinzie and Oakley streets, and at Depot, corner Wells and Kinzie streets.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Denver Limited (Vestibuled)	§ 6:00 pm	§ 8:00 am
Pacific Limited (Vestibuled)	§11:00 pm	§ 1:25 pm
Overland Express	§10:30 pm	§ 6:30 am
Council Bluffs, Omaha, Denver, Lincoln, Sioux City, Des Moines, California and Oregon points	*12:05 n'n § 6:00 pm §10:30 pm §11:00 pm	* 3:15 pm § 8:00 am § 6:50 am § 1:25 pm
Neb., Black Hills, and Wyoming	§ 6:00 pm	§ 8:30 am
St. Paul, Minneapolis, and Duluth (Vestibuled Limited)	§ 6:00 pm	§ 9:00 am
St. Paul and Minneapolis	§11:15 pm	§ 9:35 am
Huron, Aberdeen, Winona, and Madison, Janesville, and Beloit	* 9:00 am † 9:00 pm	* 6:30 pm † 8:30 am
Milwaukee and Racine	X8:30 am § 5:00 pm § 7:30 pm §10:00 pm * 8:00 am	X1:50 pm * 4:00 pm § 9:45 pm § 6:25 am *10:20 am
Milwaukee, Waukesha, and Madison	*11:30 am § 3:00 pm	* 1:30 pm § 7:00 pm
Fond du Lac, Oshkosh, Neenah, Appleton, and Green Bay	*11:30 am §10:00 pm	* 1:50 pm § 6:25 am
Oshkosh, Neenah, and Appleton	§ 3:00 pm	§ 7:00 pm
Marquette and Lake Superior	§10:00 pm	§ 6:25 am
Ripon, Green Lake, Princeton	*11:30 am	* 1:50 pm
Ashland, Hurley, Ironwood, Bessemer, and Wakefield	§ 5:00 pm †10:00 pm	§10:00 am ‡ 6:25 am
Ashland, Wausau, and Appleton	†10:00 pm	‡ 6:25 am
Janesville, Watertown, Fond du Lac, and Oshkosh	* 9:20 am * 4:45 pm	* 4:20 pm *10:25 am
Freeport, Rockford, and Elgin	*10:15 am * 4:15 pm *11:30 pm	* 2:40 pm *10:30 am *11:20 pm
Rockford and Elgin	* 7:15 am	* 5:50 pm
Rockford, via Harvard	§ 9:00 am	§ 6:50 pm

§Daily. *Daily except Sunday. X Sunday only. †Daily except Saturday. ‡Daily except Monday.

Great Rock-Island Route.

Depot corner Van Buren and Sherman-sts. Ticket offices, 104 Clark-st. and principal hotels.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Illinois and Iowa Express	† 8:15 am	† 7:25 pm
Peoria Express	† 1:00 pm	† 1:40 pm
Spirit Lake, Sioux Falls, and Dakota Express	† 1:00 pm	¶ 1:40 pm
Minneapolis, St. Paul, and Council Bluffs Express	* 1:00 pm	* 1:40 pm
Kansas City, Leavenworth, Denver, Colorado Springs, and Pueblo Solid Vestibule Express	* 6:00 pm	* 9:40 am
St. Joseph, Atchison, Colorado Springs, Denver, and Pueblo Limited Vestibule Express	* 6:30 pm	* 8:40 am
Council Bluffs and Omaha Solid Limited Vestibule Express	* 7:15 pm	* 8:05 am
Joliet Accommodation	* 3:20 pm	*10:00 am
Peru Accommodation	† 5:00 pm	†10:30 am
Council Bluffs Night Express	* 10:30 pm	* 6:20 am
Minneapolis, St. Paul, and Spirit Lake Night Express	‡ 10:30 pm	¶ 6:50 am
Peoria Night Express	‡ 11:00 pm	¶ 6:25 am
Kansas City, St. Joseph & Atchison Night Express	‡ 11:00 pm	¶ 6:25 am
Kansas City, St. Joseph & Atchison Saturday Night Express	x10:30 pm	o 6:50 am

*Daily. †Except Sunday. ‡Except Saturday. ¶Except Monday. xSaturday only. oMonday only.

Chicago & Alton—Grand Union Passenger Depot.

Canal Street, between Madison and Adams Sts.

TRAINS.	Leave.	Arrive.
Pacific Vestibuled Express*	12.00N'n	1.30 PM
Kansas City Vestibuled Limited*	6.00 PM	8.30 AM
Kansas City, Col. & Utah Express*	11.20 PM	7.15 AM
St. Louis Vestibuled Limited*	9.00 PM	7.15 AM
Springfield & St. Louis Day Express†	9.00 AM	7.00 PM
Springfield & St. Louis Night Ex.†	11.20 PM	8.00 AM
Joliet & Streator Accommodation†	5.00 PM	9.45 AM

* Daily. † Daily except Sunday.

Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad

Ticket offices, 204 Clark-st., Palmer House, and Grand Pacific Hotel. Depot, Dearborn and Polk-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Danville & Terre Haute Mail	* 8:00am	* 7:45pm
Evansville & Nashville Fast Mail	§11:15pm	§ 7:05am
Nashville & Southern Fast Line	§ 3:50pm	§11:25am
Momence Passenger	* 5:15pm	* 8:15am

§Daily. *Sunday excepted.

EASTERN.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL
"THE NIAGARA FALLS ROUTE"

New York Central & Hudson River and Boston & Albany Railroads.

"The Niagara Falls Route." Ticket office, 67 Clark-st., southeast corner of Randolph. Canadian customs offices at depot. Trains arrive and depart foot of Lake-st., as follows:

May 18, 1890.	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via Main Line)	† 7:05am	† 7:55pm
Day Express	† 9:00am	† 4:15pm
North Shore Limited Vestibuled	*12:20 pm	* 4:50pm
N. Y. & Boston Vestibuled	* 3:10pm	* 9:00pm
Kalamazoo Accommodation	† 4:50 pm	†11:20am
American Express	† 9:00 pm	† 8:05am
Atlantic Exp., N. Y. & Boston Via Chicago & W. Michigan Ry.	*10:10 pm	* 8:05am
Grand Rapids Through Coach	† 9:00 am	† 7:55pm
Grand Rapids & Muskegon Ex.	† 4:40 pm	† 3:20pm
Grand Rapids & Muskegon Sleeper	*10:10 pm	* 8:05am

*Daily. †Ex. Sunday. ‡Ex. Saturday.

THE LAKE SHORE ROUTE

Lake Shore & Michigan Southern.

New York Central & Hudson River, Boston & Albany Railways.

Trains depart from Lake Shore Depot, Van Buren-st., opposite Board of Trade Block. Ticket offices Chicago—66 Clark-st., Depot, and Twenty-second-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via Old Road)	§ 8:00am	* 6:45pm
New York & Boston Day Ex.	§ 9:30am	§ 6:45pm
New York & Boston Fast Ex.	§ 3:10pm	§ 9:10pm
Vestibule Limited	§ 5:30pm	§ 10:10am
Atlantic Ex., New York & Boston	§ 7:45pm	§ 7:00am
Night Express (via Old Road)	*11:30pm	* 7:00am
Elkhart & Goshen Accommodation	* 4:05pm	*11:20am

§Daily. *Sunday excepted.

Baltimore & Ohio.

Depots, Lake-front, foot of Monroe street, foot of Twenty-second street, Thirty-ninth street, and Hyde Park. City office, 193 Clark street.

No extra fares are charged on Baltimore & Ohio limited trains.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Local	† 7:10am	† 6:10pm
New York and Washington Vestibuled Limited	*10:10 am	* 9:45pm
New York, Washington, and Pittsburg Vestibuled Limited	* 2:55pm	*11:10am
Pittsburg Limited	* 5:05pm	* 8:35am
Night Express	*10:40pm	* 5:50am
Walkerton Accommodation	* 4:15pm	* 9:15am

*Daily. †Except Sunday.

From Pennsylvania Station
Pennsylvania Lines.

Madison and Canal streets, Chicago.

Ticket offices, 65 Clark-st. and at the Station.

TRAINS LEAVE For New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, and Pittsburg.
Mail Express....F † 8:00am
Penna. Special..P *10:30am
Fast Line........F * 3:15pm
Penna. Limited..F * 5:00pm
Eastern Express P * 8:20pm
Atlantic Express F *11:30pm
For Louisville, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, and the South....P * 9:00am, * 8:20pm

Express trains arrive at Chicago, F *7:00 am., P *6:40 am., P *7:30 am., F *9:45 am., P *5:10 pm., P *5:00 pm., F *5:00 pm., F *9:30 pm.
F—Via Fort Wayne route. P—Via Pan-Handle route.
*Daily. †Daily except Sunday.

Chicago & Atlantic Railway.

Ticket offices, 107 South Clark-st. and Dearborn Station, Polk-st., corner Fourth-av.

	Leave.	Arrive.
New York, Boston & Phila'pa Ex	x 7:55 pm	x 8:25am
N. Y., Boston & Phil'a Vest. Lim.	x 3:30 pm	x 8:25pm
Lima, Marion, and Columbus	o 8:35 am	o 7:25pm
Jamestown & Buffalo Vest. Lim.	x 3:30 pm	x 8:35pm
North Judson Accommodation	x 5:50 pm	x 9:10am
Col., Jamestown & Buf. Thro Ex.	x 7:55 pm	x 8:25am

xDaily. oExcept Sunday.

MONON ROUTE

Cincinnati Line. Trains leave from Dearborn Station for Indianapolis, Cincinnati, and the South at 9:55 a. m. daily. 8:35 p. m. daily.

MONON ROUTE

LOUISVILLE LINE. Trains leave from Dearborn Station for Lafayette, Louisville, Nashville, Chattanooga, and the South at 8:55 a. m. and 8:35 p. m. daily. Lafayette Accommodation, 3:05 p. m. daily, except Sunday.

Niagara Falls Short Line.

Trains leave from Dearborn Station, corner Polk and Dearborn-sts. Office, 201 Clark-st.

Daily.	Leave.	Arrive.
Detroit, New York, Boston Lim	3:00 p m	10:15 a m
Detroit, New York, and Boston Ex	9:05 p m	7:10 a m

Chicago & Grand Trunk Railway.

Depot, corner Dearborn and Polk-sts. Ticket offices No. 103 Clark-st. and Depot. Apply at ticket offices for suburban and funeral train time tables.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail and Pacific Express	† 8:40 a m	† 7:20 p m
Limited Express	* 3:15 p m	*10:45 p m
Day Express	*10:30 a m	* 6:25 p m
Atlantic and 2d Pacific Express	* 8:15 p m	* 8:45 p m
Detroit, Mt. Clemens & Saginaw	* 8:15 p m	* 7:20 a m

*Daily. †Except Sunday.

Big Four Route.

Depots foot of Lake, Twenty-second, and Thirty-ninth-sts. Ticket offices at depots and 121 Randolph-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, and Palmer House.

All trains daily.	Leave.	Arrive.
Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Lafayette & Louisville Day Express	9:10 am	5:15 pm
Do Night Express	8:15 pm	7:30 am

"The Nickel-Plate"—New York, Chicago & St. Louis Railroad.

Trains depart from and arrive at Union Depot, Van Buren-st., as follows (all trains daily ex. Sunday): Leave Chicago 7:35 a. m. Central Standard Time. Arrive Chicago 8:10 p. m. Central Standard Time. For rates or information call on or address N. A. SKINNER, Commercial Agent, 191 La Salle-st., or CHAS. H. WALKER, Agent, Passenger Department, 79 Clark-st., Chicago.